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THE TIMES

Tomorrow

Historian Lord Dacre replies to his critics and explains how he "rashly" authenticated the forged Hitler diaries.

The lure and lore of fly fishing features in tomorrow's edition of *Saturday*, the eight-page arts and leisure section published each week with *The Times*. Also included are travel articles on Epcot, the new Disney fantasy world, and Tuscany; the background to the Duke of Edinburgh's design awards; the best of summer wines and news and views of the coming week's events in the arts.

Swindler of disc jockey jailed

Basil Wainwright, aged 49, a businessman, of Birmingham, was jailed at Worcester Crown Court yesterday for three years for swindling Noel Edmonds, the disc jockey, of £40,000.

Mr Edmonds invested £70,000 in Wainwright's company to develop a revolutionary powerboat in which he hoped to break the world water speed record, but he lost every penny.

Wainwright was found guilty of 22 charges. He denied all of them.

Riots warning for students

M Pierre Mauroy, the French Prime Minister, gave a warning that student protests against higher education reform might be exploited by right-wing extremists. He said the reform would not be halted Page 8

More charges

Four further charges of murder and two of attempted murder were put to Dennis Nilsen, a former probationary policeman, when he made his sixteenth court appearance in London Page 3

Ulster attack

A man who was attacked and injured by eight masked men in his home in Londonderry was told he must leave the city by August 1 Page 2

Collier offer

The management of John Collier is proposing ot buy out the menswear shops from UDS, the retailing chain now controlled by Hanson Trust Page 19

Grants up 4%

The annual grant to degree-course students will go up by 4 per cent this autumn, from £1,595 to £1,660 outside London, Sir Keith Joseph announced.

'Peace' charges

Ten women arrested during the Greenham Common 'peace camp eviction appeared before Newbury magistrates on charges of causing a breach of the peace and criminal damage Page 3

£40m order

A £40m Mexican order for two bulk carriers won by British Shipbuilders will ensure work for 1,200 men for two years Page 19

Lion at large

A lion which escaped from a travelling circus roamed the streets of Didcot, Oxfordshire, for 30 minutes last night before it was recaptured in a garage.

Foster appeal

Steve Foster, the Brighton captain who is banned from playing in the FA Cup Final on May 21, has appealed to the High Court to lift his suspension Page 22

Cut in jobless but no extra inflation is aim of Alliance

By Julian Haviland, Political Editor

A crisis programme designed *to reduce unemployment* by one million within two years without increasing inflation was offered yesterday by the Liberal-Social Democratic Party Alliance in its manifesto, entitled: "A Joint Programme for Government".

Mrs Shirley Williams, the SDP president, said at its launch that the Alliance hoped to pay for the programme by allowing a £3,000m increase in government borrowing and cancelling Trident, and added that the measures would in part pay for themselves through savings in unemployment benefit.

To stimulate growth the Alliance proposes selective public capital investment in such things as railway electrification, roadbuilding, hospitals and housing. It would also abolish the national insurance surcharge. These measures, it calculates, would yield 400,000 new jobs in two years.

It hopes to provide the remaining 600,000 jobs for the long-term unemployed in housing and environmental programmes; extending the youth training scheme to all 16- and 17-year-olds; and paying companies £80 a week for every extra job provided.

The Alliance says that its schemes are targetted on the neediest, the long-term unemployed and the young, to get the biggest early fall in unemployment at the lowest practical cost.

The Alliance's plan is underpinned, in a way that makes it unique among the serious *claimants to government*, by an institutionalized incomes policy, "a fair and effective pay and prices policy that will stick", it claims.

In an echo of Labour's national economic assessment and of the forum proposed by the Conservatives in the past, the Alliance plans discussions with employers, unions and consumers to arrive each year at an "agreed norm or range" for pay settlements.

Some familiar items of apparatus would be there: an assessment board for public service pay to look for fair comparisons and a pay and price commission with powers to restrict price increases caused by wage settlements above the norm.

Behind that there would be legislation to impose a counter inflation tax if necessary, and behind that again "a fully statutory incomes policy" if it was needed to prevent a stampede for pay while the long-term plans were worked out.

This formulation has cause strain between the Alliance partners and within the SDP. Yesterday, after Mrs Williams had referred several times to curbs and norms, she was gently *corrected by Baroness Seear, the* Liberal economist, who said: "We are talking about a range rather than a fixed norm, are we not? And exempting small firms, because we want maximum flexibility and the minimum of bureaucracy."

Other parts of the joint platform which required some delicate nogotiation to construct include the passage on defence where the Alliance proposes a middle way between Labour and the Conservatives. It is a way on which it cannot see very far ahead.

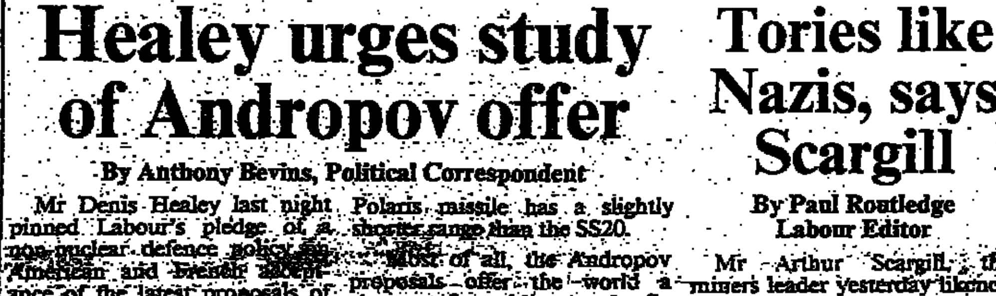
It says that participation in Nato must be the cornerstone of defence policy, but that Nato should move away from its excessive dependence on the early use of nuclear weapons.

It says that Polaris should be included in the Geneva talks on strategic and intermediate-range nuclear weapons, which should be merged, but says nothing about when Polaris should be phased out. Mr David Steel has said that he wants it phased out soon, while Dr David Owen has spoken of keeping it for the rest of its useful life.

On the deployment of cruise, the authors of the manifesto again kick for touch. They say that the Geneva negotiations should be pursued to a successful conclusion.

"Before deciding whether or not to oppose the deployment of cruise missiles in Britain, an Alliance government would take account . . . of the negotiating position of the Soviet Union

Continued on back page, col 2



Healey urges study of Andropov offer

By Anthony Bevins, Political Correspondent

Mr Denis Healey last night pinned Labour's pledge of a non-nuclear defence policy on American and French acceptance of the latest proposals of Mr Yuri Andropov, the Soviet leader.

The United States and France have shown no inclination to accept the outline terms of the Soviet offer, to match reductions of Warsaw Pact and Nato nuclear warheads.

But Mr Healey, Labour deputy leader, spelling out his own particular brand of non-nuclear policy, said at the Temple of Peace, in Cardiff: "Mr Andropov's latest offer is one which the West must not refuse.

"There are of course ambiguities and omissions which should be explored at Geneva. But the British Government should take the lead in seeking agreement at the intermediate nuclear force talks on the basis of the Andropov proposals, since it has always been argued that the Polaris force is committed to Nato, and the Polaris missile has a slightly shorter range than the SS20.

"Most of all, the Andropov proposals offer the world a chance of avoiding a deadly new acceleration of the arms race."

Mr Healey: "Chance to avoid deadly race".

Mr Healey, who has made no secret of his hostility to unconditional unilateral nuclear disarmament, was undoubtedly attempting to clarify the ambiguities and omissions of Labour's defence policy. He is bound to pressed further on the issue during the election campaign.

But he said last night: "The European balance could be stabilized by a ban on cruise and Pershing II, with a reduction in SS20 warheads to the number of warheads already carried by the mainly sea-based intermediate range forces committed to Nato by the United States and Britain and France." His message was that he did not believe in one-sided concessions, even by one of the parties in the western alliance.

● Mr Healey dismissed opinion polls saying Labour had more chance of winning the election if he was the party chairman. He told a press conference "I never believe opinion polls" (our Cardiff Correspondent writes).

● The Conservatives have a 21-point lead over Labour, according to an opinion poll carried out for the independent television programme *TV Eye*. The poll, carried out on Wednesday by the Loius Harris organization, gives the Conservatives 52 per cent of the vote, Labour 31 per cent and the SDP/Liberal Alliance 17 per cent.

Tories like Nazis, says Scargill

By Paul Routledge
Labour Editor

Mr Arthur Scargill, the miners leader yesterday likened the prospect of another Conservative Government to the rise of the Nazis and promised "vigorous opposition" if Mrs Thatcher is returned for a second term of office.

Asked what would be his response to a Conservative victory, he said: "My attitude would be the same as the attitude of the working class in Germany when the Nazis came to power. It does not mean that because at some stage you elect a government that you tolerate its existence. You oppose it."

Pressed as to how he would oppose a second-term Thatcher administration he added: "As vigorously as I possibly can. You oppose government that are against not only the national interest but against the interest of ordinary men and women", he said. "I only hope that the experience of the last four years *will prove decisive on June 9.*"

The president of the National Union of Mineworkers steadfastly rejects the evidence of the opinion polls, however. "I anticipate talking to a Foot Government, I do not talk in pessimistic terms – not even to *The Times*."

The NUM national executive, meeting in Sheffield for the first time since its headquarters were moved there, unanimously endorsed a strong political campaign against the Conservatives and agreed to donate £125,000 to Labour's election campaign fund. This brings to £375,000 the amount of money given by the miners to the party in the past six weeks.

Merger move, page 2

Senior salaries review

Cabinet rejects 47% pay rise

By Our Political Correspondent

The Prime Minister last night dismissed an official recommendation that she should receive a pay increase of £58 a day.

Responding to a batch of four separate review body reports, Mrs Thatcher said in a written Commons reply, avoiding a Commons statement, that the new Parliament would have to decide on the issues of pay for ministers and MPs, and for senior people in Whitehall, the armed forces and the judiciary.

One of the reports from the Top Salaries Review Body said that salaries for the higher Civil Service, senior officers, and the judiciary, should be increased by an average of 12 per cent.

But the recommended increases for ministers and MPs were even greater, a reflection of the fact that they had not kept pace with the outside salaries during the present Parliament.

The review body, chaired by Lord Plowden, said that the Prime Minister should receive £65,000, an increase of 39 per cent, while Cabinet ministers in the Commons should receive £55,000, an increase of 47 per cent.

The recommended increase for the Leader of the Opposition, from £35,035 to £50,000, came to nearly 43 per cent, or more than £40 a day, while MPs were said to be worth an extra £86 a week, moving up from £14,510 to £19,000, a rise of nearly 31 per cent.

But Mrs Thatcher said last night: "So far as the proposed salaries for Cabinet ministers are concerned, members of the Cabinet take the view that the increases proposed are of a magnitude which they could not possibly accept, and trust that members of Parliament will take a similar view about recommendations affecting their own salaries."

The Prime Minister did, however, endorse and approve the increases recommended for members of the armed forces, and for doctors and dentists.

Servicemen and women are to receive an average increase of 7.2 per cent, backdated to April 1.

The formula for increasing pay for doctors and dentists was more complex, but it was thought it would add about 8 per cent to the 1983-4 NHS paybill for doctors and dentists.

They would receive a national 6 per cent rise, based on the full implementation of last year's increase, which was in fact effectively abated by 2.7 per cent, backdated to April 1; followed by payment of the 2.7 per cent abatement from the start of next year. In addition, supplementary payments, worth a further 1 per cent of the pay bill, would be made to junior hospital doctors and dentists, to take account of hours worked.

● Prince Charles received an extra £17,735 from the Duchy of Cornwall last year, to give him a net income of £596,000 for the year after payment of £198,000 to the Consolidated Fund.

Full report, page 2



'Legend in his lifetime' tribute to Speaker

Mr George Thomas, (photographed yesterday) who is retiring after over seven years as Speaker of the House of Commons, said, when MPs of all parties paid tribute to his distinguished services yesterday, that there was a meaning and a strength behind the traditions which they observed and he rejoiced to know that the House still guarded them.

"Traditions which have survived the test of time should not lightly be discarded", he said in expressing his gratitude to all who had served the House during his Speakership.

In an emotional speech, he declared: "Despite all our human frailties, this House is still Britain's bastion of democracy. It is here, in this Chamber and in Parliament as a whole that the liberties of our people must be protected. We are a great parliamentary democracy and I trust that this House will ever protect the values which brought greatness to our history."

There were cheers when Mrs Thatcher said that Mr Thomas had become a legend in his lifetime. "We say farewell to one of our greatest Speakers", she said, a sentiment echoed by Mr Michael Foot, Leader of the Opposition, who said how proud Tonypandy was that one of its sons had held such high office.

Photograph: Harry Kerr
Parliamentary report, page 6

Tests on animals to be restricted

By Pearce Wright, Science Editor

The first change for more than 100 years in the regulations governing experiments on animals are proposed in a White Paper published yesterday. Stricter controls are recommended, which would bring a wider category of animal testing under protection.

But as for two of the most *controversial issues are* concerned experiments on animals to test cosmetics and the LD50 procedure of testing (underwhich batches of animals are force-fed until half of them die) the first will continue and the second is not mentioned.

The regulations would also permit a category of experiments that is prohibited under the exiseing Cruelty to Animals Act, 1876.

The new Act would allow the experimental use of animals for the acquistion of manual skills in microsurgery, but only under anaesthetic and with an obligation to use analgesa wherever necessary.

The way the Whith Paper has accommodated or ignored those three topics has already come in for criticism. Mr Brian Gunn, general secretary of the National Anti-Vivisection Society, said his society was bitterly disappointed with the proposals.

The White Paper says that experiments on living animals have to continue in the foreseeable future in order to protect man, animals, and the environment. But animals must only be used under strictly defined circumstances, and where there are no reasonable alternatives.

They must have the best possible care and attention before and during their period in the laboratory. They must be spared all avoidable pain and distress.

The main changes in legislation suggested are:

The replacement of a non-statutory advisory committee on animal experiments with a committee with legal powers to advise on questions of policy and procedures, including the development of alternatives to animals in experiments.

Extension of controls beyond pure experimentation to include animals used for procedures such as breeding for physical defects, the production of antisera and passaging of tumours. This section would also cover procedures that interfere with an embryo or foetus whether within the maternal tract or not.

New controls would be extended to establishments which breed and supply animals to laborities. Purpose-bred animals must be obtained from registered suppliers in scientific procedures. The use of strays would be forbidden.

Scientific Procedures on Living Animals, Cmnd 8883, Stationery Office, £3.60.

Lebanon presses Syria to withdraw its troops

By Our Foreign Staff

Mr Elie Salem, the Lebanese Foreign Minister, flew to Damascus yesterday to present President Assad of Syria with Lebanon's request for a simultaneous withdrawal of Syrian and Israeli forces from the country.

According to Lebanese officials, an agreement for an Israel withdrawal is ready for signing, but Syrian acquiescence is crucial and there were no indications yesterday of Damas*cus dropping its objections* to the withdrawal formula.

With Israel and Syria both warning of a new Middle East conflict, Syrian air force personnel aided by Soviet advisers have completed a 230-mile anti-aircraft missile defence system to block any surprise Israeli attack.

Robert Fisk reports (page 8) that a chain of more than 100 missile sites – identifiable on Amerian satellite pictures – is locked into a system of 30 early-warning stations that spread halfway across Syria towards Iraq.

In Washington, Mr George Shultz, the US Secretary of State, has reported to President Reagan his confidence that Syria will eventually withdraw from Lebanon.

But, says Dr Fisk (page 14 feature) while Israel is concerned by the Soviet Union's increased military commitment in Syria, Moscow is worried by the new American involvement in Lebanon

Lie detector to be used on security staff

By Rodney Cowton, Defence Correspondent

The use of the polygraph or lie detector in Britain is to be introduced as soon as possible as a result of a recommendation given to Parliament by the Security Commission yesterday.

The commission had been examining the circumstances under which Geoffrey Prime had been able to spy for the Russians from 1968 until 1981, during most of which time he was employed at the Government Communications Headquarters (GCHQ) at Cheltenham, one of the highest security establishments in the country. Prime was jailed for 35 years at the Old Bailey last November.

The commission says that the polygraph is the only means which could have protected GCHQ from Prime's treachery.

The commission has therefore recommended that a pilot scheme using the polygraph should be introduced for screening in the security and intelligence services. The Prime Minister said yesterday in a written parliamentary reply to Mr Michael Foot, that the Government accept the commission's recommendation.

The commission's proposal is limited to the use of the polygraph to counter-intelligence examinations, for example the detection of approaches by hostile intelligence services. It will not be extended to cover questions of life-style such as drug-taking, sexual habits, financial matters and so on.

The report also recommends the introduction of random searches of staff as they leave GCHQ, and suggests that these might also be considered for other government establishments where large quantities of highly classified material are available.

Other recommendations affecting individuals working in the security and intelligence services are that, for positive vetting, individuals should be required to agree to allow access to their medical records, and that consideration should be given the introduction of *psychological* testing into the security screening of applicants for employment in the intelligence and security agencies.

The report says there is no positive evidence to contradict Prime's statement that he acted alone. "There have been intensive and extensive investigations, but no evidence had so far come to light to suggest that Prime had an accomplice or that the Soviet Union has, or had, another source of information within GCHQ."

Nevertheless, the Prime Minister said that investigations were continuing with a view to being as certain as possible on this point.

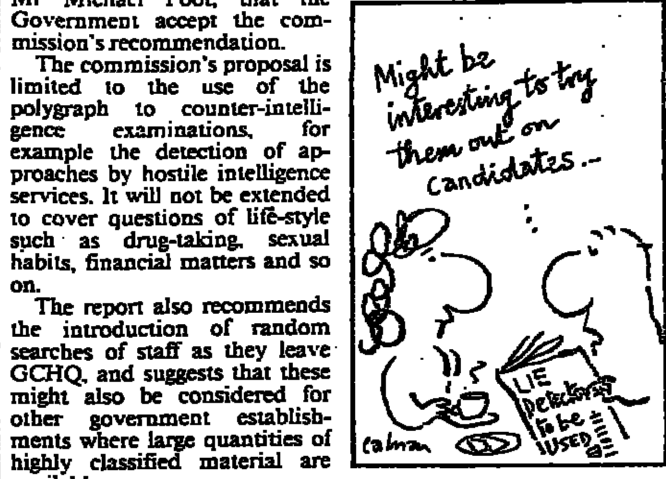
The report finds nothing to criticize in the activities of the men who carried out Prime's positive vetting in 1968, 1973, 1974 and 1976. "We cannot lay the blame for Prime's espionage upon the shoulders of those responsible for carrying out our present security procedures. It is the procedures themselves that must be reexamined."

Prime was brought to justice when his second wife revealed his activities to the police. However, the report reveals that Prime's first wife, Helena (now Mrs Overy) had been told by him of his activities in 1973. She also told her close friend Miss Barsby.

The report records that Miss Barsby subsequently acted as a referee for Prime when his positive vetting was being reviewed, and told the investigating officer that "she had no reason to think Prime should not be entrusted with secret government work".

The commission describes Miss Barsby's action as "disgraceful", and says it is tragic that neither of these women had the courage to denounce him and so put a stop to his espionage in 1973.

It also notes that Prime consulted a psychiatrist in November 1972, and that if this had been known about it might



have raised a doubt about his fitness for positive vetting clearance.

The commission finds only one area in which the failure to take an obvious precaution facilitated Prime's espionage. This was a failure to check the counter on the photocopying machine "which Prime used *illicitly while at GCHQ Cheltenham*". This would have revealed that Prime was using the machine and not entering up the register.

The commission regards it as unlikely that this would actually have led to Prime's detection, and says that its contribution to the overall damage done by Prime was small.

The Prime Minister said that Prime's disclosures had caused exceptionally grave damage to the interests of Britain and its allies. The Security Commission's report is published in full, with the exception of its appendices which contained classified information.

● A spokesman at GCHQ said last night: "It is the first we have heard of a person by the name of Barsby, but she is not, and has not been and employee here.

Security Commission report, page 6

Professional people's pay

Plowden proposes 12% rise for top posts

● **A report from the Review Body on Top Salaries, chaired by Lord Plowden, has warned the Government that justice, equity and the public interest demand pay increases averaging 12 per cent for senior people in Whitehall, the Armed Forces and the judiciary**

● **The Armed Forces are to get a 7.2 per cent rise, backdated to April 1. The review body noted excessive hours worked during the Falklands conflict but ruled out payment for specific operations**

● **The Plowden Committee has recommended a 30.9 per cent pay rise for MPs, which would raise their salaries from £14,510 to £19,000. Cabinet ministers should be given a rise of 47 per cent, taking them from £37,400 to £55,000**

● **The Government has offered doctors and dentists an immediate pay rise of 6 per cent, to be followed by 2.7 per cent next January. The average GP's salary would rise to £20,670 and the average dentist's to £17,890**

By Anthony Bevins, Political Correspondent

The Government has been warned that justice, equity and the public interest demand pay increases averaging 12 per cent for the top 1,832 people in Whitehall, the Armed Forces and the judiciary.

A report from the Review Body on Top Salaries, chaired by Lord Plowden, said yesterday: "To award salaries less than these would fail to do justice to those carrying the onerous responsibilities of the most senior positions in the Civil Service and the Armed Forces, and of the judiciary.

"To continue to depress the salaries for these groups below the justified levels would not only be inequitable, but in the longer term against the public interest."

The report said that an increase of 5 per cent was needed to restore salaries to the level which was recommended for April, 1982. A further increase of 6.9 per cent was urged on top of that readjusted salary.

Detailed recomendations incclulded £60,000 for the Lord Chief Justice, an increase of 14.3 per cent on £52,500, and £48,000 for the Secretary of the Cabinet, the Permanent Secretary to the Treasury, Admirals of the Fleet, Field Marshals, and Marshals of the Royal Air Force, an increase of 13.2 per cent on £37,750.

Whitehall's 490 under-secretaries are recommended for an increase of 11 per cent, from £25,000 to £27,750. The armed forces' 158 rear-admirals, major-generals and air vice-Marshalls are recommended for the same increase.

For the purposes of its examination, the review body obtained comparative information on the pay, bonuses, commission and profit-sharing income received by people in the private "at levels of responsibility broadly corresponding to these with which we are concerned".

Between September, 1981, and last September the body found, there was n average increase of 10.5 per cent in salaries, with a further 0.5 per cent in other payments, but it was also reported that the rate of increase in earnings nationally was falling.

The report said: "Equally, we cannot ignore the fact that our recommendations this year are put forward at a time of high unemployment at all levels in society. Among other considerations, this reinforces the need to pay proper regard to relative job security in the public service when judging appropriate salary levels".

Review Body on Top Salaries. Report Number 19. Sixth Report on Top Salaries. (Command 8879. Stationery Office).

Forces get 7.2% for long hours

By John Witherow

The Falklands conflict was not a factor in a recommendation of a 7.2 per cent rise for the armed Services, the review body of Armed Forces pay said in its report published yesterday.

It maintained that it would be "inconsistent to add to the military salary concept the notion of payment for specific operations". None the less, such operations could lead to excessive hours, as in Northern Ireland, and pay awards took that into account.

The recommendation was accepted in full by the Government and backdated to April 1. The review body estimated that the overall cost will be £164.8m after increased charges for food and accommodation were taken into account for the country's 330,000 Servicemen.

Officers' pay has been raised by between 4 and 9.9 per cent and the salaries of Servicemen and women go up by between 6 and 9.2 per cent. The Government's postponement of a decision on Top Salaries Review Body will mean that for the moment a brigadier will be earning £25,001, more than a major-general.

The review body recommended an increase of 12 per cent in accommodation charges and 4.8 per cent for food. But it also increased special allowances. Servicemen in Northern Ireland will got an extra £2.15 a day, an increase of 15p. The separation allowance was also increased, by 10p a day to between £1.40 and £1.80.

The report said one of the key considerations was to ensure a broad comparability with civilian pay by taking into account perks, such as company cars, not available to Servicemen.

The increase compares with a rise of 6 per cent last year and the 10.3 per cent the year before for the Armed Forces. Service reaction was quietly favourable, given that the government has suggested a ceiling of 3.5 per cent in the public sector and that pay rises in manufacturing industry are running at 5.6 per cent, according to the Confederation of British Industry.

The ministry of Defence pointed out that the Government has accepted in full every recommendation from the review body on Armed Forces pay, upholding a promise that the Prime Minister made to maintain pay comparability with civilian life and stop the Services falling behind.

Army pay rises

	Present	Recommended
Brigadier	£22,750	£25,001
Colonel	£18,998	£20,789
Lt-col	£16,337	£17,864
Major	£12,103	£13,224
Captain	£9,574	£10,453
Lieut	£7,674	£8,337
2nd Lieut	£6,249	£6,500
WO1	£8,913	£9,582
Sergeant	£7,380	£7,895
Private 1v	£4,249	£4,513

These are basic figures on appointment

30.9% is urged for MPs

By Our Political Correspondent

The Plowden Committee yesterday recommended a 32.7 per cent increase, worth £3.6m a year, in the pay bill for ministers, MPs and other parliamentary office-holders.

The report urged Parliament to approve an increase of 30.9 per cent for MPs, giving them an annual salary of £19,000.

The proposed rises for the Prime Minister and Leader of the Opposition are greater. It was reported that the Prime Minister should receive a total annual payment of £65,000, including an £11,000 parliamentary allowance. The present salary is £46,660.

The proportionate increase for the Leader of the Opposition, is even greater, at 42.7 per cent, taking the salary from £35,035, including the current parliamentary allowance of £8,450, to £50,000.

The largest percentage increase was recommended for Cabinet ministers in the Commons – 47 per cent, taking them from £37,400, with parliamentary allowance, to £55,000.

A 418-page volume of surveys designed to underline the recommendations include the information that the average backbench MP works 62.3 hours week.

Review Body on Top Salaries. Report Number 20. Review of Parliamentary Pay and Allowance. Two volumes, not yet officially published by Stationary Office.

Doctors and dentists offered 8.7%

By Pat Healy, Social Services Correspondent

The Government last night offered doctors and dentists an immediate pay rise of 6 per cent, to be followed by a further 2.7 per cent next January, in response to th thirteenth report of the Review Body on Doctors' and Dentists' Remuneraion, published yesterday.

The offer delays implementation of the review body's full recommendations for nine months, but would restore in full the cut imposed by the Government in 1981.

Indeed, the review body says that it is a matter of deep concern to us" that government decisions mean that doctors' and dentists' pay is beow the levels recommended as appropriate for the second year in succession.

The offer, which is subject to negotiation, would raise the average GP's salary from £18.990 to £20,160 immediately, with that award backdated to April 1. Next January the averge would rise to £20,670.

The average salaries of dentists would go up from £16,435 to £17,890 next January. A new system for establishing dentists' remuneration is expected to be introduced next year under the Dentists' Bill, which is expected to be passed in the last rush of measures to the statute book.

Salaries for junior doctors would rise in total by 8.7 per cent, in line with the overall settlement recommended by the review board. Minimum salaries would rise from £6,180 a year to £6,270 next January; maximum salaries would rise from £6,980 to £7,580.

Registrars would receive slightly more in rises amounting to 8.8 per cent, raising the minimum scale from £8,730 to £9,490, and the maximum from £10,570 to £11.500 in January. Consultants' pay would go up from a basic £17,370 to £18,900 on the minimum scale and from £22,270 to £24,260 on the maximum scale.

Health experts puzzled by babies' illness

The condition of six new babies suspected of contracting an infection at Heatherwood Hospital, near Ascot, Berkshire, remained unchanged yesterday after the closure of the hospital's 107-bed maternity and gynaecological unit.

Biological tests by the East Berkshire Health District have so far yielded no clues to the source of the infection, which has caused diarrhoea in the babies, many of them premature or suffering other complications. About twenty mothers and babies were left in the unit

Gay film banned

A film intended to publicize a homosexual counselling service has been rejected by the Independent Broadcasting Authority. The IBA said last night it did not think it proper to broadcast the message because public attitudes were deeply divided.

£10 bonus

The £10 Christmas bonus to pensioners will be paid again the year, Mr Norman Fowler, Social Services Secretary announced in a commons written reply yesterday. About 10.5 million people will benefit.

Sale room

Identity revealed of £1.9m armour's buyer

By Geraldine Norman, Sale Room Correspondent

The mystery purchaser who spent £1,925,000 on the superb Milanese armour in last week's Hever Castle sale chose to reveal his identity but only to *The Times* yesterday. He is Mr. B. H. Trupin, an American private investment banker, who did bidding over a transatlantic telephone line connected to Sotheby's London sale room. It is the highest price ever recorded at auction in any decorative, as opposed to fine, arts field.

Mr Trupin saus that "when the opportunity arises I seek to acquire only the finest works of art. This suit of armour at Sotheby's is truly exceptional and a superb example of sixteenth-century craftmanship".

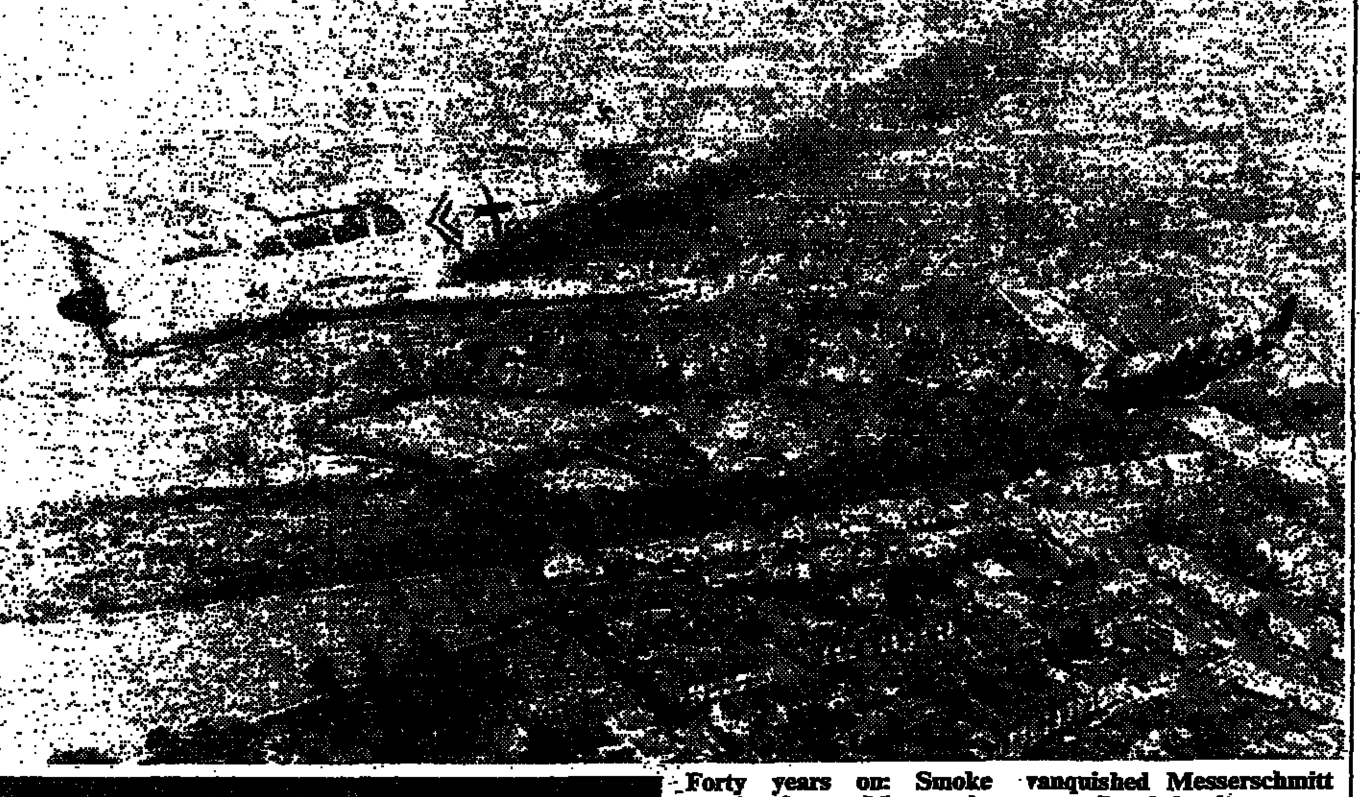
Sotheby's said that Mr Trupin had been a client of theirs for years and had a diverse collection of works of art spanning many periods. In 1980 he spent $390,000 (£245,000) on a grand piano designed by Alma-Tsadema ad incorporating a panel painting by Sir Edward Poynter. It remains the auction record price for any item of Victorian furniture, and for a piano.

The Milanese armour will require an export licence to leave Britain and a decision on this is certain to be referred to the Reviewing Committee on the Export of Works of Art. It is, however, unlikely that any national collection could raisc the purchase price without assistance.

In New York on Wednesday Sotheby's sold the collection of photographs formed by Mr J. Kasmin, the London dealer in contemporary art, for £91,637, with some 12 per cent failing to find buyers. The collection was strong on Man Rays, and a solarized silver print made about 1946 and a 1930s "Nue de dos" made $12,650 (£8,000) (estimate $5,000-$7,000).

In Geneva Christie's sold a diamond-encrusted badge of the Russian Imperial Order of St Andrew which originally was part of the Russian crown jewels, for 330,000 Swiss francs (£106,000) (estimate 150,000-200,000 fr).

A glass sculpture by A. M. Colotte was sold in Geneva on Sunday to Lewis M. Kaplan Associates, of London, not to an American dealer as stated on Tuesday.





Forty years on: Smoke pouring from a Messerschmitt 108 (above) on the run from a Spitfire over London yesterday after a simulated dogfight near Tower Bridge.

The Spitfire was flown by Mr Ray Hanna (far left), a former leader of the Red Arrows aerobatic team, whose syndicate bought the aircraft for £260,000. The vanquished Messerschmitt was piloted by its owner, Mr Lindsay Walton, who is a Lincolnshire farmer.

The mock dogfight will be repeated at an international air fair sponsored by Acctim, a clock firm, and to be held at Biggin Hill, Kent, the former Second World War air base, tomorrow and on Sunday.

Right sweeps in on union executive

By David Felton, Labour Correspondent

The leadership of the largest Civil Service union took another violent political shift yesterday when election results showed an almost clean sweep of executive seats by right-wingers.

A 24-4 majority on the Civil and Public Services Association executive for the left was transformed into a 23-5 victory by the right. Mr Kevin Roddy, the president, who supports the Militant Tendency, was beaten by Mrs Kate Losinska, a long-time opponent of the left,

The new executive, which takes over today, will have to decide how to handle several left-wing motions backed by the union conference this week.

Afterwards the conference voted to instruct the new executive to campaign among the members for affiliation to the Labour Party, which most of the right-wing group opposed.

It has been suggested that the right was well organized this year, but union officials said dramatic swings between left and right would continue as long as the political groupings published voting "slates" in propaganda material.

Mr Raymond Alderson, a Communist, lost his post as senior vice-president, but he won one of the five executive seats which went to the left.

Militant Tendency, which had eight supporters on the executive, now only has one, and Mrs Losinska said last night: "CPSA mirrors the present state of the Labour Party. Militant Tendency is tearing the Labour Party apart, just as it is tearing the CSPA apart." She will now press for the changes, to try to produce higher turnouts.

The election was conducted on a "pithead" ballot system, with members voting at meetings in offices where they work. Since it replaced conference block voting in 1980, the system has produced widely differing political majorities. About 35 per cent of the membership voted this time.

Mr Alderson accused newspapers, including *The Times* and *Sunday Mirror*, of interfering in the election. "People like Bernard Levin and Woodrow Wyatt say they believe in democracy in the trade union movement, but they give only one side of the argument to members, which can in no way be described as democratic."

Mrs Losinska indicated that the executive might appeal directly to the membership on issues which have left-wing conference support, although she ruled out secret postal ballots.

Earlier the union's conference in Brighton had voted by a large majority to press ahead with merger discussions with the second largest Civil Service union, the Society of Civil and Public Servants, and also sound out others among the nine Civil Service unions on further links.

There was some agreement that CSPA members, mainly low-paid clerical workers, would not want to be in the same union as their supervisors.

Mrs Kate Losinska: "Militant Tendency is tearing the CPSA apart".

Labour may 'reopen' Croxteth school

By Lucy Hodges, Education Correspondent

The new Labour regime in Liverpool is to try to reestablish Croxteth comprehensive school, which has been occupied and run by rebel parents for the past year on volunteer labour and donations.

A motion proposed by Mr Dominic Brady, who is expected to be confirmed as the new education committee chairman, will be considered at the full council meeting next Tuesday. If it is passed, as expected, Liverpool will seek legal opinion whether they can reestablish the school in the face of opposition from Sir Keith Joseph, the Secretary of State for Education. It is hoping to set it up as a free school.

The loyalty to Croxteth school has been extraordinary. The 40 parents who occupied it after Sir Keith confirmed the closure on July 13 last year have been confronted with a huge rates demand of £70,000. Electricity and telephones were cut off.

Initially they were told that pupils would not be allowed to take public examinations, but that decision has been reversed and next month 23 pupils will take O levels and CSE. The 150 children are being taught by unpaid volunteer teachers

Originally, under the old Liberal-run Liverpool council, there was party political agreement that Croxteth school should be closed as part of a reorganization of the city's schools.

Liverpool had been slow to reorganize its schools in line with declining pupil numbers and central government became so exasperated with what they saw as the resulting inefficiency and waste of money that Sir Keith intervened.

After Croxteth was closed the Labour Party, respinding to the parents' protest, which on occasion involved throwing eggs at Mr Michael Heseltine, committed itself to reestablishing the school.

Scargill seeks merger with steel union

From Paul Routledge, Labour Editor, Sheffield

The miners are to seek a merger with the steel workers to create a 300,000-member industrial union dedicated to halting any further rundown in their nationalized enterprises.

The executive of the National Union of Mineworkers decided yesterday to make overtures to the largest union in state steel, the Iron and Steel Trades Confederation, for a new joint organization.

The NUM is likely to absorb the 7,000-member Amalgamated Society of Wire Drawers, a Sheffield-based steel sector union, after the miners move to new headquarters in the city.

But the merger of the miners and the confederation would create an altogether more formidable opposition to the rationalization policies of Mr Ian MacGregor, chairman of British Steel, who takes up the post of chairman of the National Coal Board in September.

Mr Arthur Scargill, the left-wing president of the NUM, who would undoubtedly become leader of the merged steel-coal union, said yesterday that a merger or federation was "a logical step to take".

The prospect of a merger has been raised informally with Mr William Sirs, general secretary of the confederation, but no formal talks have taken place.

Science report

Quasars are where they appear to be

By the Staff of *Nature*

Strong new evidence in favour of the more conventional of the two main theories about the nature of quasars has been produced by Dr Peter Shaver, of the European Southern Observatory, near Munich, and Dr Gordon Robertson, of the Anglo-Australian Observatory in New South Wales.

The question about quasars (or "quasi-stars", which in a telescope look like stars, but in reality are much brighter and farther away) is why their waves of light are stretched out and thereby reddened (red-shifted).

The conventional view has been that quasars are cosmological objects, participating like galaxies in the general expansion of the Universe. In the expansion, the farther away the quasar, the faster it will recede. And the faster it recedes, the more its light will be red-shifted by the Doppler effect – better known for the way it appears to stretch and deepen the note of an aircraft engine as it passes overhead.

An alternative, unconventional theory is that the red-shift is, in part at least, intrinsic to the quasars. That seems unlikely because the only conceivable source of an intrinsic red-shift is the presence of such high gravitational fields on quasars that one would expect them to collapse rapidly. The idea persists, however, because even on the conventional view quasars are peculiar objects. They are, for example, extraordinarily bright for their apparent size.

Dr Shaver and Dr Robertson have now shown that the conventional picture is probably correct – by adopting a new and elegant technique which takes advantage of the recent discovery of clouds of gas around quasars. They look for quasars that are apparently close together in the sky but of different red-shifts.

On the conventional view, the one with larger red-shift will be farther away and so its light will shine through the clouds of gas that surround the one with smaller red-shift. This will cause absorption in the light of the quasar with large red-shift and the absorption should be at the lower red-shift of the nearer quasar. The light of the lower red-shift quasar, by contrast, should never exhibit absorption by clouds of higher red-shift than itself.

On the unconventional view, however, the red-shift of the quasar does not determine its distance, so either the higher or the lower red-shift quasar might be in front and therefore absorption could go in either direction.

In a preliminary sample of 11 known quasar "pairs", Dr Shaver and Dr Robertson found four where the higher red-shift quasar showed clear absorption at the lower red-shift, but none where the reverse was the case. These results are not conclusive; the sample needs to be larger, but they certainly begin to sound the death-knell for the unconventional theory.

Source: *Nature*, vol 303 p 155, (May 12, 1983).

'Foreign seamen for Cunarders'

By Barrie Clement
Labour Reporter

Two new Cunard cruise ships are to be crewed entirely by foreign seafarers while about 1,000 of the 5,000 merchant navy volunteers for the South Atlantic are out of work, the seamen's union said yesterday.

The two new vessels, which will cost the company about £4 7m are being bought from a Norwegian line and are to be transferred to the Bahamian "flag of convenience" on delivery in October.

Mr James Slater, general secretary of the National Union of Seamen, said: "It is a cruel blow to all those who served in the SouthAtlantic, but it is particularly cruel to the 1,000 volunteer seamen who served on the five Cunard ships in the Falklands area during last year.

"They deserve better rewards than to see jobs which are rightfully theirs go to foreign seafarers."

Mr Slater added: "This whole episode shoiws that for companies like Cunard, which regularly donates large amounts of money to Tory funds, patriotism is always for others to follow and should never be allowed to interfere with the business of making bigger profits".

He accused the company of ignoring British defence needs by planning to register the vessel, the Vista Fjord and the Saga Fjord, under a flag of convenience.

"In time of war the British Government would not have direct access to these British-owned ships flying foreign flags", he said. The union would try to persuade Cunard to fly the British flag on the ships and employ British seamen.

IRA attack with pieces of cement

From Our Correspondent
Londonderry

A Londonderry man who was attacked by eight masked men early yesterday morning, said in hospital that he had been told by the men that he would have to "leave the city by August 1 or suffer the consequences".

Mr Dennis Healy, aged 44, the father of 13, had his hands fractured by the men, who beat him with pieces of broken cement.

Mr Healey said he had a heard a noise at home and went downstairs to investigate. He was confronted by eight masked men who told him they were from the IRA. "They pushed me into a room and ordered me to sit down. When I asked them what they wanted they told me to shut up" Mr Healey said.

One of the men kept his wife and four of their children, aged between 11 and 18, upstairs in their home, in Cashelhill Park.

"I was taken out to the back of the house. I was spread eagled on the ground and my hands were held while they were pounded with pieces of cement. I started to scream with pain" he said. "Suddenly it was all over. Mr wife, who had been prevented from coming to my aid, took me into the house and treated my wounds and sent for an ambulance."

Mr Healy, who said that about five years ago he had been shot in the leg by terrorists in the Bogside area, added: "I do not know why I was attacked. When I asked the men this morning, they told me to shut up."

The election

Labour naive, says Heseltine

By Philip Webster
Political Reporter

Mr Michael Heseltine, the Secretary of State for Defence. yesterday denounced the Labour Party's defence policies in perhaps the strongest language yet used by the Government, describing them as naive, destabilizing and dangerous.

Devoting almost all his speech at the Scottish Conservative Party conference to the issue, Mr Heseltine said that Labour's one-sided policies would tip the balance of power towards the Soviet Union, encourage the Americans in the view that Europe would not defend itself and dangerously raise the risk that the Soviet Union might be tempted towards military adventurism in Europe. Labour, he said, proposed to abandon the consensus between the parties that had kept the peace and to "gamble with our freedoms". Labour said that one-sided gestures by Britain would persuade others to follow, but there was not a shred of evidence to support such a naive claim.

More Election news, pages 4 and 5

The minister said that Labour had carried its proposition to the limits of absurdity by writing to the Kremlin to ask for a piece of paper in support of its policy and which Mr Foot could wave in the course of the campaign.

"It stretches my credulity to near breaking point to be asked to rely on Michael Foot for the defence of this nation. But to expect me to trust the conquerors of Afghanistan in a bid to secure the election of today's Labour Party is to insult the good sense of the British people. That is the ultimate revelation of the reckless gamble of Labour's defence policy."

Mr Heseltine's attack came as the Prime Minister confirmed that the British and American Governments had recently jointly reviewed the arrangements for the control of cruise missiles in the event of their deployment in the United Kingdom.

She said in a parliamentary reply that the arrangements would apply to American cruise missiles based in the United Kingdom on or off their bases.

"The effect of the underts-tandings and the arragements for implementing them is that no nuclear weapon would be fired or launched from British territory without the agreement of the British Prime Minister."

In his Perth speech, Mr Heseltine said that kicking the Americans out of their bases in Britain, a vital and integral part of the American nuclear shield over Europe, would shake Nato to its foundations.

Labour's policies were in striking contrast to the moderate and sensible defence policies pursued by post-war Labour governments. "They propose to cast aside the political consensus on defence which has existed in this country for nearly forty years.

Alliance squabble over candidate

A dispute between the Social Deoocratic Party and the Liberals has left the Alliance without a candidate in one constituency.

Both parties are refusing to put forward a representative for Garston, in Liverpool. The Alliance allocated the seat to the Liberals but the local Liberal Party will not nominate a candidate.

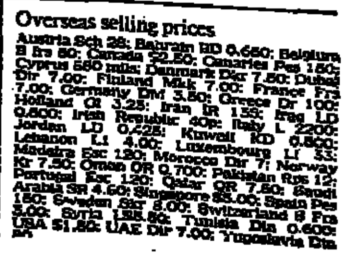
It claims that the Alliance would stand a better chance of winning with an SDP candidate. But the SDP insists that Garston, which is held by the Conservatives, should be fought by a Liberal.

Mr Glynn Parry, secretary of the SDP in Liverpool, said: "The seat was allocated to the Liberals and therefore they should put forward a candidate. It would be too late to put forward our own candidate."

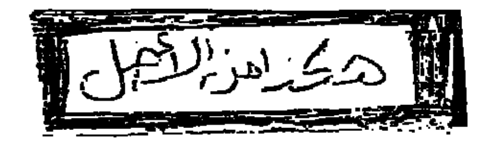
Mr David Maudsley, chairman of the Liberal Party in Liverpool, said: "It is ridiculous.

Relations between the two parties have been strained since the local elections.

The seat is now held by a Conservative, Mr Malcolm Thornton. But there will be a new Tory candidate, Mr James Ross. The Labour candidate, in a seat with new boundaries, is Mr Eddie Loyden.



Overseas selling prices
Austria Sch 28; Bahrain BD 0.650; Belgium B Frs 50; Canada $2.50; Canaries Pes 150; Cyprus 550 mils; Denmark Dkr 7.50; Dubai Dir 7.00; Finland Mkk 7.00; France Frs 7.00; Germany DM 3.50; Greece Dr 100; Holland Gl 3.25; Iran IR 135; Iraq ID 0.600; Irish Republic 40p; Italy L 2200; Jordan LD 0.425; Kuwait KD 0.600; Lebanon Ll 4.00; Luxembourg Lf 33; Madeira Esc 120; Morocco Dir 7; Norway Kr 7.50; Oman OR 0.700; Pakistan Rps 12; Portugal Esc 120; Qatar QR 7.50; Saudi Arabia SR 4.50; Singapore $5.00; Spain Pes 150; Sweden Skr 8.00; Switzerland S Frs 3.00; Syria LBS.50; Tunisia Dia 0.600; USA $1.50; UAE Dir 7.00; Yugoslavia Din 80.



Ten women arrested at Greenham Common as the bailiffs move in

By Nicholas Timmins

Ten women were arrested yesteday at the Greenham Common peace camp in Berkshire, when Newbury District Council finally enforced the eviction order which it won in the High Court two months ago.

The arrests were made as police supporting bailiffs from the Berkshire sheriff's office dragged away women who were sitting on and in front of a number of vehicles which the bailiffs were towing away

Thames Valley Police said that nine of the women were to appear in court accused of conduct likely to cause a breach of the peace, and one had been charged with causing criminal damage. One women was taken to hospital for a check-up after the flap in a cell door fell open and caught her a glancing blow on the head, the police said, she was later returned to custody.

Mr Michael Harris, legal officer to Newbury District Council said that some of the seized vehicles would be auctioned to raise about £2,000, made up of £1,000 in costs awarded by the High Court and the costs of yesterday's repossession, unless the women paid the money.

● According to an article in *Peace News*, the first of the cruise missile convoy vehicles are expected to be delivered to Greenham Common from West Germany this month and the first of the United States crew members to man the missiles are due to arrive early next month.

Generals protest

The deployment of cruise and Pershing missiles will step up the arms race "beyond anything we know at present" and will damage the chances of comprehensive disarmament, according to a group of 13 former Nato generals, admirals and brigadiers.

The group, Generals for Peace and Disarmament, formed in 1981, argues that the alleged missile gap in Europe does not exist, that the search for a strict balance betweem East and West nuclear forces is a fallacy and that the existing United States Forces together with the French and British independent deterrents already provide a counter-balance to the Soviet Union's SS20s.

Brigadier Michael Harbottle, the British representative of the group, which includes officers from the United States, West Germany, France, Greece, The Netherlands and Portugal, said that the British and French forces could not be excluded from the Geneva talks.

A booklet published by the group, *Ten Questions*, argues that deployment of cruise, Pershing and Trident may well lead to moves by the Soviet Union to deploy missiles in Central America or at sea



Peace camp skirmish: Officers from the Thames Valley Police removing women who were sitting on vehicles which bailiffs were trying to tow away from council land at Greenham Common yesterday.

Equality in marriage proposed for Scots

By Frances Gibb
Legal Affairs Correspondent

Victorian laws in Scotland on husbands and wives which are discriminatory and out of step with modern notions of equality in marriage should be abolished, the Scottish Law Commission says in a report published yesterday.

Under Scottish law, for instance, actions can still be brought for breach of promise. They have been abolished in England and in other countries and the Scottish law "probably does not reflect modern attitudes", the commission says.

One criticism is that such actions may "potentially afford scope for blackmail, or 'gold digging' claims, or actions raised out of spite." That is the main reason for their abolition in England and some American states.

Another criticism is that any legal restrictions on the freedom of a person to withdraw from a proposed marriage is undesirable, the commission says.

Scottish law also gives a husband a stronger legal position in the choice of a matrimonial home. Provided his choice is genuine and reasonable, his wife will be in desertion if she refuses to live with him there.

The commission proposes the abolition of that rule and the placing of spouses on an equal footing.

Another anachronism is the presumption under Scottish law that the wife is the husband's domestic manager. In theory that can mean he is liable for certain bills incurred by her, the commission says. Although in practice the presumption probably has little effect, it is inconsistent with sexual equality and should be abolished, it says.

Scottish Law Commission: Family Law. Report on outdated rules in the law of husband and wife. (Stationary Office, £4.65.)

BT to computerize inquiries

By Clive Cookson, Technology Correspondent

British Telecom is to computerize its telephone directory inquiry service. The corporation awarded Standard Telephones and Cables (STC) a £32m contract yesterday to supply 4,000 computer terminals for its inquiry operators. Installation will start next year and should be finished by 1986.

British Telecom promises that its operators will be able to answer directory inquiries significantly faster by keying a name and address into an eletronic terminal than they can with the present method which uses microfiches (microfilm).

Only three-quarters of the 10,000 directory inquiry operators employed today will be required to run the fully computerized system. BT expects to lose 2,500 jobs by natural wastage and reallocating staff to other duties.

A spokesman said yesterday that compulsory redundancy could not be ruled out, but it would be "absolutely the last resort; at this stage we are not even considering it".

The Union of Communication Workers (UCW), which represents all telephone operators, has accepted computerization of directory inquiries as good in principle but it has not agreed that any jobs should be lost.

Miss Kim McKinley, the UCW officer responsible, said BT should take advantage of the reduced call handling time to cut the present delay in answering 192 calls, many of which are lost because people get tired of waiting and hang up.

However, BT is not promising to answer directory inquiry calls more promptly after the computer terminals are installed.

The new STC terminals will be connected directly to BT's existing computers, which already hold details of Britain's 22 million telephone subscribers.

If the inquiry is simple, as when the caller knows someone's name and address and just want the number, the operator should be able to key in the details and give an answer within five seconds or so.

Since the database will be updated every day, there will be no need to resort to a special list of new numbers, which at present causes further delay.

Nilsen is charged with four more murders

Dennis Andrew Nilsen, a former probationary policeman, was charged with four more murders and two attempted murders when he appeared on remand yesterday at Highgate Magistrates' Court, in north London.

Mr Nilsen, aged 37, of *Cranley Gardens, Muswell Hill*, north London, who had already been charged with the murder of Stephen Sinclair, aged 20, at Cranley Gardens on or about February 1, faced new charges during the one-minute hearing, his sixteenth remand appearance at the Highgate court.

The new charges are that at 195 Melrose Avenue, Cricklewood, London, he murdered: Kenneth James Ockenden between December 2 and 5, 1979; Martyn Brandon Duffey, between May 13 and 19, 1980; William David Sutherland, between July 1 and September 30, 1980; Malcolm Barlow, between September 16 and 19, 1981.

Mr Nilsen was also charged with attempting to murder Douglas Stewart at Melrose Avenue between November 9 and 12, 1980; and attempting to murder Paul Nobbs at 23 Cranley Gardens between *November* 22 and 25, *1981*, contrary to section one of the Criminal Attempts Act, 1981.

He was remanded in custody for a further week.

The first of the four men whom Mr Nilsen was accused yesterday of murdering, Kenneth Ockenden, aged 26, was a *Canadian on holiday at the time* that he vanished in London three years ago. He was last seen in December, 1979, two days before he was due to fly home.

Barrister's killer grins as he is jailed for life

An unemployed youth born in London of West Indian parents was jailed for life at the Central Criminal Court yesterday for murdering a barrister from Ghana.

David Barnes, aged 18, swaggered to the cells, grinning broadly, after being convicted of deliberately stabbing to death Mr Malik Owusu, aged 47, who had seven children. They both lived at Pym House, on the Angell town estate, Brixton, south London.

Barnes was cleared of taking part in the robbery which led to Mr Owusu's death on September 20 last. Afterwards it was revealed that Barnes was serving a borstal sentence for participation in a £6,000 robbery of a security guard. He had other convictions, including one for carrying a knife.

His friend, Patrick Rhoden, aged 17, unemployed, of Lyndhurst Way, Peckham, also of West Indian descent, was put on probation for two years after he admitted snatching a gold chain worth £340 from the neck of a woman companion of Mr Owusu.

Mr James Miskin, QC, the Recorder of London, said he was taking the "unusual course" of freeing Rhoden because of his "very difficult" life and because he had been held in custody for several weeks.

Mr Malik was killed when he went after Barnes and Rhoden and demanded the return of the chain. Barnes stabbed him through the heart.



Bishop Sheppard being greeted by his wife at Manchester airport yesterday.

Two sides to Falklands case, bishop says

The Bishop of Liverpool, the Right Reverend David Sheppard, arrived in Britain from Argentina yesterday and issued a warning that it would be foolish not to accept that both sides had a case over the Falklands.

He said his two-week tour had underlined the "enormous difficulties" involved in reaching a peaceful settlement over the sovereignty of the islands. But the bishop said there was a "great sadness" in Argentina over the conflict with Britain and many Argentinines were critical of their country's use of force in the islands last year.

The bishop said some people in Argentina had spoken of the British Government's long delays in offering a settlement. They felt that had provoked their government's action.

He told a press conference at Ringway airport, Manchester: "Whatever one's feelings *with regard to the lawlessness* of that action, I could not fail to realize the strength of feelings of people of British descent and others, both in Argentina and other parts of Latin America.

"They felt that Britain, as the more powerful nation, had reacted with unnecessary force", he said. *His visit had* made him feel the urgency of the two nations finding a peaceful settlement.

The bishop's visit was part of a South American tour to represent the Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr Robert Runcie, at the amalgamation of the five South American dioceses of the Anglican Church into the new province of the southern zone.

London trial for clamps on cars

By John Witherow

Wheel clamps will start being locked on to illegally parked cars in parts of central London from next Monday.

Motorists who find the fearsome device attached to their cars will have to go to the Hyde Park car pound and pay £19.50 in addition to a £10 parking fine. A notice on the windscreen will warn taem not to attempt to drive off. It also provides a map and directions *to the pound*.

When the fine has been paid a mobile crew will be alerted by radio. They will remove the clamp from the car.

The Metropolitan Police experiment, which is backed by the Greater London Council and the London Boroughs Association, will take place in Westminster, south of the Marylebone Road and north of Buckingham Palace Road, Victoria Street, Whitehall, the Strand and central areas of Kensington and Chelsea between Kensington High Street and the King's Road.

School blast

Doctors at the Royal Hallamshire Hospital, in Sheffield, saved the sight of Timothy Pass, aged 15, who was injured when a device exploded in the playground of Silverdale comprehensive school yesterday. Two youths were interviewed by police.

Jobs created

Microdata, the American-owned minicomputer manufacturer, is to invest £10m, mostly at its research and manufacturing centre in Hemel Hempstead, which yesterday changed its name from the Computer Machinery Company. About 300 jobs will be created.

Train derailed

A Manchester to Sheffield train was derailed in a two-mile tunnel near Chapel-en-le-Frith, Derbyshire, on Wednesday night when the last carriage left the rails. No one was injured.

Town's offer to Mencap

By Our Social Services Correspondent

The controversy over a holiday hotel for the mentally handicapped in the Devon seaside resort of Teignmouth may be resolved soon.

The town council, which at one stage told Mencap, Britain's leading organization for the mentally handicapped, to stay out of the dispute, has now *offered office space to the* holiday liaison officer Mencap is about to appoint.

In addition, Teignmouth's mayor has invited Mr Paul Bourge, the owner of the Royal Hotel, which is the centre of the controversy, to meet him

Mr Brian Rix, the secretary general of Mencap, was cautious yesterday when asked whether conciliatory moves meant that the controversy was at an end. He said, however, that the *adverse publicity about the* stand taken by Teignmouth council and local traders had led to a change of heart.

Sister pleads case of sick dissident

By David Nicholson-Lord

The Government has been asked to intervene in the case of a Russian dissident accused of "hereditary schizophrenia" after following his father and grandfather into arrest and imprisonment.

Friends of Rostislav Evdomikov, aged 32, a poet and writer, who is weakened by a severe kidney disorder, fear for his life after he was sentenced last month to five years' hard labour and three years' internal exile on agitation charges.

His grandfather died in a Stalinist labour camp in 1937 and his father died in 1979 after eight years in a psychiatric prison.

Fourteen MPs, led by Mr David Atkinson, the Conservative member for Bournemouth, East, have signed a Commons motion urging the Government to raise his case, and that of Mr Valery Senderov, another imprisoned dissident, at the European security conference at Madrid.

His sister, Miss Svetlana Evdomikov, also met Mr Malcolm Rifkind, Under-Secretary of State at the Foreign Office, this week.

Miss Evdomikov, who was allowed to emigrate to the United States last year, is visiting Britain to campaign for her brother. Yesterday she described her feelins of deep bitterness and despair at seeing the third generation of her family facing death at the hands of the Soviet regime.

The charge of "hereditary schizolrenia" is thought to be unique in the campaign against dissidents. It was levelled against Mr Evdomikov, with membership of opposition organizations and the free trade union, SMOT, after his lengthy campaign for his father's release and later accusations of "medical murder".

Mr Evdomikov was placed after his arrest last year in the Serbsky Psychiatric Institute, Moscow, where for a month he was not allowed to wash or exercise. Doctors there pronounced him sane before his trial.

Mr Evdomikov was also accused of contacts with foreigners, including a meeting in 1980 with Mr Atkinson, who was compiling a report on freedom of assembly for the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe. His supports argue that the Russian charges are clear violations of the Helsinki agreement on human rights.

Miss Evdomikov has given evidence to a Congressional committee which has petitioned Mr Andropov, the Soviet leader, for her brother's release.

ELECTION JUNE 83 Political reform ● Three-pronged approach for jobs ● Benefits overhaul

Alliance calls a halt to confrontation on politics in manifesto pledge

The general election will be seen as a watershed in British politics. It may be recalled as the fateful day when depression became hopelessness and the slide of the postwar years accelerated into the depths of decline.

Alternatively, it may be remembered as the turning point when the people of this country, at the eleventh hour, decided to turn their backs on dogma and bitterness and chose a new road of partnership and progress.

It is to offer real hope of a fresh start for Britain that the Alliance between our two parties has been created. What we have done is unique in the history of British parliamentary democracy. Two parties one with a proud history, and one born only two years ago out of a frustration with the old system of politics, have come together to offer an alternative government pledged to bring the country together again.

The Conservative and Labour parties between them have made an industrial wasteland out of a country which was once the workshop of the world. Manufacturing output from Britain is back to the level of nearly 20 years ago. Unemployment is still rising and there are now generations of school-leavers who no longer even hope for work.

The choice which Tories and socialists offer at this election is one between neglect and interference. Neither of them understands that it is only by working together in the companies and communities of Britain that we can overcome the economic problems which beset us.

Meanwhile, the very fabric of our common life together deteriorates. The record wave of violence and crime and increased personal stress are all signs of a society at war with itself. Rundown cities and declining rural services alike tell a story of a warped sense of priorities by successive governments. Our social services have become bureaucratic and remote from the people they are supposed to serve.

Mrs Thatcher promised "to bring harmony where there is discord". Instead, her own example of confrontation has inflamed the bitterness so many people feel at what has happened to their own lives and local communities.

Our Alliance wants to call a halt to confrontation politics. We believe we have set an example by working together as two separate parties within an alliance of principle. Our whole approach is based on cooperation: not just between our parties but between management and workers, between people of different races and above all between government and people.

The programme has three points: 1, Fiscal and financial policies for growth; 2, Direct action to provide jobs; and 3, An incomes strategy that will stick.

1, Sustained policies for growth

These will be based on carefully selected increases in public spending

> ‹ We believe we have set an example by working together as two separate parties within an alliance of principle ›

and reductions in taxation. Despite the impression Mrs Thatcher gives, the Conservative Government is borrowing £8 billion a year. It is costing us £17 billion to keep more than three million people on the dole.

In view of the depth of the slump, we think it right to increase public borrowing to around £11 billion and to use this money in two basic ways:

● To reverse the reduction in public investment which over the last decade has been little short of catastrophic, through a selective programme of capital investment in the water and sewerage systems, electrification of railways, building and repairing roads, rebuilding and refurbishing hospitals, investing in housing, improving transport services and developing energy conservation schemes;

● To concentrate the funds available for tax reductions in areas where tax cuts have a direct impact on prices such as the abolition of the national insurance surcharge (the "tax on jobs") and in this way keep prices down as growth is stepped up. We will stop the nationalized industries being forced to raise prices for gas and electricity merely to increase government revenue.

Such action to rekindle growth without inflation, buttressed by a less restrictive monetary policy and management of the exchange rate to keep our exports competitive, will be pursued so as to reduce unemployment by 400,000 over our first two years.

2, Direct action to provide jobs

The immediate action we propose is targeted on those among the unemployed in greatest need, the long-term unemployed and the young. It does not throw money wildly about, but has been carefully drawn up to achieve the biggest early fall in unemployment we can manage at the lowest practicable cost. Our main proposals are:

● **To provide jobs for the long-term unemployed in a programme of housing and environmental improvement** – house renovation and insulation, land improvements; these jobs are real jobs crying out to be done. There will also be a major expansion of the Community Programme. We will back programmes of this kind with great determination to ensure that they generate at least 250,000 jobs over two years;

● **To extend the Youth Training Scheme so that it is available to all 16 and 17-year-olds and give real help to those who want to stay on at school after 16 or go to college or take a training course.** Our long-term aim is to see all 16-19-year olds either as students with access to work experience, or as employed people with access to education and training. But the extension of training proposed here would alone reduce youth unemployment by 100,000.

● **To create more jobs in labour-intensive social services.** There is a great need for extra support staff in the NHS and the personal social services. These services are highly labour-intensive and their greatest need for extra people is in regions of high unemployment. We propose the establishment of a special £500m fund for the health and social services in order to create an additional 100,000 jobs of this kind over two years;

● **To give a financial incentive to private firm to take on those longest out of work.** To boost jobs in the private sector, we propose to pay a grant to companies for every extra job they provide and fill with someone unemployed for over six months. The scheme will be for employment pay, not unemployment pay. The Government loses about £100 a week (in unemployment benefit and lost tax revenues) for every person unemployed, so it is not extravagant to pay £80 a week for each additional job. According to the best estimates this incentive could increase employment by around 175,000 jobs within two years of its introduction.

In sum, our immediate programme of direct action would reduce unemployment by well over 600,000 in two years. What is more, it will do so in a highly cost-effective way by switching the money which is now paid to people to do nothing, into payment for useful jobs instead, and it therefore will not involve irresponsible increases in public spending or borrowing.

Taken together, these proposals should reduce unemployment by one million by the end of our second year in government.

3, An incomes strategy that will stick

We do not pretend that a lasting return to high levels of employment can be achieved painlessly, or without a reemergence of the inflationary pressures which record unemployment has temporarily damped down.

We are convinced there is no hope of a lasting return to full employment unless we can develop ways of keeping prices down which do not involve keeping unemployment up. And unlike either of the two old parties, we are prepared to face up to this by pursuing a fair and effective pay and prices policy that will stick.

It is Labour's refusal to face up to the need to restrain incomes, at the dictates of its union paymasters, which above all makes Labour's claim to have a solution to unemployment so utterly bogus, and it is Mrs Thatcher's refusal to contemplate anything other than unemployment as an incomes policy which condemns the country to permanently high unemployment if she wins another term.

In drawing up its counter-inflation programme, the Alliance has faced the question of pay and prices policy head on. Unlike other parties, the Alliance will seek a specific mandate from the electorate in support of an incomes policy. We shall campaign for a series of arrangements to keep price rises in check whilst unemployment comes down. Specifically we propose:

● To establish a range for pay settlements. The Government will discuss with representatives of commerce and industry, trade unions and consumers, the prospects for the economy as a whole, and will establish the desirable range within which pay settlements should be negotiated given the outlook for unemployment.

The Government will provide forecasts of the implications for unemployment, inflation and growth, of pay settlements at different levels, and the objective will be to arrive each year at an agreed norm or range for pay settlements. In the absence of agreement the Government will announce its own view and tailor its policies accordingly, but every effort will be made to minimize disagreement and establish a common view.

● A fair deal for pay in the public services. The agreed norm or range will provide the background to a fair and systematic approach to pay in the public services. A single, independent assessment board for public service pay will be set up to provide fair comparisons. Agreed arrangements for arbitration will be needed. As a result, public service sector pay will grow at broadly similar rates to that of comparable groups in the private sector.

● New arrangements to discourage excessive pay settlements in the private sector. Pay settlements in the private sector will be negotiated with no direct interference in settlements made by small and medium sized businesses. We intend to set up a pay and prices commission to monitor pay settlements in large companies, with powers to restrict price increases caused by wage settlements which exceed the agreed range.

At the same time, we shall legislate to introduce a counter-inflation tax, giving the Government the power to impose the tax if it becomes necessary. The tax will be levied by the Inland Revenue on companies paying above the pay range. It will be open to successful companies where productivity increases have been high to pay above the agreed range if they do so

> ‹ We seek a specific mandate from the electorate in support of an incomes policy ›

through the distribution of shares which are not immediately marketable.

● The nationalized industries will be subject to similar restraints on excessive wage settlements; and will not be permitted to evade the consequences of excess wage settlements and counter-inflation tax payments simply by raising prices.

We would, if we were convinced it was necessary in the prevailing circumstances, be prepared to introduce a fully statutory incomes policy to cover the interim period whilst these new arrangements are being introduced.

Previous incomes policies have been short-term reactions to crisis. They have been reversals of earlier policies. They have had no mandate from the electorate. The Alliance presents its policy now because that is both honest and necessary. To work a pay and prices framework must be understood and supported.

CREATING ONE COMMUNITY

Immediate help for those in need

The burden of the slump is being borne quite disproportionately by those now in long-term unemployment and by the poor, especially poor families with children. We propose to take the following measures straight away:

● **Help for families with children** by increasing child benefit by £1.50 a week; increasing the Child Allowance in supplementary benefit by £1.50 a week; increasing the extra child allowance of one-parent families;

● **Help for pensioners.** We will uprate the pension twice a year because the present system gives rise to serious injustices. We will make sure pensioners can earn money without losing pension; we will increase the death grant to £250 for those of lesser means; standing charges for gas, electricity and basic telephone services will be abolished;

● **Help for the unemployed and sick** By increasing unemployment benefit, sickness benefit and sick pay by 5 per cent; giving long-term supplementary benefit to the long-term unemployed; changing the rules so people are not forced to spend their redundancy money before they can get supplementary benefit;

● **Help for the disabled** by spending an extra £200m a year to make a start on many reforms which will help disabled people. These will include the extension of the invalid care allowance and full rights under the non-contributory invalidity pension to married women and the abolition of the age limit on the mobility allowance;

● **Finance.** The total cost of these proposals is approximately £1,750m. This will be financed by: raising the upper limit at which national insurance contributions are paid to £315 a week; reversing the recent increases in the high rate tax bands; and by the first stage of phasing out the married man's tax allowance. Therefore, this programme does not require an increase in public borrowing.

● **Attacking poverty**

The Alliance proposes to carry through a major overhaul of the welfare system. The original grand design of the Liberal reformer, William Beveridge, has been mutilated over the years. Instead of a basic benefit, which was to secure for the old, the sick and the unemployed, a tolerable minimum standard of living as of right, we have a complex network of benefits dependent on 44 different means tests.

Mass unemployment has made the scale of our problems greater than at any time since the war. We believe that we can offer a better, simpler structure of social security which would be the most important reform since Beveridge.

In the long term, we plan a complete integration of the tax and benefit systems. We aim in the next Parliament to bring together all the major benefits – family income supplement, housing benefits, free school meals, supplementary benefits and to replace them with a simpler, single benefit, the size of which for each family will depend basically on the number of children and their housing costs.

The levels of benefit we propose mean that:

● A working family with two children, now earning £100 a week, will be around £24 a week better off;

● Single parents with two children, now helped by supplementary benefit, will be around £10 a week better off;

● Single pensioners only getting the state pension will be £5.50 a week better off, and pensioner couples in the same position £10 a week better off;

● Help will especially be concentrated on poor families with children, since these are the real centres of hardship.

The benefit will be used to supplement people's income – whether from a job, unemployment or sickness benefit or a pension – and the amount people actually get will spend on their income. The benefit will be gradually withdrawn as incomes rise – but in a steady way so that as people earn more they do end up better off despite the reduction of benefit.

The additional spending which the new welfare system will involve will be paid for from three sources: 1, by the continued phasing out of the married man's extra tax allowance (over at least three years). This is part of the removal of sex discrimination in taxation and will allow us to introduce the principle of separate taxation of earned income for all men and women. 2, by not fully indexing personal tax allowances; 3, by a relatively small increase in public borrowing, of around £600 to £700m over the final programme.

Education and Training

We will devolope a broader bridge between school and work, including more part-time schooling, and more work experience and better technical education for all pupils;

We will undertake a major reorganization of education and training for the 16 to 19s, so that school leavers are not faced with the dole but can opt for either education and training or employment or a combination of the two. We propose:

1, A single ministry of education and training combining the youth training functions of the MSC and the responsibilities of the education of the education departments;

2, Full-time vocation courses offering sustained and properly planned periods of work experience, and the replacement of the time-served apprenticeship with training to set national standards;

3, Greater access to work experience for all 16 to 19 year-old students and a right to further education and training for those of this age group in work;

4, Expansion of the YTS to enable all 17-year-olds not covered by the above to participate in a government training scheme;

5, A new system of education maintenance allowance.

Housing

Alliance housing policy has three basic aims: to restore the housing stock where this is needed, to provide wider genuine choice for consumers and to allocate available funds with greater fairness. This will mean increased investment.

Our proposals include:

● A steady expansion of local council and housing association building programmes, particularly for the single and the elderly, local council programmes to be in low density human scale developments.

● Encouraging partnership schemes between local councils and

> ‹ In the long term we plan a complete integration of the tax and benefit systems ›

private builders to provide houses to rent; and low cost house ownership opportunities on the same estates.

● Changing council allocation and transfer procedures to give tenants far more choice about where they live.

● Encouraging shared purchase and other schemes which bring owner occupation within the reach of lower-income families.

● Providing new sources of rented housing to compete with local councils.

The right to buy should be retained. After the introduction of proportional representation and hence greater accountability, councils could be given more discretion to decide their housing policy.

However, there should be a right of appeal in which councils would justify to the local government Ombudsman any proposed restriction on the individual's right to buy.

Housing subsidies must be distributed more according to need. Council tenants have been particularly hard hit by the government's policy of deliberately forcing up rents far faster than the rate of inflation.

Central goverument subsidies to local authority housing fell from £1,274m in 1980-81 to £370m in 1983-84, with the result that in most parts of the country, housing accounts are now moving into surplus. The Alliance says this process must stop. Council rents should be fixed so that housing accounts balance. Any surplus should be reinvested in improved management and maintenance, and not used to subsidise the general rates.

For owner-occupiers, the Alliance's long-term policy is to reform mortgage tax relief so that it relates to individual income rather than the size of the loan. In the meantime, tax relief will be limited to the standard rate of income tax.

Electoral reform

The introduction of proportional representation is the linchpin of our entire programme of radical reform. Alone of the political parties the Liberal Party and the the SDP recognize that our economic crisis is rooted in our political system.

As class-based parties, Labour and Conservative represent and intensify our divisions. The "first-past-the-post" voting system ensures the under-representation of all those who reject class as the basis of politics. Electoral reform is thus a precondition of healing Britain's divisions and creating a sense of community. It is also a change we must make if we are, in the full sense of the word, to be a democracy.

Decentralizing government

The Alliance is committed to two further constitutional reforms: decentralization to make government more accountable to the electorate, and basic legislation to protect fundamental human rights and freedoms. We propose:

Immediate action to set up a Scottish Parliament with a full range of devolved powers, including powers to assist economic development and powers to tax, but not to run a Budget deficit;

To enact Scottish devolution in an Act which would also provide the **framework for decentralization to assemblies in Wales and the English regions as demand develops;**

In the English regions to set up **Economic development agencies with substantial powers.** To make these development agencies, and other nominated regional authorities which already exist, accountable in the first instance to **regional committees of a reformed second chamber.**

We support the present Northern Ireland Assembly and will work towards a return to devolved power in place of direct rule from Westminster. We favour the early establishment of an Anglo-Irish consultative body at parliamentary level.

We also propose to **revitalize local government,** by abolishing one of the existing tiers. It would inevitably involve the eventual abolition of the metropolitan counties, and the GLC (but not Ilea); paving the way to the abolition of domestic rates and reducing local government's dependence on central grant, by introducing a local income tax.

We propose to reform the powers and composition of the House of Lords, which must include a significant elected element representative of the nations and regions of Britain.

Individual rights

● **A new Bill of Rights.** It is shaming that our citizens have so frequently had to go to the European Court to have basic rights enforced. We shall incorporate the rights and freedoms of the European Convention on Human Rights into English, Scottish and Northern Ireland law by means of a new Bill of Rights Act which will be

> ‹ Scottish devolution will provide a framework for decentralization to regions in England and Wales ›

paramount over all inconsistent statutes and common law.

● **We shall create a UK Commission of Human Rights.**

● **The Alliance believes that sex and race equality are fundamental to our society.** They will be promoted by positive action, for example, in relation to public employment policies which will be monitored in central and local government. Anti-discrimination legislation will be actively enforced.

● **Nationality and immigration;** we believe the British Nationality Act 1981 to be offensive and discriminatory. We will revert to the simple concept that all those born in Britain are entitled to British citizenship.

● **We shall legislate for public access to official information.**

● We support state financing of political parties. Trade union members must have the right to "contract-in" on the political levy and to determine their union's party political affiliation by secret postal ballot. There should be equivalent action to regulate company donations to political parties.

The rule of law

The Alliance believes that it is vital to support and reinforce the police in their efforts to prevent and detect crime. But policing can only be effective if it is reponsive to and carries the support and confidence of local communities. We therefore propose:

● To support **community policing** with local policeman on the beat and living locally;

● To enhance confidence in the police by introducing a **conciliation service and an independent system for the investigation of serious complaints.** We will establish a new police disciplinary offence of racially prejudiced behaviour and introduce lay visitors into police stations;

● **To improve police accountability** outside London by strengthening the community element on police authorities and encouraging community representation at the level of police divisions. For the Metropolitan Police, we shall as a interim measure establish a select committee drawn from London MPs.

Defence and disarmament

The Alliance believes Britain must be properly defended and our forces equipped for that task. Our defence policies reject both Labour's one-sided disarmament and the Conservatives' escalation of the nuclear arms race.

● We adhere firmly to the principles of collective security.

Participation in Nato must be the cornerstone of the country's defence policy.

● We accept the need for a nuclear component in the Nato deterrent whilst the USSR has nuclear weapons, but we support raising the nuclear threshold in Europe and moving towards a **"no first use"** policy, by strengthening Nato's conventional forces and establishing a 150 km battlefield nuclear weapon-free zone.

● We strongly back **multilateral** disarmament and arms control efforts. The START and INF talks should be merged or closely linked so that trade-offs can be made across weapons systems: **Trident** should be cancelled, **Polaris** should be included in merged START and INF talks as a further contribution to multilateral disarmament.

● If successful progress in nuclear weapons reductions has not been achieved in the negotiations at Geneva, an Alliance government will explore the opportunities for a verifiable **mutual freeze** on the production and deployment of all nuclear weapons.

Membership of the European Community

The Alliance is wholly committed to continuing UK membership of the European Community. The Alliance advocates further development of the Community and new common policies. At the same time, however, there is a great deal wrong with the structure of existing policies, and we will take the lead in putting things right.

To correct the imbalance in existing activities, an Alliance Government will press for expansion of Community activity on regional and social policies, industrial innovation, energy conservation and the development of renewable sources of energy. We accept the need for an increase in community revenues on a more diversified and fairer basis. We will work for some reduction in the agriculture budget.



Mr Gavin Grant and Miss Fiona Mackintosh checking Liberal Party posters yesterday. (Photograph: Harry Kerr).

Animal welfare a key issue, survey shows

Election candidates got a warning yesterday that the animal welfare issue could have a significant effect on the vote.

A survey by National Opinion Polls (NOP) carried out for the General Election Coordinating Committee for Animal Protection, found that a 3.5 per cent swing by the electorate on animal rights issues could change the outcome of the election.

Five per cent of those polled said they would change the party they voted for if the candidate did not share their views on animal welfare and 15 per cent said they would consider switching their vote.

According to the poll, only 11 per cent of the population approved fox hunting, while 65 per cent disapproved, and 53 per cent of those wanted it banned; in rural areas 53 per cent of those asked disapproved of the blood sport.

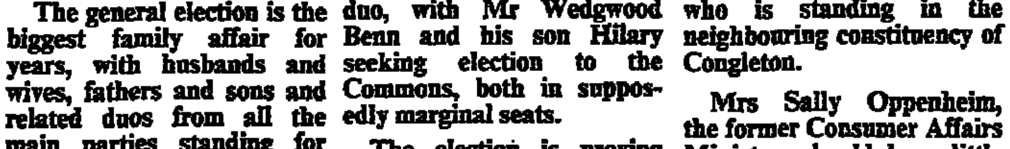
The figures showed that 45 per cent of Conservative voters disapproved of fox hunting, 80 per cent of Labour supporters and 69 per cent of Liberal-Social Democratic Party voters. Four out of five people also disapproved of hare coursing

Lord Houghton of Sowerby, chairman of the committee, which represents the main animal-welfare groups, said 42 per cent of country people wanted fox hunting banned by law.

A majority thought deer hunting, hare hunting and hare coursing should also be illegal, 62, 50 and 64 per cent respectively. More than 80 per cent of people wanted to see legislation to reduce animal experiments; 77 per cent disapproved of the use of live experiments to test tobacco and alcohol; and 75 per cent objected objected to the testing of cosmetics on animals.

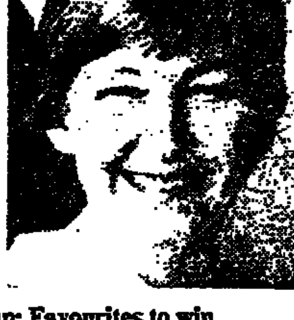
When the candidates' fight for seats is a family affair





Mr Wedgwood Benn and Hilary: Fighting marginals.





Mr Winterton and Ann: Favourites to win.





Mrs Oppenheim and Philip: Contrasting prospects.

The general election is the biggest family affair for years, with husbands and wives, fathers and sons and related duos from all the main parties standing for Parliament (Richard Evans writes).

The Conservative Party is providing the largest number of related couples as candidates, so unwittingly backing up Mrs Thatcher's strong belief in "the family".

But the Labour Party is providing the best known duo, with Mr Wedgwood Benn and his son Hilary seeking election to the Commons, both in supposedly marginal seats.

The election is proving that families are not bound by one political creed. Mr William Goodhart, brother of the Conservative MP, Mr Philip Goodhart, is standing for the SDP, as is wife Celia.

Favourites to get elected to Westminster are Mr Nicholas Winterton, MP, for the safe seat of Macclesfield since 1971, and his wife Ann, who is standing in the neighbouring constituency of Congleton.

Mrs Sally Oppenheim, the former Consumer Affairs Minister, should have little trouble holding on to Gloucester which she has represented for 13 years, but her son Philip faces an uphill struggle in the newly formed constituency of Amber Valley in mid-Derbyshire.

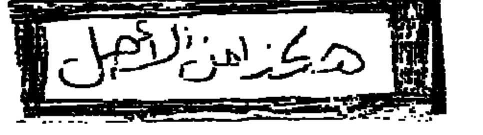
Mr Peter Bottomley and his wife Virginia look set to have their domestic routine disturbed if their parliamentary ambitions are fulfilled. While he is fighting the new seat of Eltham in south London, similar to Woolwich, West, which he has held since 1975, Mrs Bottomley is contesting the Isle of Wight, now held by the Liberals with a wafer-thin majority.

A trio of Tory candidates will not be short of fatherly advice, should they need it. Mr Francis Maude is standing in North Warwickshire while his father, Sir Angus Maude, is retiring from politics after being an MP for 30 years. Mr Nicholas Soames, son of Lord Soames, is contesting Crawley, while Mr Maurice Macmillan, son of the former Tory Prime Minister and an MP since 1966, is fighting south-west Surrey.

Apart from the Benns, the other family partnership in the Labour camp, is Mr Alex Lyon, MP for York since 1966, and his wife, Clare Short, chosen recently by the local party in Birmingham, Ladywood.

Another husband and wife team are standing for the Liberals, with Christina Forrest fighting Croydon, South and her husband James contesting a Kent seat.

Mr Alfred Morris and his brother Charles have been Manchester MPs since the early 1960s, but after the boundary changes Charles lost his seat and has so far failed to secure selection elsewhere.



ELECTION JUNE 83 Advertising pace quickens ● Ecology targets ● Sports campaign

Poster battle by Tories as Labour uses radio and Alliance hires lorries

By Torin Douglas

The advertising battle between the parties will begin on Sunday, when the first Conservative posters are due to start appearing on sites throughout the country. Labour and Liberal Alliance posters are unlikely to be seen for another week and the Conservatives' Agency, Saatchi and Saatchi appears to have stolen something of a march on its rivals in getting its advertisements together so quickly. It has been on stand-by for a June election for months.

"We should see the first posters going up on Sunday and the remainder in the early part of next week", Mr Christopher Lawson, the Conservatives' director of marketing, said. "We have our own printing facilities and it is possible to get posters up quite quickly if you are organized."

The main Labour and Alliance poster campaigns are unlikely to begin until Monday week, Though if they can print their posters in time which seems unlikely, they too could have them up on some sites early next week by courtesy of Bass, the brewers.

Bass yesterday wrote to the three main parties offering each access to 50 of its long-term sites, a decision taken to counter accusations that only the Conservative Party is offered such access by the brewing firms. All three parties are expected to take up the offer.

While the Conservatives seem certain to get their campaign off the ground first, other parties have secret new weapons in their media armoury. The Labour Party, Through its agency, Wright and Partners, is planning to advertise on Radio Luxembourg, which has not been done before, Certainly in recent times, and the Alliance, through its agency, Gold Greenlees Trott, will be employing "mobile posters" on lorries, as it did last month in the run-up to the local elections.

"We are planning to use Radio Luxembourg to reach young voters, who are hard to reach through newspapers," Mr Johnny Wright, of Wright and Partners, said "Political parties are not allowed to advertise on the Independent Broadcasting Authority television amd radio stations but Radio Luxembourg is separate. To my knowledge it has not been done before."

Mr Timothy Bradshaw, Radio Luxembourg's sales and marketing director has approached all three main parties offering them air time, but he has had no firm bookings yet. "Radio Luxembourg is an ideal medium for reaching the new voters," he says. "Of the 3.2 million people between the ages of 18 and 21, we reach over a third in a four-week period."

The advertisement breaks will not be permitted around news bulletins or in the half-hour political programmes the station is running during the campaign. There will be a limit of one minute of party adverising an hour.

Mr Lawson said the Conservatives are unlikely to use Radio Luxembourg "because we think we shall be getting sufficient media coverage without it". But he said the party is still considering cimema, the medium it used to reach young voters in 1979.

For the Alliance, Gold Greenlees Trott will be using posters, *as it did for the local* elections, when it featured the leaders of the two main parties in gas masks and other unflattering guises. However, according to Mr Michael Gold, the agency's joint managing director, the new campaign will be far more positive.

"That campaign was hitting out at adversarial politics, as practised by the other two parties, and there is no need to do that during the election because people can see such politics in action", he says. "We shall be positively promoting the Alliance and its policies this time."

To get maximum value from its posters, the agency is planning to hire lorries to go round key areas, carrying the huge posters. "We had enormous feedback when we did that in London last month", Mr Gold said. "People were asking us about our fleet of lorries, in fact there was just one. The main reason we did it was that it is hard to find poster sites in Westminster and Fleet Street, where we wanted them."

Apart from the poster contractors, however, the main beneficiaries from the parties' advertising budgets will be the newspapers. Since television and radio advertising (with the exception of Radio Luxembourg) is prohibited, being replaced by party political broadcasts, which the agencies are getting more and more involved in, the main medium for reaching voters and explaining the issues is the press.

All three parties will be using national and regional newspapers. The Labour Party's target audience in the C1C2 readers, for which it will be using the *Daily Mirror*, *The Sun*, the *Daily Star* and the popular Sunday papers. However, it will also be advertising heavily in *The Guardian* and is considering *The Observer*.

"We want to reach the people who have defected and are now wavering," Mr Wright said. The party will be spending three times as much on press advertising as it will on posters.

Wright and Partners is also considering booking the odd page in *Time Out* and perhaps even the *London Alternative Magazine*, though since Mr Wright mentioned this on Radio 4 this week he has been inundated with calls from other fringe newspapers.

The suddenness of the election cuts two ways. The Conservatives have been quicker off the mark and are better prepared. But a short campaign means that there is less time to spend money. The Conservatives have £1.7m, the Labour Party between £500,000 and £1m and the Alliance less than £500.000.

With only four weeks to go there is a limit to how much the parties can spend, which is good news for the opposition parties.



"Move along, sonny"

Hattersley clashes with Day

By Philip Webster
Political Reporter

Mr Roy Hattersley, leading moderate member of Labour's Shadow Cabinet, was involved in a bad-tempered clash with Sir Robin Day, the BBC interviewer yesterday after he objected that he was being questioned solely on the 10 per cent of the party's manifesto with which he admitted he disagreed.

Mr Hattersley was told to "chuck it" by Sir Robin after he asked the interviewer whether it was because of a wish to damage the Labour Party that he did not want him to comment of the 90 per cent of the manifesto with which it was known he agreed.

The flare-up came after Sir Robin had asked Mr Hattersley on *The World at One* radio programme whether he agreed with the removal of all nuclear bases and weapons from Britain.

The shadow Home Secretary said he believed that should happen only as a process of mutual negotiation.

He went on: "I wonder Sir Robin, since we are talking about the manifesto, if I could persuade you to talk about the 90 per cent with which I agree, or is it dissent that you are looking for?"

Sir Robin said he was looking for comment on policies with which Mr Hattersley had been known to disagree for a long time.

Cash relief demanded for sport

The Central Council of Physical Recreation, the umbrella group campaigning for British sport, yesterday outlined its demands, aimed at all parliamentary candidates, in a 10-point programme to reinject into sport £50m. Most of the money is levied on sporting bodies in tax and local rates.

Mr Peter Lawson, general secretary of the CCPR, said: "The present situation is silly, since the Government makes £30m available in grants for sport, and then £50m is taken back". He added that sports and recreation clubs have 12.5 million members in the country, making them a key lobby group.

Cash relief demands from the CCPR include: Immediate relief of the £2m corporation tax paid by governing bodies of sport: a 50 per cent mandatory rate relief to all local sports clubs which voluntarily provide sporting opportunities: immediate introduction of tax relief to encourage sports sponsorship: membership subscriptions for sports clubs.

The next Government should also pledge not to interfere in the autonomy of sport, the group says.

"By that we mean political interference like the Olympic boycott, which involved Mrs Thatcher, and things like South African tours", Mr Lawson said.

Alliance will not get parity in broadcasts

The BBC and the Independent Broadcasting Authority confirmed yesterday that the Conservative and Labour parties would have five party election broadcasts and the SDP/Liberal Alliance would have four. The Alliance had asked to be given equal time with the other two main parties.

The BBC said: "The political parties, having failed last night to agree on the allocation of party election broadcasts, accepted that the broadcasters should allocate air time on their own responsibility. Accordingly, the BBC and the IBA are giving time to the parties in the following proportions:

"Television: Conservative and Labour, five 10-minute broadcasts; SDP/Liberal Alliance, four 10-minute broadcasts; Scottish National Party, two 10-minute broadcasts in Scotland; Plaid Cymru, one 10-minute broadcast in Wales."

The broadcasts would be transmitted simultaneously on BBC-1 and independent television at 9pm, and transmitted on Channel 4 and BBC 2 at other times.

On Radio 4, Labour and the Conservatives will be allowed four 10-minute broadcasts and the Alliance will have three. These will be transmitted at 8.47am.

On Radio 2 the two main parties will have three five-minute spots and the Alliance two, going out at 2.30 pm. The SNP will have two 10-minute broadcasts on Radio Scotland, and Plaid Cymru one 10-minute broadcast on Radio Wales-Cymru.

Mr Alan Beith, the Liberal chief whip said that although the Alliance did not agree with the ratio imposed by the broadcasters, they would accept it. Speaking on the BBC radio programme *The World at One*, he ruled out court action against the decision, saying that could "unleash a whole flurry of writs and counter-writs".

Transmission dates on BBC Television and radio for party election broadcasts are as follows:

Television: Conservative May 17, 20, 26; June 3, 7. Labour, May 18, 23, 27; June 2, 6. Liberal/SDP Alliance, May 19, 24, 31; June 5. SNP, May 25; June 6 (BBC Scotland only). Plaid Cymru, June 6 (BBC Wales only).

Radio: Conservative, Radio 4, May 19, May 23; June 1, 7. Radio 2, May 17, 27; June 3. Labour, Radio 4, May 17, May 20, May 24; June 6. Radio 2, May 19; June 2, 7. Liberal/SDP Alliance, Radio 4, May 18, 27; June 3. Radio 2, May 25; June 1. SNP, Radio Scotland, May 19; June 2. Plaid Cymru, Radio Wales/Cymru, May 26.

Ecology Party aims to treble its vote

By David Nicholson-Lord

The Ecology Party is to fight twice as many seats next month as it did in the 1979 general election and will aim for 5 per cent of the vote, more than three times what it obtained last time.

The party plans to field 100 candidates, against 53 in 1979, which was its first general election. It will also be taking part in a potentially controversial link-up with Women for Life on Earth, representing many of the anti-nuclear protesters from Greenham Common.

About 10 joint candidates will be standing, including one in Mrs Margaret Thatcher's constituency of Barnet, Finchley. Ms Simone Wilkinson, Mrs Thatcher's opponent, has been imprisoned for her part in a Greenham Common protest.

The 5 per cent vote target has symbolic value for the ecologists, who say that it will demonstrate the iniquities of the first-past-the-post electoral system if they achieve the target but fail to secure any MPs.

Mr Tony Jones, the Ecology Party's spokesman and a member of its council and election coordinating committee, said that it would be concentrating less on specific environmental issues and more on the broad areas of employment, peace and disarmament.

The party would be aiming to show that economic growth now meant the shedding of jobs. It would be calling for a range of alternative labour-intensive job creation measures in areas like energy conservation, recycling and organic farming.

Mr Jones added: "We are appealing to a slightly different kind of self-interest. There is nothing wrong with being idealistic but we are saying to people they should look to the future.

"We are not talking about totally changing life-styles but pointing out there is a positive way forward which can create good work and take us away from the threat of nuclear annihilation."

The party has £15,000 for its campaign nationally but believes the campaign could swell its funds by bringing in an extra 10,000 members to add to its existing 4,500. Mr Jones said that this would provide a springboard for the party to demonstrate that "green politics is not an isolated phenomenon".

PARLIAMENT May 12 1983

Farewell to the man who has become legend in his lifetime

THE SPEAKER

Amid all-party front and backbench tributes to his distinguished services, the House of Commons bade farewell to its Speaker since 1976, Mr George Thomas, a man who, according to the Prime Minister, had become a legend in his lifetime.

Mr Michael Foot, Leader of the Opposition, said that broadcasting of the proceedings of the House had meant that the bewitching and appealing lilt of Tonypandy had been heard across the country and indeed across the world. He had filled the office with peculiar grace and charm.

Mr Thomas Said he had always felt deep affection and respect for the traditions of the House. He declared: Traditions which have survived the test of time should not lightly be discarded.

He was elected to the Commons for Cardiff Central in 1945 and since 1950 has represented Cardiff West. He was previously Chairman of Ways and Means and Deputy Speaker. From 1968 to 1970 he was Secretary of State for Wales.

The following motion was unanimously carried: "That the thanks of this House be given to the Rt Honourable George Thomas for the great distinction with which he has upheld the traditions of the Speakership during the past seven years; that he be assured that his unfailing fairness, personal kindness and dedication to the House have earned him its respect and affection; and that all members unite in wishing him every happiness in his retirement."

The Speaker said: I wish to make a personal statement of a valedictory nature. I wish to express my deep and sincere gratitude to all those who have served the House during my period as Speaker.

I am conscious that this House functions as well as it does only because of the dedicated service given by those who serve in the various departments of the House.

To the Clerks of the House, the Serjeant at Arms and his staff, to the Library staff, to Hansard, to the Vote Office, the Refreshment Department, to the Fees Office, to the Establishment Office, to the police and custodians and to all who work on the maintenance and cleaning arrangements in this House, I express profound appreciation.

I am particularly in debt to all those who served as Deputy Speakers during my period of office. Each one is a personal friend and their loyalty and support has enriched my speakership.

I want to express my gratitude to those MPs who served on the Panel of Chairmen, for without their service our committee system could not survive.

I express gratitude to the Lobby and the Gallery for the way in which they honour our traditions, for I believe that a free and responsible press is as important as freedom of speech for members of this House.

During my period of office there have been three different chaplains to the Speaker. Each has brought faithful dedication to the service of this House and I am grateful to them.

The House will understand that I want to pay special tribute to the personal staff in the Speaker's House, where I have been protected and cared for in a most wonderful way. Indeed, they have been my family. The devotion of the staff, my loyal secretary, and housekeeper make me a singularly fortunate man. My office has been presided over by two secretaries, and I shall always feel I am in their debt.

I am not alone in leaving this House after long service. There are many other MPs who will be bidding farewell to this House which they love and honour, and I know the House will wish them well. (Cheers).

I should like to express the humble pride I shall always have in the knowledge that for seven years I have been trusted by the House with the high and honourable office of Speaker of this House of Commons at Westminster.

One of the great joys of my life has been to forge friendships in all parties in the House. My office has also led to friendship with Speakers throughout our Commonwealth, in Europe and in other parts of the world.

I am proud that this House is still held by other Parliaments in affectionate respect and referred to as the Mother of Parliaments.

Throughout my 38-year membership of this House, I have always felt deep affection and respect for its traditions. traditions which have survived the test of time should not lightly be discarded.

There is a meaning and a strength behind the traditions which we observe, and I rejoice to know that the House still guards them. I rejoice at the place this House has in our national life.

Despite all our human frailties, this House is still Britain's bastion of democracy. It is here, in this Chamber and in the Parliament as a whole that the liberties of our people must be protected.

We are a great parliamentary democracy, and I trust that this House will ever protect the values which brought greatness to our history.

My heart will be with you all, and I shall never forget the steadfast support and friendship which I have received from both sides of the House and which is reflected in the early day motion on the Order Paper today, for which I express deep gratitude.

I will conclude by saying God bless you all and bless this House and our country, that we may always cherish the heritage of freedom handed to us by our fathers. Thank you for the privilege of serving as your Speaker. (Loud cheers).

Mrs Thatcher said Mr Thomas would be remembered for his unfailing fairness, personal kindness and dedication to the House. Every member would unite in wishing him every happiness in his retirement.

It was difficult to find adequate words to follow his speech of farewell or to thank him for everything he had done while in the Speaker's chair.

His choice as 153rd Speaker had been unanimous and all had recognized, whether new members or long serving, his outstanding, nay unique, qualities.

Throughout the seven years that had passed since then, Mr Thomas had fulfilled his responsibilities in a way that had exceeded even the highest expectations.

When elected as Speaker he had served the House for 31 years and he had brought with him a wealth of experience as minister, a member of the Cabinet, as a member of the Welsh Grand Committee and as a chairman of Ways and Means.

A great many have occupied your chair (she said) but it is a measure of your speakership that you have become a legend in your lifetime. Your voice, broadcast every day when the House has been sitting, has become familiar to millions all over the world as the Speaker of the Mother of Parliaments.

By word and example he had reminded everyone of his abiding affection for the House of Commons and his reverence for the institution of parliamentary democracy.

He had upheld the special compassion, impartiality and authority the office demanded which had made it a privilege to have served under his speakership.

Not only have you been our Speaker (she said) you have been our friend. Even at moments of drama you have shown your characteristically Celtic sense of humour which has delighted us all.

It was a poignant day both for him and for the House. His occupancy of the chair had been a model and guide for those who followed and his wise advice on many matters would still be sought by his abundant friends.

Wherever we sit and wherever we work in this building (she said) we join in gratitude for your service to us and in good wishes for your retirement. We say farewell to one of our greatest Speakers.

Mr Foot added his thanks and gratitude to Mr Thomas for his service as Speaker. He said it gave the Opposition special pride to recall the way he had discharged his functions to the House and to the country.

You have brought (he said) nothing but honour and distinction on the high office to which you were elected and we are very grateful for that.

The introduction of broadcasting of the proceedings of the House had given a special flavour to the way the business of the House had been conducted and the bewitching and appeasing lilt of Tonypandy had been heard across the country and indeed across the world which had given a special colour to the affairs of the House.

To the office he had brought wit, humour, practical experience, a Welsh courtesy and a Welsh guile which were special qualities that all had appreciated.

He had filled the office with peculiar grace and charm that no one else could have matched.

There is a Methodism in your magnificence (he said to laughter).

It would be very difficult for anyone to follow in his footsteps because of the straight and narrow path he had followed to a destination of universal acclaim that many members of the House must wish they could achieve.

You will carry away from this occasion (he said) the good wishes of us all who will wish to see you many times in the future. We still believe you have a great contribution to make to the political life of this country and no one could have given service to this House and this country more generously and more magnanimously.

Mr Roy Jenkins, Leader of the SDP (Glasgow, Hillhead), said he was in the Commons only for the first and last years of Mr Thomas's speakership, but that at least gave a certain perspective of comparison. At the beginning Mr Thomas was already in gentle command; at the end he was supreme but still gentle.

When (he went on) I first came to the Home Office at the end of 1965 you were Under-Secretary. A tradition had already developed under my predecessor that whenever the Home Office was in more than usual trouble in this House the cry went out: "Let George do it. He will disarm them." I am bound to say that had you not been occupied in more exalted office you might even have been useful to the present Home Secretary in recent times. (Laughter).

There had been six Speakers since the war. None had been bad; most had been good. Without question, Mr Thomas had enhanced the standard during his seven years of office.

The SDP and the Liberal Party joined with others in expressing their respect, affection and warmest wishes.

Sir Derek Walker-Smith (East Hertfordshire, C) said he had seconded Mr Thomas's initial election as Speaker on February 3, 1976. What was then expectation was now realization; what was then confident surmise was now established fact; what was then aspiration for the future was now certainly based on the solid foundation of past performance.

He could not adequately express the deep and abiding pleasure it gave him that this his last speech in the House was made in tribute to the Speaker's high qualities and great service.

Mr James Callaghan (Cardiff, South-East, Lab) said he and the Speaker had been parliamentary neighbours for 38 years and close personal friends for over 40 years.

As the Speaker's parliamentary neighbour he was perhaps in a unique position to speak of the deep respect and affection in which Mr Thomas was held in his constituency and throughout Cardiff by political supporters and opponents, members of all parties and of none.

The fact that he was referred to as "Our George" was in itself sufficient testimony of the deep love people had for him. If friendship was one of the most rewarding gifts, the Speaker was the wealthiest man alive.

Those who had known Mr Thomas only as Speaker would not have seen what a passionate controversialist he could be, as he had shown in his long and successful fight for leasehold enfranchisement for the people of South Wales.

Most of them knew his infectious good humour. He seldom, if ever, used his famous wit at the expense of MPs. His eloquence was of the self-mocking kind.

In transforming what had always been an important but relatively obscure office into one that was known and respected throughout the length and breadth of Britain he had elevated Parliament as the rightful focus and centre of the nation's attention. No one could leave behind a more valuable testimony than that to the democratic tradition he held so dear.

Mr James Molyneaux (South Antrim Off UU) said the Speaker had earned the respect, admiration and affection of the House. He had shown sympathy and understanding for the people of Ulster and their representatives. He wished the Speaker well in the future.

Mr Edward du Cann (Taunton, C) said the back benchers gave him their best thanks, for his incomparable service to them and Mr du Cann's own deep gratitude for his constant encouragement and friendship.

If brevity was the order of the day it was in inverse proportion to the emotion they all felt today. He had been respected as his office deserved and as he himself had merited. His strength had been his obvious affection for Parliament, his understanding of its needs and purposes and his determination to protect and enhance it in the modern context.

He had been the custodian of the rights of private members and his support had been invaluable. The Speaker's job was a lonely one, and not always popular. He had never courted regard but had earned it and deserved it. His successor would find him no easy man to follow. Whoever it was should respect his example and aspire to it.

May that be his continuing testimony and memorial in the years to come.

Mr Jack Dormand (Easington, Lab), chairman of the PLP, said the Speaker had earned justifiable fame and captured the hearts of young and old alike. His humour was legendary and would be greatly missed and talked about for generations.

Mr John Parker (Barking, Dagenham, Lab), Father of the House who is also retiring, said he had been in the House 48 years and served under seven Speakers and 11 Prime Ministers. The speakership and Mr Thomas had been the most memorable in 50 years.

The Speaker: I content myself with saying "thank you" as I put the question.

The motion was carried to loud cheers and the Speaker added: My deep gratitude. He said that tomorrow (Friday) morning after prayers he would suspend the sitting long enough to shake every member by the hand, and then leave the Chamber for the last time.





Top: Mr John Parker, father of the House, and Sir Derek Walker-Smith, who are both to retire. Bottom: Mr Edward du Cann and Mr Jack Dormand, who both paid tributes from the back benches.

Leaders clash for last time before dissolution

GENERAL ELECTION

Mrs Thatcher, the Prime Minister and Mr Foot, the leader of the Opposition again clashed over their respective parties' policies, promises and past performances during the last Prime Minister's question time before Parliament is dissolved.

Mr Foot suggested that by the end of the year unemployment and inflation would be up and the balance of payments situation would be serious.

Mrs Thatcher declined to make any forecasts, but said exporters had done a superb job in the past few years.

Replying to a Conservative questioner, she said they would have to work hard to win the forthcoming general election.

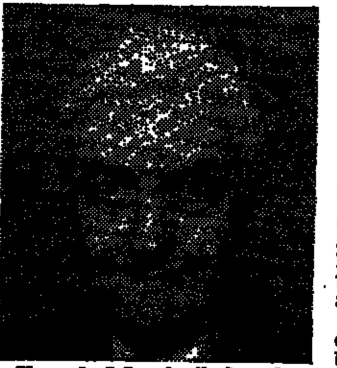
Mr Peter Temple-Morris (Leominster, C) opened the exchanges by asking the Prime Minister: Is she not extremely concerned that in addition to its most extreme manifesto ever in its distinguished history, the Labour Party so far has adopted no less than four candidates of the Militant Tendency including Mr Pat Wall in Bradford North who wants a Marxist-Socialist economy, to abolish the monarchy, the House of Lords, the judges and even if he gets around it, the Leader of the Opposition himself.

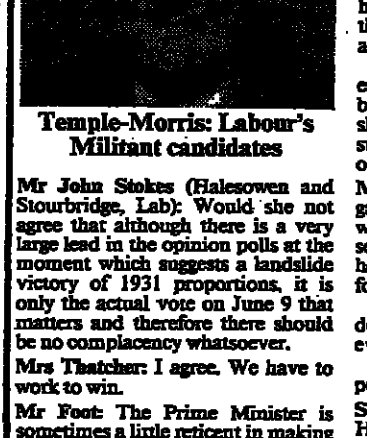
Would she call on the Leader of the Opposition to show some courage and leadership and disown such candidates.

Mrs Thatcher; I agree with him. The policy document we have seen is the most extreme ever put before the British electorate by an Opposition. I believe the British electorate will know what to do with it. They will reject it totally.

Mr Roy Jenkins, Leader of the SDP (Glasgow, Hillhead): Will the Prime Minister now tell us whether she is going to the Williamsburg summit and will she bear in mind, while I have no desire at all to see her out of the country in the next four weeks, at a meeting of heads of government a country which is not represented by the head of government is not, on the basis of the one experience of this, properly represented at all.

Mrs Thatcher: The matter is still being considered. Britain of course will be represented. The question is whether I should go. It is good to know so many people would wish me to go to that very important summit.





Temple-Morris: Labour's Militant candidates

Mr John Stokes (Halesowen and Stourbridge, Lab): Would she not agree that although there is a very large lead in the opinion polls at the moment which suggests a landslide victory of 1931 proportions, it is only the actual vote on June 9 that matters and therefore there should be no complacency whatsoever.

Mrs Thatcher: I agree. We have to work to win.

Mr Foot: The Prime Minister is sometimes a little reticent in making forecasts, but at election times she sometimes overcomes her inhibitions, so will she tell us the prospects for inflation, unemployment, and the balance of payments by the end of the year?

Inflation will be up, unemployment up and the balance of payments will be in a serious situation.

Mrs Thatcher: During Mr Foot's time in office, he did not give unemployment forecasts.

I believe that inflation forecasts are being marked down and prices are not going up as rapidly as was thought when the Chancellor gave his Budget forecast, but if Mr Foot waits for a few months he will soon be able to see.

Mr Foot: She might have waited a few more months if she is so confident. (Laughter and cheers.)

Is she telling the country that the prophecy of an inflation rate of 6 per cent is not likely to be reached; that the £1,500m on the balance of payments deficit is not likely to be reached and that we are not going to see one and a quarter million more unemployed over and above the unemployment figures for which she is responsible?

Mrs Thatcher: In about five years out of seven, inflation forecasts for November have been wrong. That is why we have changed the way we upgrade pensions from forecast to actual.

One of the first things we had to do was to give a greater pension because of the underforecasts during Mr Foot's term of office.

Balance of payments figures are difficult to forecast. We have often found that performance, which has been superb in the past two years, exceeds forecasts – (Interruptions) – absolutely superb and exporters are to be congratulated.

Sir William Elliott (Newcastle upon Tyne, North, C), who rose to cheers to mark his last question before retirement, said: Some good news is coming out of northern England. Northern Engineering Industries this week won a £70m contract for a power station in Singapore against the strongest world competition, including that from Japan, which has dominated that area for many years.

There has been enormous success with the enterprise zones in Northern England.

Mrs Thatcher: I join Sir William in congratulating Northern Engineering in winning that order, one of the most important won in Singapore, which was won in partnership with the Export Credit Guarantees Department which did everything to help. It was very good news.

Mr Frank Allaun (Salford, East, Lab): Will Mrs Thatcher today consider her professed support for multilateral disarmament. Why has she rejected out of hand five such proposals made by Mr Andropov in the past four months?

She does not want any kind of arms reduction at all. It is verging on hypocrisy to pretend otherwise.

Mrs Thatcher: No. I repudiate what Mr Allaun says. The only place to negotiate disarmament is in Geneva where it is properly taking place and reductions are not proposed across the table by the Soviet Union, but the American representative is under instructions from President Reagan to consider any reasonable proposition put.

I believe that Mr Andropov and the Soviet Union are hoping very much indeed that they will be able to keep all their nuclear weapons and persuade the people of this country to disarm from theirs if a Labour Government gets into office.

We shall not get serious disarmament proposals until after the result of the election is known and it is a result that puts this party on this side of the House.

Mr Stanley Newens (Harlow, Lab): Does she regard the huge increase in unemployment, the very serious decline in manufacturing output, the large amount more that lower-paid people have had to pay in taxation, the huge numbers of company liquidations, and the severe cuts in social services and house building as compatible with the extravagant promises she made at the last election?

In those circumstances, how on earth can she expect people to believe her now in what she says? Is she not merely trying to put another supreme political confidence trick over on the British people?

Mrs Thatcher: You gain jobs by gaining customers. There is no other way. There have not been social service cuts and in the national health service, even after allowing for inflation, more is being spent.

There are 6,000 more doctors and dentists. Pensions are better than ever.

A record amount has been spent per pupil in education.

Sir Albert Costain (Folkestone and Hythe, C), who was also cheered on asking his last question, said that failure to deliver goods on time caused unemployment. Can she give any example for the Labour Party to learn to stop strikes which stop things being delivered.

Mrs Thatcher: Failure to deliver on time loses a lot of orders and therefore jobs which we would otherwise get. It also gives Britain a bad reputation. We need greater industrial efficiency and goods delivered on time.

New Clerk of Parliaments

The resignation of Sir Peter Henderson as the Clerk of the Parliaments, after serving nearly nine years in that office, and the appointment of Mr John Sainty as his successor from the beginning of the summer recess, was announced by Lady Young, Lord Privy Seal, and Leader of the House of Lords.

Lord Hailsham of St Marylebone, the Lord Chancellor, also announced that he had appointed Mr Michael Wheeler-Booth as the Reading Clerk in place of Mr Sainty.

The Prime case

Women knew of spying

From Rodney Cowton
Defence Correspondent

Geoffrey Prime, who was sentenced last November to 35 years in prison for spying for the Russians, had told his first wife of his activities at Government Communications Headquarters (GCHQ) at Cheltenham as early as 1973. Another woman who knew of these activities nevertheless told security officials that same year that "she had no reason to think Prime should not be entrusted with secret government work".

Those are two of the most striking points to emerge from the report of the Security Commission into the Prime case.

His activities were finally revealed only when his second wife discovered them and reported him to the police.

Prime was subjected to positive vetting on four occasions, one of them being in 1973. The commission says that "in the course of investigations that have taken place since Prime's trial his first wife Helena (now Mrs Overy) and her close friend, Miss Barsby, have both confessed that they knew that Prime was a spy.

The report says: "Helena Overy has said that in April, 1973, she discovered a large sum of money in their flat which led to Prime admitting to her that he was supplying information to the Russians. Miss Barsby admitted that Helena told her of this incident and that she was aware that Prime had admitted to spying before she agreed to act as a referee for the quinquennial positive vetting review.

"It is tragic that neither of these women had the courage to come forward and denounce Prime and so put a stop to his espionage in 1973. But the question to which we have had to give the closest attention is whether, when Miss Barsby was interviewed as a PV (positive vetting) referee, the PV investigating officer (PVIO) should, by more diligent questioning, have uncovered her knowledge of Prime's spying.

"In the course of her recent interview Miss Barsby has said that, when Helena told her of her discovery, she had threatened to tell the police, whereupon Helena said, in that case, she would completely deny the story. Miss Barsby said she was reluctant to stand as a referee and she had expected and indeed hoped that the PVIO would press her into disclosure.

"She says took a strong dislike to the PVIO who interviewed her because most of his questions were about her rather than about Prime. However, she admits that she told the PVIO that 'she has no reason to think Prime should not be entrusted with secret government work'."

The report continues: "We are extremely sceptical of the reasons now put forward by Miss Barsby for failing to tell the PVIO what she had been told about Prime's spying; they seem to us to be no more than an attempt at self-justification for a disgraceful action.



Geoffrey Prime: Money was found in his flat.

"We have not been able to interview the PVIO because he is dead. However, he seems from the records to have put all the questions that were relevant on the facts known to him.

The commission records one other matter which it says, if it had emerged during the investigation might have raised a doubt about Prime's fitness for PV clearance. That was the fact that he had consulted a psychiatrist in November, 1972. "He should have reported his visit under staff regulations but he did not do so.

"The psychiatrist for his part would clearly have regarded it as a breach of confidentiality to have volunteered his report to the authorities, as would the general practitioner who referred the case. We cannot see that anyone is to be criticized here."

Of subsequent reviews of Prime's PV clearance in November, 1974, and again in February, 1976, the report says: "Those reviews were carried out thoroughly and conscientiously; the latter revealed an improvement in Prime's work performance and general attitude to his colleagues now that he had accepted the breakdown in his first marriage and there had been a divorce. Nothing appeared to raise any doubt about his suitability for continued PV clearance.

"Our conclusion is that there is no ground for supposing that anyone failed to discharge his duties under the PV procedures otherwise than in a conscientious and efficient manner.

"The PV procedures were, in fact, applied in many respects more rigorously than required by the minimum standards then in force. The PV system did not protect us from Prime, but the explanation for this lies in the limitations of the system itself and not in any fault on the part of those who operated it.

The report notes that Prime was a "loner" and felt inadequate, academically and socially and in terms of his sexuality. He rejected any personal responsibility for his failures and built up feelings of great bitterness and resentment against Western capitalist society.

At the same time he was not the professional spy of fiction; he did not make any extraordinary effort to obtain information.

Throughout his time with GCHQ "Prime was regularly taking the most highly secret documents home in his briefcase in the evening, photographing or copying them at home, and then returning them in his briefcase next morning.

"Therefore, provided Prime could put the documents into his briefcase unobserved and replace them the following morning, there was, in the absence of any search of his briefcase, no way of detecting him.

"A regular check of the counter on the photocopying machine which Prime used illicitly while at GCHQ Cheltenham should have revealed that someone was using the machine and not entering up the register. If this had been done it is possible that Prime's use of the machine might have been detected.

"This is the only area that we have been able to identify in which a failure to take an obvious precaution facilitted Prime's espionage. Although this lapse was regrettable, its contribution to the overall damage done by Prime was small.

"The lesson to be learned . . . is that we cannot lay the blame for Prime's espionage upon the shoulders of those responsible for carrying out our present security procedures. It is the procedures themselves that must be re-examined."

The report notes that a number of improvements in security arrangements are being implemented, or in some cases costed.

The report recommends a number of further measures to improve the security system. They include the introduction of a system of random searches of individuals as they leave GCHQ.

They say they have in mind not full body searches, but "no more than a search of briefcases, handbags, raincoat pockets, unbrellas and so forth.

Such procedures would be unlikely to frustrate the trained and determined spy who would have been provided with special equipment. But it would be likely to deter the opportunist.

"Prime himself has said that he was often apprehensive, when taking documents home.

The commission also suggests that the possibility of extending a system of random searches to other goverment establishments where staff handle highly classified material shoud also be considered.

Throughout the service those undergoing initial PV or PV review should be required to complete a health declaration which would include the subject's written authority for access to all his medical records.

In recommending the establishment of a pilot scheme using the polygraph, or lie detector (the commission expresses disapproval of this term), it says that this is the only measure of which one can say with any confidence that it would have protected GCHQ from Prime's treachery, because it would either have deterred him from applying to join or have exposed him in the course of examination.

The report notes that the National Security Agency and the Central Intelligence Agency in the United States use the polygraph for "full life-style examination", which explores areas such as criminality, homosexuality, drug taking and financial affairs.

But it says that such full life-style examinations would certainly be regarded in Britain, even more strongly than in the United States, as an unwarranted invasion of personal privacy. "We think they clearly have no place in the pilot scheme" in which the use of the polygraph should be confined to counter-intelligence examinations only.

It should also be laid down that a supposedly adverse polygraph indication will in no case be treated by itself as grounds to withhold clearance without independent confirmation from some other source.

Report of the Security Commission, May 1983. (Cmnd 8876, Stationery Office, £4).

Unions to urge boycott of lie detectors

By David Felton, Labour Correspondent

Civil Service unions are planning to urge their members to boycott any attempt by the Government to introduce polygraghs, or lie detectors, into the positive vetting procedures, as suggested in the report.

The unions, representing a large proportion of the 68,000 government employees who are subject to positive vetting, claim that lie detectors have been proved in the United States to be unreliable and if introduced could be used for wider purposes, including tests of loyalty to the Government.

Mr John Ellis, the deputy general secretary of the Civil and Public Services Association, said that lie detectors were "alien to the British way of life. Civil Service trade unions totally support the need for state security and will fully cooperate with any soundly based methods to improve it. We will not, however, support any measures that subvert our basic rights".

The unions claim that introduction of polygraghs could be "the first step in a McCarthy-type campaign against those with opposition views in the civil and public services".

Union members work in sensitive areas such as the Foreign Office and the Government Communications Headquarters at Cheltenham, where they handle top secret coded messages.

Powell says Tories fear they will not win

N IRELAND

The Government was moving the annual order to renew direct rule in Northern Ireland now because it was not convinced it would be able to form an administration after the election, Mr Enoch Powell suggested in the Commons. The order was not needed until July 16 and there would be time to move it after the election.

Mr John Patten, Under Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, who moved that the draft Northern Ireland Act 1974 (Interim Period Extension) Order 1983, be approved, said it extended the period of direct rule by 12 months until July 1984. The Government recognized that for all its virtues, direct rule did not provide a settled, stable framework for the long term. That was why the Assembly had been elected in an attempt to respond to the particular needs of the province. Meanwhile, the machinery of direct rule must be maintained.

Mr James Molyneaux (South Antrim, Off UU) said his main objection to the renewal procedure was that MPs were giving the political and terrorist troublemakers an invitation and a standing incentive to keep up their dirty work and eventually they would get their way.

That could place in the minds of the terrorists the notion that if they tried hard in the succeeding 12 months they might be in a position to bring about what they desired, and might succeed in detaching Northern Ireland from the rest of the United Kingdom.

Direct rule was not an acceptable method of governing Northern Ireland.

Mr Powell (South Down, Off UU) said this order was required by July 16. There was to be a general election on June 9. Making due allowance for the debate which might be protracted on the Queen's Speech, there should be plenty of time after it for this business to be taken.

Why, then, did it have to be done before this Parliament came to an end? The Government were not sure for some reason that there would be time between June 9 and July 16 for this legislation to be taken by the future House of Commons.

There was only one set of circumstances in which they might be in any doubt about that: that it might prove difficult to form an administration.

Behind all the hubristic self-confidence at question-time, which was publicly exhibited by the Government, that they would come back with a triumphant majority, in the comparative privacy of this debate was the evidence that they were far from sure that they would be able to command before July 16 a House of Commons which would take this business.

Terrorism fed on the hope that its aims could be achieved. The annual renewal of the order was an invitation to those who hoped by force and by terror to prise Ulster out of the United Kingdom, to carry on in the belief that their objective was obtainable.

Protection of election candidates in Ulster

SECURITY

The Government would have no dealing with those in Northern Ireland who worked for violence while professing to be working for democratic government, Mr James Prior, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, said in the Commons when he answered questions on security in Ulster for the last time before the General Election.

In saying he would have no truck with such people unless and until they renounced violence, Mr Prior urged everyone to take every possible precaution.

During the exchanges Mr Gerald Fitt (Belfast, West, Soc) said it was futile to try to involve the IRA or Sinn Fein in legitimate democratic politics and that any attempt to do so would lead to disaster.

Will Mr Prior (he asked) comment on what many in Northern Ireland regard as the true response which should be given by the nationalist people there, that expressed by Bishop Daly in Derry at the weekend, in the wake of the awful murder? This was that anyone voting for Sinn Fein candidates in the forthcoming election are, in fact, endorsing the campaign of murder that we have had to live with in Northern Ireland.

Mr Prior: Yes, I fully endorse those remarks.

We do deal with constituency cases because we believe we must do so when they are brought to us. But I will have no truck with any of the people purporting to stand for democratic elections for democratic government unless and until they renounce violence.

Mr James Molyneaux (South Antrim, Off UU): We are already seeing an increase in violence, always a prelude to every election. Will Mr Prior do all in his power and ensure that every precaution is taken to protect the population in general, particularly against the activities of terrorist organizations whose front men may be standing as candidates, trying to have it both ways?

Mr Prior: Yes, we will do all we can. I am in close touch with the Chief Constable and the GOC and will be seeing them again shortly after the weekend. We shall have particular regard to candidates standing at the election and I urge everyone to take every possible precaution.

Mr James McCusker (Armagh, Off UU): Since the start of the Assembly election campaign in County Armagh, the IRA have killed 16 of my constituents. Their dependants will have to witness the political voices of spokesmen of these murderers tramping around Armagh on this campaign. Sinn Fein should be banned from standing in elections.

Mr Prior: I do not think we can ban Provisional Sinn Fein from the elections. It is not a proscribed organization, so it would be wrong to ban it. But I hope everyone in Northern Ireland will mark that these men who profess to be politicians on the one hand and express democratic views, do also talk about violence on the other hand, with an Armalite rifle in it. No one should have any illusions.

Mr David Winnick (Walsall, North, Lab): Was not the killing of Mrs Purvis, the wife of a soldier, a foul and cowardly murder even by the notorious standards of the IRA? The views which were expressed so eloquently by the Catholic Bishop of Derry are the views of everyone who wants to see a united Ireland.

Mr Prior: Yes.

Mr Dennis Concannon, chief Opposition spokesman on Northern Ireland: There have been certain demonstrations taking place over the last month at which there was a certain amount of bomb throwing. I often wonder what would happen if baton rounds were not there to be used. Has Mr Prior any idea how he would disperse bomb throwers?

Mr Prior: There has been some severe rioting in Londonderry chiefly by young hooligans, and 200 petrol bombs were thrown in one evening and a number of plastic baton rounds were used.

Despite the provocation, only 64 PBRs have been fired this year, which compares with 2,000 fired in the same time in 1981. There has been an enormous improvement there.

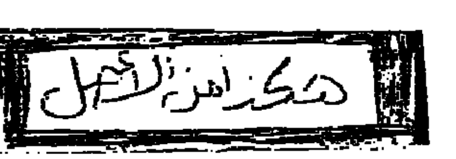
If we were not able to use plastic baton rounds to keep the rioters away from the security forces, the only alternative would be to use lead bullets. We only use baton rounds in dire emergencies. The alternatives would be far worse.

Florida more dangerous

Violence has been suffered by more visitors to Florida in one year than by visitors to Northern Ireland in the past 10 years, Mr Robert Adley (Christchurch and Lymington, C) said in the Commons when he asked how many foreign tourists had been killed or injured directly as a result of terrorist violence in Ulster in the last decade.

Mr James Prior, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland: Statistics of this nature relating specifically to tourists are not kept, but although the security situation will have deterred a number of tourists from visiting Northern Ireland, the overwhelming majority of those who have gone to the province over the years have had trouble-free holidays.

I hope that an increasing number of people will come to learn of the attractions which Northern Ireland can offer tourists. Last year 700,000 people came to Northern Ireland; I would like to see a million this year.



هكذا من الاصل

Peace activists get together at East Berlin secret meeting

From Michael Binyon, Berlin

At a secret rendezvous in East Berlin, a dozen Western delegates to an international peace conference in West Berlin *have held a meeting with 35* unofficial East German peace campaigners who had been denied exit visas to attend.

The delegates, from America, Western Europe and Japan, trickled across Checkpoint Charlie one by one on tourist visas and brought back a message from their East German colleagues, after the meet*ing on* Wednesday evening, which said that peace in Europe was indivisible from human rights, freedom and self-determination.

The East Germans called for the withdrawal of all foreign troops from all foreign countries, the establishment of nuclear-free zones in East and West, the creation of democratic social *structures through*out Europe, and freedom of religion and assembly.

They also demanded an end to injustices inside each country and all suppresion of peoples by their governments.

The group concluded: "We greatly regret that the credibility of peace proposals of the Soviet Union and the German Democratic *Republic* is *undermined* by their refusal to allow us to take part in the open dialogue of your conference".

The organizers of the second European Nuclear Disarmament Convention, which began plenary sessions yesterday and goes on until Saturday, also received messages of support from an unofficial peace group *in Moscow* and from the Charter 77 human rights group in Czechoslovakia.

Altogher 3,000 people representing 400 groups have arrived here to plan and organize non-violent ways of preventing the deployment of new Nato missiles in Europe, as well as discussing the economic costs of the arms race, ways of breaking East-West confrontation, the maintenance of detente and general disarmament.

Representatives of the Greenham Common women attracted considerable attention. Calling for support from all European peace movements, they announced they will fight the British general election, putting up candidates against Mrs Margaret Thatcher, Mr Michael Heseltine, the Defence Sec*retary, Nr. Denis Healy*, the Labour Party's deputy leader, and other Labour politicians, they said did not hold to the party's disarmament policies.

They also announced a peace march from Scotland to Greeham Common starting on May 19 and a women's strike on May 24, when all women working in firms involved in the preparation of silos and cruise missile sites would stop work.

Women from Cosimo, in Sicily, also a site for cruise missiles, spoke of the close links they have forged with the Greenham Common women.

The women insisted they would never resort to violent *opposition, although they said* police has become increasingly aggressive and disruptive. But we are still there. Please visit us. We may be evicted any day.

Non-violence, one woman told a press conference, was more than just blockading bases, it wad a slow process of unlearning habits learnt from society, and has wide political *and social implications* for the women's movement.

A main theme that ran through the first three days of expert hearings was whether the peace campaigners should couple human rights with the peace issue, or whether the peace movements should concentrate on what they saw as the immediate threat – the new Nato missiles.

Several prominent campaigners and politicians have taken part in the conference. Mr Michael Foot, the Labour party leader sent a message of support, Mr Bruce Kent, the chairman of CND, arrived on Wednesday afternoon, and Herr Egon Bahr, the West German Social Democratic Party defence expert, took part in some of hearings.

Herr Oskar Lafontaine, the mayor of Saarbrüken and a leading left-wing Social Democratic critic of the Nato decision, said his party should propose a nuclear freeze as soon as possible and not wait for the American Congress to act.

Kenya fury against a 'traitor'

From Charles Harrison
Nairobi

Kenya has been treated to a flood of emotional statements condemning an unnamed "traitor" and any country supporting him. The campaign began after President Daniel arap Moi's claim last weekend that some foreign countries were grooming another Kenyan to take over the presidency.

The issue has dominated the front pages of the newspapers here throughout the week, and the term "traitor" is being applied to the unidentified subject of President Moi's anger.

Mr Francis Mutwol, parliamentary secretary of the ruling Kenya African National Union (Kanu) party, says the "traitor" is a minister who has made many trips abroad and has property and money outside Kenya.

Other statements have demanded that Kenya close the mission of the unnamed country said to be supporting a change of president.

President Moi has called for support for his Vice-President, Mr Mwai Kibaki, who has issued a strongly-worded declaration of loyalty. Mr Kibaki added: "We challenge the foreign powers and their Kenyan traitors to fight it out openly."

But despite many calls for the "traitor" to be identified, nobody has named a name, or identified the foreign power which is alleged to have decided to groom him for the presidency.

TV ban on Greek opposition

From Mario Modiano
Athens

The Greek Government rejected an opposition request for television time on the ground that its opponents were abusing the facility so as to put across a scare campaign that divided the nation.

Greek radio and television are controlled by the Government, but when the Socialists came to power 19 months ago, they declared that, unlike their Conservative predecessors, they would give the opposition a chance to air its views whenever it wished.

Mr Evanghelos Averoff, the leader of the conservative New Democracy, the main opposition party, denounced the Government on Wednesday night for turning down his request for a 15-minute talk on television, without the courtesy of an explanation. He said this showed how scared the Government was of criticism that it was muzzling the opposition, and causing democracy grave harm.

A Government spokesman said Mr Averoff's words were in fact an indictment of his own party which had imposed a virtual monopoly on state media between 1974 and 1981. Mr Averoff had in office, the last one eight weeks ago.

Mr Averoff's address was published in the Greek newspapers instead. In it he accused the Government of mismanaging the economy, ruining business confidence, causing widespread unemployment and forcing the reluctant country gradually towards a "collectivist economy".

Judge told to release De Lorean evidence

From Christopher Thomas, New York

A federal appeals court in Los Angeles has ordered the release of court documents relating to the forthcoming trial of Mr John De Lorean on cocaine charges, a move that was hailed by newspapers as significant step for press freedom.

It is rare for American judges in criminal cases to prevent journalists seeing court documents, even if they are not presented or read out in open court. But in the De Lorean case District Judge Robert Takasugu sealed an extensive number of documents on the grounds that their release might prejudice the chances of a fair trial.

The *Los Angeles Herald-Examiner* and the Associated Press filed an emergency petition against the judge's ruling. Lawyers on both sides have been given until today by the appeals court to argue why certain of the documents should still remain closed.

The appeals court said the sealing of documents from public scrutiny was unconstitutional. It ordered Judge *Takasugu to release all of them* today unless he receives motions from prosecuting or defence lawyers relating to specific, sensitive documents.

He was issued with precise guidelines on how he must rule "document by document" on anything that is kept sealed.

The appeals court said that the *document* that persuaded Judge Takasugu to impose the secrecy order – A prosecution allegation that Mr De Lorean had ties with the Irish Republican Army – was "insufficient cause . . . for the imposition of a blanket order".

Echoes of Chicago in Philadelphia contest

The Rizzo razzmatazz makes Goode look even better

From Nicholas Ashford
Philadelphia

"Ladies and gentlemen, let's give a big hand to Philadelphia's favourite son, Frank L Rizzo", the compere barked into a microphone. His voice was almost drowned by the cheers of the Rizzo supporters as their hero arrived in a blaze of television lights.

It was like a scene from *The Godfather*. Seven hundred and fifty people had packed into Palumbo's restaurant and *nightclub in the heart of* Philadelphia's Italian quarter, where they were paying $100 (£63) a plate to support their candidate's campaign for Tuesday's Democratic mayoral primary.

Large men in shiny suits and even shinier shoes sweated under the arc lamps as Mr Rizzo, a former police commissioner *and twice mayor of* America's fourth-largest city. vowed to restore strong leadership to Philadelphia. "Rizzo makes me proud of my heritage", said a man who gave his name as Champagne Charlie. "He has a heart as big as his body."

A couple of miles away M Rizzo's main opponent, Mr *Wilson Goode, the city's black* former senior manager, had just attended a less rumbustious meeting at the Academy of Music, where a group of "Bankers for Goode" had gathered to hear him explain how he intended to run the city "like a $1.4 billion corporation with 1.6 million stockholders."

There were no television lights, *only a handful of* reporters, and the applause was politely restrained. Mr Goode spoke earnestly about *the need to expand Philadel*phia's tax base and to stem the flow of money and people from the city.

Mr Rizzo and Mr Goode are the two leading candidates in a six-way race for the Democratic nomination. The four others, who include a pretzel maker and a right-wing extremist, are expected to pick up *only a handful of votes*.



Campaign flavour: Mr Wilson Goode taking a bite out of a pretzel while canvassing for support in a business area.

The racial character of this contest has led to comparisons with Chicago, where Mr *Harold Wahsington* was elected recently as its first black mayor. If Mr Goode wins next Tuesday – and opinion polls suggest that he should do so easily – he will stand a strong chance of becoming Philadelphia's first black chief executive when the mayoral election takes place in the autumn.

There clearly are som similarities between the two contests. For instance, blacks in Philadelphia make up about *40 per cent of registered* Democratic voters, the same proportion as in Chicago.

In both cities there has recently been a huge increase in registration of blacks; almost 100,000 in the case of Philadelphia. Mr Goode knows that, like Mr Washington, he needs a massive black turnout if he is to win.

But at this point the similarities end, and officials for both candidates have grown tired of repeating that Philadelphia is not Chicago. For a start there has been none of the overt race-baiting during the campaign that there was in Chicago.

During this campaign Mr Rizzo, who was renowned for his combatative style and big mouth, has been deliberately restrained. One of his few controversial remarks was to describe Mr Washington as Al Capone, a reference to the *Chicago mayor's term in* prison for tax evasion.

Mr Goode has also been careful to avoid making race an issue. Whereas Mr Washington campaigned on the theme "now it's our turn", Mr Goode has been busily building up support among liberal middle-class whites.

Unlike Chicago, where neither Mr Washington nor his Republican opponent had much experience in city govrnment, both Mr Rizzo and Mr Goode have solid records on which they can be judged.

Mr Rizzo, aged 62, a self-made man and an old-style city boss, has tried to convey the impression that Philadelphia was in better fiscal and social condition when he was in charge. He has blamed Mr Goode, as the city's top appointed official for the past, three years, for the deficit of more than $100m.

However, many Philadelphians have less happy memories of Mr Rizzo's years in office. "There was a lot of tension in the city then, a *sense of chaos," according to* Mr Larry Eichel, the political correspondent of the *Phildelphia Inquirer*.

Mr Rizzo, aged 62, became known for his outrageous *remarks. For example he* pledged to run a law-and-order administration that would make "Attila the Hun look like a faggot". Many also recall – aided by Mr Goode's television commercial – that he failed a lie detector test and that he called for 15,000 federal troops to guard the city's streets during the 1976 bicentennial celebrations

Mr Rizzo has been trying a new image, toning down his rhetoric, courting black voters and even granting an interview to a gay newspaper.

His opponents, however, do not seem convinced that he has really changed, while his supporters seem disappointed that some of the fire has gone out of his belly.

Mr Goode, aged 44, is the complete antithesis of Mr Rizzo. The son of a sharecropper, he is a college graduate and an experienced city manager. He wears three-piece suits and a dour expression and speaks in a bland, unexpressive way.

He has a reputation for hard work and never being late for a meeting. He appears almost boring, which is perhaps one of his strongest assets, as this makes him non-threatening to whites. Unlike Mr Washington, Mr Goode has no skeletons hiding in any of his cupboards.

The Middle East balance of power

Syria installs 230-mile air defence system with Russian missiles

From Robert Fisk, Beirut

Soviet military advisers and Syrian Air Force personnel have completed a sophisticated anti-aircraft missile defence system – a 230-mile long missile "trap" – to destroy any surprise Israeli attack on Syria.

The chain of Soviet-manufactured rocket batteries stretches from Latakia, the northern Syrian port into which Russia ferries most of Syria's arms supplies, through Damascus right down to the Jordanian border at Deraa.

Based around the new Sam 5 missiles brought into Syria last January, the network is by far the most complex and modern air defence system brought into the Middle East by the Soviet Union.

All the evidence suggests that the missile chain, which comprises well over 100 sites with several batteries each, is purely defensive; but it has given President Assad of Syria enough confidence to state publicly that he is ready for war if Israel attacks.

The batteries of Sam 2, Sam 3, Sam 5 and Sam 6 missiles are clustered south of Damascus on a line running parallel to the Israeli frontier and then up the Syrian coast from the northern Lebanese border to some 10 miles north of Latakia.

All the sites are locked into a system of 30 early warning stations that spread more than half way across Syria towards Iraq.

Most of the missile batteries can be identified on American satellite photographs available to the Israelis. The Israelis themselves – with the high-technology American weapons systems at their disposal – will already have studied possible electronic counter-measures.

Nevertheless, the Syrian air defence system presents a formidable obstacle to any surprise Israeli attack on the long-range Sam 5 missiles that were positioned outside Damascus and Homs earlier this year.

The Sam 5, capable of a range of well over 160 miles, are principally intended to threaten high-altitude Israeli reconnaissance flights which might be used to jam the computer instructions to the lower-range anti-aircraft missiles around Syria's main cities.

The two Sam 5 sites are themselves protected by nine sites of Sam 6 missiles with a range of 37 miles and five Sam 3 sites.

The Sam 3 – code named "Goa" by Nato armies and intended to hit low-flying jets at a maximum rage of only 18 miles – is itself supplemented on the northern Syrian coastline by belts of Sam 2 rockets which carry the Soviet designation code V75SM. They can clearly be seen from the main road running between Tartous and Banias.

The missile system extends to the border with Lebanon, where rockets are positioned on the anti-Lebanon mountain range high above the Bekaa Valley. The Syrians have not replaced the Sam 6s destroyed on the floor of the valley last summer, but can send new short-range missiles into Lebanon at 24 hours notice and hook them into the overall Syrian air defence system, using the Sam 5s inside Syria to shoot at Israeli reconnaissance aircraft over the Bekaa.

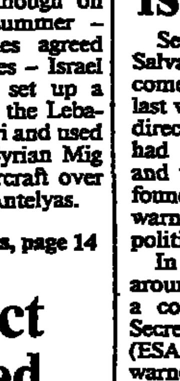
The network of missile sites across Syria shows that the authorities in Damascus also regard the central city of Homs as a possible target – the suburbs contain a large oil refinery and 12 separate rocket sites can be found around the city – and military installations clearly exist near the Damascus-Palmyra road where another eight sites have been constructed.

Despite his semi-hostility towards the regime in Baghdad, however, President Assad is evidently untroubled by any fears of an Iraqi air attack. The nearest missiles – a Sam 3 and two Sam 6 sites – are positioned more than 70 miles from the Iraqi frontier.

Israel relied last year on its own fighters for air cover, shooting down more than 70 Syrian jets in one day over the Bekaa. It is for this reason that the Syrians have now invested in so large a network of ground-to-air missile defences.

Israel's mobile "Hawk" anti-aircraft missiles are deployed in northern Galilee, although on one occasion last summer – against the guidelines agreed with the United States – Israel is believed to have set up a "Hawk" battery near the Lebanese town of Beit Meri and used it to shoot down a Syrian Mig 23 reconnaissance aircraft over the Beirut suburb of Antelyas.

War Clouds, page 14




Spain gives support to Palestinians

From Richard Wigg
Madrid

King Juan Carlos has expressed Spain's firm support for the Palestinian people's right to an "internationally recognized existence" and for new regional collaboration efforts by Algeria and Morocco.

He conveyed these pro-Arab aspects of the Socialist Government's foreign policy during a three-day state visit to Algeria before returning to Madrid with Queen Sofia and Señor Fernando Morán, the Foreign Minister, on Wednesday night.

The Spaniards now hope the good climate created by the visit will help resolve the one serious economic problem with Algeria – over natural gas supplies – and lay the basis for wider economic cooperation with Algeria and the Magreb.

The King's views on Palestine, expressed in his address to the Algerian Parliament, underlined the González Government's wish that diplomatic recognition, much-pressed by the Israelis, should come as part of a package solving the whole Palestinian problem, to which Israel itself must make a contribution.

The Israeli Socialist Party had been pressing the Madrid Government since it came to office for quick recognition. At the same time, Señor Moran, in talks with his Algerian counterpart, was able to prepare the ground among the Arab countries for such recognition if there is a Palestinian settlement.

The King's visit, to Algeria, which will probably be followed by one to Madrid by King Hassan of Morocco later this year, has signalled Spain's desire to contribute to a stabler "greater Maghreb" after the reconciliation meeting last February between King Hassan and President Dendjedid Chadli of Algeria.

Last obstacle to pact on Lebanon removed

From Christopher Walker, Jerusalem

The final hurdle preventing the signing of the American-negotiated troop withdrawal agreement between Israel and Lebanon was overcome yesterday when the Israeli Government declared itself satisfied with last-minute clarifications it had sought in the text from the Lebanese.

As a result, the thirtyfourth and penultimate meeting of the Israeli Lebanese and American negotiators will take place in the resort town of Netanya this morning to finalize the wording of the agreement – which depends on so far unobtainable Syrian acquiescence before any of its provisions will go into effect.

According to official Israeli sources the diplomatic teams will exchange final texts and the side letters, adding up to more than 30 pages in all. A final decision will be taken about the signing, which is expected to take place at twin ceremonies in Israel and Lebanon early next week.

The lifting of the outstanding Israeli reservations about the lengthy draft agreement negotiated by Mr George Shultz, the American Secretary of State, took place here yesterday after Mr Philip Habib, President Reagan's special envoy, returned from Beirut with the required minor changes.

● BEIRUT: The Lebanese government was last night trying to persuade the Syrians to withdraw their army from Lebanon by approving the draft agreement and by sending Mr Elie Salem, the Foreign Minister, to Damascus for personal talks with President Assad, Robert Fisk writes.

The Lebanese are hoping that the draft agreement might be initialled today in Natanya, although the full agreement is unlikely to be signed until Monday.

Mr Salem will be flying to the Syrian capital with President Amin Gemayel's personal request for a Syrian withdrawal simultaneously with the Israelis, although there is still no sign from Damascus that President Assad will accept the principles of the agreement worked out last week. Saudi Arabia has already urged the Syrians to comply with the withdrawal plan.

President Assad and President Gemayel spoke on the telephone for 45 minutes on Wednesday night – in itself something of an achievement since telephone lines between Beirut and Damascus have been cut since last June – although the Lebanese Government preferred not to disclose what the two had to say.

The Americans, who believed that the Lebanese should themselves demand Syria's withdrawal, have agreed that Israel has no obligation to move its troops out of Lebanon if Syria does not pull out too.

● WASHINGTON: Mr Shultz has reported to President Reagan his confidence that despite its strong condemnation of the agreement Syria would eventually withdraw its forces from Lebanon.

Mr Shultz believes that there clearly is a weight of opinion building up among moderate Arab states that this was the opportunity to secure the withdrawal of all the foreign forces from the Lebanon – Israeli, Syrian and PLO.

Although during his recent Damascus talks the Syrians were certainly not encouraging about the agreement, they did not actually refuse to withdraw their forces.

● PARIS: Syrian forces went into Lebanon at the request of the Lebanese Government, and their withdrawal would therefore depend on the wishes of the Lebanese people, Prince Sultan Bin Abdul-Aziz, the Saudi Arabian Defence Minister, said after talks in Paris yesterday with Mr Caspar Weinberger, the American Defence Secretary.



Flames of dissent: Helmeted rioters setting fire to a barricade in the Latin Quarter of Paris.

Mauroy warns students after fresh riots

From Diana Geddes, Paris

After a week of violent clashes between students and police throughout France, M Pierre Mauroy, the Prime Minister, warned students yesterday against allowing their demands to be exploited by extreme right-wing groups seeking to bring chaos to the Universities and violence to the streets.

Speaking to the national congress of the French teachers' union at Marly-le-Roy, on the outskirts of Paris, on the eve of the fifteenth anniversary of the general strike by students and unions in May, 1968, M Mauroy said that the Government understood the students' anxieties, and was trying to meet some of their demands by introducing the very reforms which were now under attack by a minority of students.

The Government intended to press ahead with the first reading on May 24 of the Bill to reform higher education despite the strikes and demonstrations, he insisted. Students and professors throughout France have called for mass joint demonstrations on that day.

There is, however, a chance that the three-month strike by medical students may be over by then. Mediators appointed by the Government have, with ministerial approval, conceded a number of the students' demands. They have agreed in particular that there should be no final examination at the end of the sixth year of medical studies.

Medical students were involved in an ugly clash with police on Wednesday night at the Cannes Film Festival, just before the gala showing of Nagisa Oshima's film, *Merry Christmas Mr Lawrence*, starring David Bowie.

As guests started to arrive at the Palais des Festivals in dinner jackets and long dresses, several hundred medical students, dressed in white surgical coats, tried to force their way through a police barrier. According to some observers, grenades and petrol bombs were thrown at the police, who responded with more tear gas and a baton charge.

Several people were injured, including a child who was hit by a teargas grenade. A security guard was thrown through a glass door and a journalist and a policeman were hit in the face by acid thrown by demonstrators, some of whom were hooded and, according to the police, seemed to have little to do with the medical students.

Other violent incidents broke out in Paris later in the evening, as about 600 mainly law students staged an unexpected demonstration in the Latin Quarter, erecting barricades of burning tyres, boxes, planks and metal barriers, and hurling stones at police.

Meanwhile, demonstrations by farmers, opposed to the EEC system of monetary compensation for agricultural products, have also been continuing throughout the country, with Brittany, the north and north-east being the worst affected. Teargas and batons have often been used.

A particularly violent incident occurred on Wednesday in Pontoise, on the outskirts of Paris, as about 30 farmers started violently attacking live imported pigs with knives, leaving several half alive and screaming with pain. The director of the Pontoise abattoir said the incident was "shameful and totally unacceptable".

Salvadorean killers issue threat

San Salvador (NYT) – In El Salvador death threats often come by telephone. One night last week the message was more direct. the body of a young man had apparently been strangled and then shot in the head was found in a hotel car park, with a warning for a salvadorean politician.

In his pocket and strewn around his body were copies of a communiqué in which the Secret Anti-Communist Army (ESA) claimed responsibility. It warned Señor Mauricio Armando Mazier adino, a Christain Democratic deputy, that the same thing would happen to those individuals whether civilian or military, who collaborated directly or indirectly with the communist guerrillas.

Señor Mazier gave an impassioned speech recently, when the Constituent Assembly unanimously approved a law offering an amnesty to political prisoners.

"We know that the armed insurgents of the extreme left are in the mountains, but as for the death squads we don't know who they are or where they are" Mr Mazier said.

The young man's body was found in the car park fo the Camino Real, where most foreign journalists stay. The communiqué said he was responsible for burning down a filling station in Apopa, seven miles north of the capital.

He was dressed in Khaki, with a patch on his shirt pocket bearing the insignia of the Farabundo Marti Liberation Front, the guerrillas' umbrella group. According to reporters who saw the body, the clothes were clean and pressed and looked as if the man could have been dressed in them after being shot.

The body was the first to appear in the hotel car park for more than a year.

● PANAMA CITY: Four Latin American foreign ministers have decided to extend talks on Central American peace moves, amid mounting tension between Honduras and Nicaragua and reports of heavy casualties in El Savador, Reuter reports.

Panama's Foreign Ministry said that the ministers from Mexico, Venezuela, Colombia and Panama, known as the Contadora Group, were staying on for an extra day of talks yesterday.

A ministry spokesman said that a key issue was a Costa Rican proposal for the four countries to organize a regional peace-keeping force to patrol its border with Nicaragua.

Botha presses on regardless

From Michael Hornsby, Johannesburg

Mr P. W. Botha, the South African Prime Minister, promised yesterday that his Government would press ahead with its controversial constitutional reforms despite the by-election results, which suggest that he may no longer have the support of a majority of the all white electorate.

In an interview with pro-Government Afrikaans newspaper *Beeld*, The Prime Minister said: "The Government will continue to carry out the mandate (for reform) it was given at the general election (in April, 1981), and there is no question of putting on the brakes".

Early on Wednesday, when the votes were still being counted in the Soutpansberg constituency in the far north of Transvaal, where Mr Fanie Botha (no relation), the Minister of Manpower, eventually scraped home by 621 votes, Mr Botha had struck a more sombre note. He acknowledged that the electorate was "deeply divided".

That earlier verdict has been endorsed by most political analysts here as they pore over the arithmetic of the by-election results.

In general, they agree that Mr Botha can no longer count on the support of a majority of whites in the referendumm which he has promised to hold before the constitutional reforms are put into effect.

They note, in particular, that of the 49,343 votes cast in the four Transvaal by-elections (three for parliamentary seats and one for a provincial council seat) only 21,578 or 43.7 per cent were for the ruling National Party (NP). Its share of the poll in these constituencies in 1981 was 56 per cent.

The extreme right-wing Conservative Party (CP) of Dr Andries Treurnicht, and the Herstigte Nasionale Party (HNP) of Mr Jaap Marais, an older, smaller and even more fanatical offshoot of the ruling party, garnered 17,452 (35.4 per cent) and 4,312 (8.7 per cent) votes respectively.

Mr P. W. Botha: Carrying out mandate.

The total of 21,764 (44.1 per cent) votes cast for the two right-wing parties combined therefore slightly exceeded the Governments tally. Both parties bitterly attacked the reform measures, which were the only real issue during the by-election campaign, as a betrayal of the whites.

If the 4,966 votes (10.1 per cent) cast for the liberal Progressive Federal Party (PFP), which castigated the proposed reforms as cosmetic and fraudulent, are also thrown into the balance, then it can be argued that 26,730 voters, or 54.2 per cent of the total, voted against the reforms for one reason or another.

This reasoning, of course, makes some large assumptions. The main one is that all PFP voters would vote "no" in a referendum on the reforms. In fact, quite a number would probably vote "yes", on the basis that the proposed changes, though inadequate, would be better than the status quo.

Nor can it be assumed that one set of results in one province, dominant though it is in its share of parliamentary seats, would necessarily be repeated nationally. These caveats aside, the position is clearly far more finely balanced than it appeared earlier this year.

The main message of the poll for the Prime Minister is that the Afrikaans-speaking 60 per cent of the white population, who constitute the ruling party's traditional source of support, is now split down the middle.

The Prime Minister could not hope to attract the most radical white liberals by anything less than opening up the proposed multi-racial Parliament to the country's 21-million black Africans, who account for more than 70 per cent of the population.

Leading article, page 15

Chapman case going to Court of Human Rights

From Mario Modiano
Athens

The controversial case of Ann Chapman, the London journalist murdered in Athens in 1971, will be taken to the European Court of Human Rights jointly by Nikos Mountis, the man serving a life sentence for her death, and Mr Edward Chapman, the victim's father, who has questioned Mr Mountis's guilt.

This was announced yesterday by Mr Yiannis Theodorou, Mr Mountis's lawyer, who said that because Greece did not recognize the right of individual recourse to the European Court, this would be done through British channels.

The lawyer said he would probably go to Strasbourg next week after submitting here a petition for grace for his client on the ground that there had been a miscarriage of justice.

Reagan's MX plans set for Congress approval

From Our Own Correspondent, Washington

The political tide now seems to be running in favour of the Reagan Administration's plan to deploy 100 of the new controversial MX intercontinental ballistic missiles in existing Minuteman silos, starting in 1986.

Late on Wednesday a key House of Representives subcommittee voted by 9 to 3 for a resolution that would make $560m (about £370m) available for flight testing and engineering studies on the new missile. The Senate appropriations committee is expected to make a similar recommendation before the end of this week.

Within the next few weeks both the Senate and the House will also vote on whether to approve $6,200m more for the construction of the MX for the next fiscal year.

The reason for this change in the mood of Congress – which has been blocking approval of development funds for the MX since the end of last year – has been written assurance by President Reagan pledging a new approach to arms control talks with the Soviet Union.

Talks on reducing strategic weapons (known as Start) are due to resume in Geneva on June 8.

In a letter to nine leading members of Congress Mr Reagan said he was conducting a review of the US arms control posture with the intention of developing new negotiating proposals.

Although the details of the new approach are still being worked out they will be based on the recommendations of the presidential commission, headed by retired General Brent Scowcroft, which was set up last year to consider the future of the MX after Congress had voted to block funds.

The commission recommended the deployment of 100 MX missiles pending the development of a smaller, single-warhead missile known as Midgetman. It was also recommended that in future arms negotiations the number of warheads rather than the number of missile launchers should be the basic unit of account.

It was argued that the present emphasis on counting missile launchers had encouraged the development of large multi-warheaded missiles. This is considered dangerous by many experts because it increases the dangers of a "first strike". Many of the MX's congressional opponents have denounced it as being a "first strike" weapon.

One of the alternative approaches being considered by the President is a concept known as "build down". This would require both the US and the Soviet Union to destroy two older nuclear weapons for each new one deployed.

Galtieri throws spanner in Army's legal works

From Andrew Thompson
Buenos Aires

General Leopoldo Galtieri, the former Argentine President now serving a 45-day prison sentence, has questioned the authority of an Army court of honour set up to judge his conduct, according to informed sources.

Together with a spate of new disciplinary arrests of retired military officers, this development has further complicated the workings of the military legal system.

General Galtieri was arrested on April 12, after giving an interview in which he criticized senior senior military officers for leading the coup against him in June last year, and attacked the performance of General Mario Menendez, governor of the Falkland Islands during the Argentine occupation.

The court of honour, chaired by retired General Eliondo Sánchez Lahoz, was set up to determine whether the former President's statments constituted an attack on the good name of the officers mentioned. General Galtieri is refusing to accept its authourty

The General's prison term expires on May 27, but he faces another challenge from the inter-forces commission investigating the political and military conduct of the war with Britain.

This commission, chaired by retired General Benjamin Rattenbach, is widely believed to be preparing a report critical of the members of the junta which took Argentina into war.

China hit by killer hailstorms

Peking (Reuter) – Huge hailstones, tornadoes and torrential rain have battered central China in the past two weeks, killing at least 339 people and injuring thousands. Hunan province, China's biggest rice-growing region, was the worst hit.

Troops have also been called in to help with relief operations. The hunan storms were in keeping with odd weather patterns that have been affecting China and other Asian countries.

Last month, 54 people died in a tornado in Fujian province. Serious flooding has also struck neighbouring Guangdong, where at least 30 people have drowned this year.

Two killed in Chile protest

Santiago (AFP) – Two people died, at least 10 were injured and 350 were arrested in violent civil protests organized by the copper miners' union.

The protests were the biggest and the most violent since the military overthrow of the Socialist government led by Salvador Allende in 1973. The deaths occured when police clashed with hundreds of demonstrators who started street fires.

Two injured in BA jumbo fire

Johannesburg (Reuter) – Two passengers were injured when more than 200 people used emergency chutes to evacuate a British Airways airliner after an engine caught fire at Jan Smuts Airport. One passenger suffered a fractured ankle and the other an injured hip.

Flames were seen coming from one of the engines of the Boeing 747 during takeoff. The two injured were admitted to hospital and the remaining 208 passengers, who were bound for London, were expected to leave on an alternative flight.

Joggers told: Don't overdo it

Moscow (AP) – Joggers have been warned not to run too hard too early in the day. The newspaper *Sovietskaya rossiya* said that jogging often got a bad reputation because newcomers overdid it and suffered heart ailments as a result.

The medical advice to joggers was to ease themselves in slowly and to run only for seven to 10 minutes each day. "Above all, do not run in the morning, when the body is tired."

Statue angers Marley fans

Kingston (AP) – Jamaican police had to remove a 9ft statue of Bob Marley, the reggae singer, after music fans had pelted it with stones and fruit.

The fans were angrily complaining that the statue bore no resemblence to their idol, who died of cancer two years ago. Mr Edward Seaga, the Prime Minister, cancelled the unveiling ceremony.

Clergy beaten

Accra (Reuter) – Several Methodist Clergymen in Ghana have been beaten up by demonstrators backing the Government's controversial 1983 budget, one of their colleagues said. Roman Catholic and Protestant groups have previously criticized the government of Flight-Lieutenant Jerry Rawlings.

Shame list

Manila (Reuter) – Philippines tax dodgers will have their names put on town hall notice boards as part of a drive to stop income tax evasion. The "shame list" was announced after a discovery that only about one-quarter of the country's 10 million potential taxpayers had filed returns.

Britons expelled

Bahrain (Reuter) – An American agricultural engineer said on arrival here that he and four other foreigners who had been members of a Christian group in Riyadh were expelled this week from Saudi Arabia. Mr Kennith Smith added that the group included two Britons.

Boxer guilty

Florence (AP) – Tiberio Mitri, the former world middle-weight boxing contender, was convicted of possession and trafficking in drugs and given a 16-month suspended sentence. Now 56, he lost to Jake La Matta in New York in 1950 in a fight for the world title.

Street battle

Bochum, West Germany (Reuter) – Six police were injured and three demonstrators detained after street clashes outside a congress of the West German neo-fascist National Democratic Party.

Missile attack

Tehran (Reuter) – Iran said that at least 10 people were killed and 105 injured in an Iraqi missile attack on the western town of Andimeshk, close to the scene of some of the fiercest fighting in the Gulf war.

Kreisky's successor

Moderate takes over in Austria

By Our Foreign Staff

Austria is to have its first coalition government in 13 years after Socialist and right-wing Liberal Freedom Party negotiators agreed on a compromise programme likely to include modified tax rises.

The coalition, agreed at a fourth round of talks on Wednesday, will be led by Dr Fred Sinowatz, aged 54, now the Socialist Vice-Chancellor.

The Chancellor, Dr Bruno Kreisky, who has headed the Government since 1970, said he would stand down after the Socialist Party lost its absolute majority last month in the general elections for the 183-member National Assembly.

The Socialists, with 90 seats and the Freedom Party with 12 will have a 21-seat majority in the assembly. Both parties will now be asked to approve the coalition and Socialists will hold a special party congress next Tuesday.

Herr Heinz Fischer the Socialist leader in the assembly, told reporters after the talks that both sides had made concessions, with the Socialists amending personal taxation plans.

The coalition's tax package is



Dr Sinowatz: modest successor.

expected to include a rise in valued-added tax from 18 to 20 per cent and a 20 per cent tax on interest from anonymous savings accounts.

The outgoing Chancellor, Dr Kreisky will next week begin formalities for setting up a new government by calling on President Rudolf Kirchschlaeger. Dr Sinowatz is expected to present his government programme to Parliament on May 31.

Herr Norbert Steger, aged 39, the Freedom Party leader, who is expected to become vice-chancellor, described this agreement as a "sound compromise".

The Freedom Party will have three ministries in the new government – Justice, Defence and economic ministry. The parties will discuss nominees for the posts within the next few days.

Herr Heinz Fischer the Socialist Party spokesman said the agreement ensured that the Socialist goal of full employment would remain the new Government's key economic aim. There would be no change in Austria's foreign policy.

Herr Alois Mock, leader of the opposition Peoples Party which has 81 seats in parliament, called the pact "A coalition of losers" which would follow a Socialist policy of waste, debt and new taxation that a majority of votes had clearly rejected.

Dr Sinowatz, aged 54, is an immensely popular figure, due to the fact that he is very much a man of the people and a Socialist who believes in and practises the Austrian tradition of consensus politics.

Dr Sinowatz was born in 1929 in a working-class family at Neufeld-Leitha, in Austria's eastern province of Burgenland. His parents belonged to Burgenland's Croat minority and he grew up speaking Croatian as well as German.

After graduating in history from Vienna University in 1953, be became active in the Socialist Party in Burgenland, entering the provincial assembly as party secretary in 1961. He was a member of the Burgenland provincial government from 1966 to 1971, when he first entered national politics as Minister for Education and the Arts, a position he has held ever since.

He was appointed Vice-Chancellor, in succession to Dr Hannes Androsch.

Dr Sinowatz, a Freemason, is also known for his pro-Jewish sympathies and has been decorated by Vienna's Jewish community.

Short, portly and soft-spoken, Dr Sinowatz accepted his advancement modestly. Asked how he felt about succeeding Dr Kreisky, he said he would not try to copy him. "I shall always seek advice from him. But I shall always remain Fred Sinowatz," he said.

When Communists disagree

Warsaw weekly's rebuff for Moscow

From Roger Boyes, Warsaw

Behind-the-scenes infighting between Moscow and a group of influential Polish Communists has left the party cloisters and came out into the open with a forcefully argued article in the latest issue of the weekly *Polityka*.

Polityka is Poland's leading political weekly, formerly edited by Mr Mieczyslaw Rakowski, the Deputy Prime Minister, and is at the very heart of the part of the Polish establisment which favours economic reform and mild political liberalization.

It thus came as a shock to the Polish leadership when the Soviet foreign affairs journal *New Times* published a particularly virulent attack on *Polityka* and a number of its reform-minded contributors. Was this an attack on General Jaruzelski's reform programme, or merely a mild corrective to the liberal Marxists in the party?

Polityka's reply to the Soviet attack hedges its bets and defends itself by declaring that the Moscow journal had distorted the words and sentiments of its writers.

"Its author, Andrey Ryzov, in an unprecedented tone has criticized the line of our weekly against the background of the current situation in Poland and the mumerous political and ideological dangers which arise from it." The article says: "Because the fragments quoted by Ryzov do not always, in our opinion, accord with what *Polityka* authors really wrote, we now take the liberty of full quotations as they were actually published by *Polityka*.

The rest of the newspaper makes it clear, with political nudges and winks, that it intends to stick to its line and is completely loyal to General Jaruzelski. An interview with Mr Rakowski is published, as is almost a complete page of quotations from General Jaruzelski.

An article by Mr Jerzy Urban, the government spokesman, says that the line of development after martial law was declared "has the support of all our allies who are learning to look at our difficulties and uniqueness with patience and understanding".

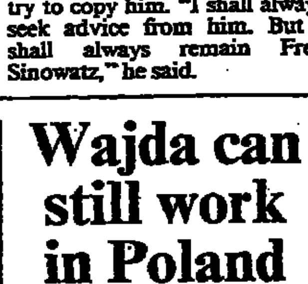
According to informed sources, the issue was discussed at a session of the Communist Party leadership which gave the go-ahead to publication and also allowed news-stands to start selling the edition of the *New Times*.

As it happened, *Polityka* did not go on sale yesterday as usual but this was blamed on "distribution problems" and kiosk vendors pronounced it would be available by the afternoon.

The high-level interest shows the sensitivity of the subject

Polityka demostrates how its writers have been misquoted by matching quotation with quotation. The Soviet journal says that Mr Toeplitz for example, wrote "Poland should once and forever be declared a pluralistic country," a concept anathema to Soviet philosophy. But what Mr Toeplitz actually wrote is that Poland "is a pluralistic country, in which the pluralism is based on the reality of the socialist system."

Polityka's reply, relatively genteel, is thus couched in the manner of "putting the record straight," an approach *that is* designed to cause least offence



Wajda can still work in Poland

From Our Own Correspondent Warsaw

Andrej Wajda, one of Eastern *Europe's most outstanding film* directors, was yesterday assured by the Polish Cultural Ministry that he can continue to work in Poland. But the Government is sticking to its decision to remove him as a studio head, saying that he failed to show the indispensable cooperation" required by the authorities.

Mr Wajda is the latest victim of a campaign to ensure that creative unions and associations can never again become a bastion of support for solidarity, to sever the links between the discontented artist and the discontented worker. The result has been a groundswell of discontent in Warsaw's non-commnnist intellectual circles.

To activists in the journalists' and actors' unions – now banned – and the artists, film makers and writers unions, it seems perilously close to reality.

The scope for creative activity within unions which have to swear loyalty to the *socialist* system appears, *to* many, to be severely limited.



Protecting the past

Priscilla Presley, wife of the late Elvis Presley, with Ginger Rogers at a Californian state Senate judicial committee hearing in Sacramento.

They were testifying in support of a Bill promoted by Senator William Campbell (seen with them) to prohibit the use of a name or a likeness of a deceased celebrity without the approval of the heirs, Christopher Thomas writes.

The measure was approved by the committee and sent to the state Senate, where it is expected to receive unanimous support.

Hu sees Russian policy in Asia as big obstacle

From Dessa Trevisan, Belgrade

Mr Hu Yaobang, China's party leader, reaffirmed yesterday that his country wished to normalize relations with the Soviet Union, but said that there were still serious obstacles to be overcome before genuine results could be achieved.

Mr Hu, speaking at a press conference here after visiting Romania, said the obstacles endangered the sovereignty and security of China. Normalization was of fundamental interest to both countries and to the world at large, but must be genuine and "not a sham that would confuse public opinion."

Russia's policy in South-East Asia presented one of the main problems, as Soviet support for Vietnam's occupation of Cambodia directly violated principles which China could not renounce.

China's attempts to participate more actively on the world scene have been welcomed in Belgrade which regards close relations with Peking as essential in its own foreign policy.

Apart from meeting the key personalities in Yugoslavia's political life Mr Hu has also *taken the opportunity* of having discussions on the economy.

Mickey Mouse goes gunning for the pirates

From Richard Hughes Hongkong

Mickey Mouse and Donald Duck are taking legal action through Walt Disney productions against nine Hongkong companies accused of copyright infringement by using them as trademarks for Hongkong products.

The Walt Disney Corporation is claiming damages for infringement or a share of the profits made by three watch manufacturing firms, two knitting factories, a shoe company, a store, an industrial company and a photographic supply firm.

Commission to look into Australia's security

From Tony Duboudin Melbourne

A royal commission is to inquire into Australia's security organizations, the second within ten years, which will include an examination of the relationship between Mr Valery Ivanov, the Russian diplomat expelled from Australia last month, and Mr David Combe, the former national secretary of the Australian Labour Party.

Mr Bob Hawke, the Prime Minister, announcing this in the Federal Parliament yesterday, said that it would be headed by Mr Justice Hope, who conducted a previous inquiry into security organizations in 1977.

The Prime Minister said that the commission would be asked to report on the circumstances surrounding the expulsion of Mr Ivanov, Mr Combe's involvement in that issue and the actins of the Government inthe matter. Later he told a news conference that because of his close association with Mr Combe the matter had "hurt him deeply".

The Cabinet has not yet ratified the decision and will not meet until Monady. The Prime Minister made it plain that the decision was his alone.

"I am making it clear that I am responsible for the decision and I believe that the Cabinet, when it considers the matter on Monday, in the terms of the understanding I have at this stage, the position that I have put will be adopted by the Cabinet", he said.

Mr Combe said yesterday that there had been nothing improper in *his relations with* any member of the Soviet Embassy and in his opinion his relations had nor given rise to any risk to Australian security as suggested by Mr Hawke in Parliament on Wednesday.

The announcement of a royal commission came after a morning of turmoil in the House of Representatives in Canberra with Mr Doug Anthony, the leader of the National Party, accusing the Government of a "massive breach" of civil liberties and a denial of rights to a "citizen of Australia". He demanded a judicial inquiry into the Ivanov-Combe affair.

The royal commission will concentrate on the largest and most controversial of the security organizations, the Australian Security Intelligence Organization (ASIO) as well as a full investigation into the Federal Government's ban on ministers associating with Mr Combe, now a lobbyist in Canberra.



Convoluted penalty point law deplored

Regina v Kent (Peter)

Before Lord Lane, Lord Chief Justice, Mr Justice McCullough and Mr Justice Leonard

[Judgment delivered May 12]

When giving guidance on sentences involving penalty points for driving offences, introduced by section 19 of the Transport Act 1981, which came into force on November 1 last, the Lord Chief Justice expressed the Court of Appeal's sympathy with courts which had to grapple with the "convoluted legislation".

"It would be very surprising," his Lordship said, "if judges did not make mistakes in this branch of their work. Those responsible for the legislation have done nothing to help."

His Lordship instanced three common offences in which consideration had to be given to three statutes between 1968 and 1981, four sections and three schedules, and added: "May we ask respectfully that draftsmen in future give more consideration to those who have to administer this type of provision?"

Michael Peter Kent, aged 39, succeeded in an appeal against 12 months' disqualification and the order for endorsement on his licence of a total of 20 penalty points for offences of taking a vehicle without consent (eight points), driving while disqualified (six) and driving while uninsured (six), after pleas of guilty at Knightsbridge Crown Court (Judge Friend), who sentenced him also to 18 months' imprisonment for burglary and the driving offences.

The court on appeal against disqualification and endorsement confirmed the disqualification and quashed the endorsement of penalty points. Mr Ayoob, Oozeer, assigned by the Registrar of Criminal Appeals, for the appellant; Miss Judith Rowe for the Crown.

The LORD CHIEF JUSTICE said that he took three relevant offences all three of which would be likely to have been committed: taking and driving a vehicle without consent of the owner; driving while disqualified and driving uninsured.

As to the first: the statute creating the offence was section 12 (1) of the Theft Act 1968, punishment was provided for by section 12 (2) of that Act, whether the offence was subject to disqualification or endorsement was to be found in Schedule 4 of the Road Traffic Act 1972, the power to disqualify for repeated offences was in section 19 (2) of the Transport Act 1981, the power to endorse in section 101 of the 1972 Act, the power to impose penalty points in section 19(1) of the 1981 Act, and the number of points in Schedule 7 to the 1981 Act.

Driving while disqualified involved considering two statutes, four sections and three schedules, while driving uninsured involved two Acts, four sections and three schedules.

A number of practical problems arose in respect of the legislation. By way of introduction:

1 **Disqualification**: A person appearing before a court might be disqualifed

(a) because the offence of which he was convicted attracted obligatory or discretionary disqualification; such offences were set out in Schedule 4 to the 1972 Act; the power to disqualify was in section 93 (1) and (2); disqualifications ran from the time of sentence and could not be consecutive to one another, or

(b) because the court was satisfied that a motor vehicle was used by the person convicted, or anyone else, for the purpose of committing or facilitating the commission of the offence: section 44 of the Powers of Criminal Courts Act 1973; or

(c) because he had committed repeated offences attracting obligatory or discretionary disqualification – the "totting up" procedure; the power to disqualify was set out in section 19(2) of the Transport Act 1981. If the offender was liable to be disqualified under section 19(2) for several offences, the disqualification was allotted to one offence only – section 19(5) (a) – although for the purposes of an appeal the disqualification was treated as an order made on the conviction of each offence: section 19(5) (c).

(d) for both (a) and (c) or (b) and (c) above, all disqualifications now ran concurrently since the repeal of section 93(5) of the 1972 Act, which used to make disqualification for repeated offences consecutive to any other disqualification.

2 **Endorsement**: All offences attracting obligatory or discretionary disqualification had to be endorsed on the offender's driving licence, unless there were special reasons for not doing so; that was irrespective of whether he was disqualified or *not* – section 101(1) of the 1972 Act as amended by Schedule 9 to the 1981 Act.

3 **Penalty points**: If a court did not disqualify an offender for an offence attracting obligatory or discretionary disqualification, it was bound to endorse his driving licence with penalty points, as set out in Schedule 7 to the 1981 Act, unless there were special reasons for not doing so – section 19(1) of the 1981 Act; conversely, if a court did disqualify from driving, it was not able, on the same occasion, to order penalty points to be endorsed – section 101(1) of the 1972 Act as amended by Schedule 9 to the 1981 Act.

That was a point on which courts had been making mistakes.

If the court's power to disqualify derived solely from section 44 of the Powers of Criminal Courts Act 1973, where the vehicle was being used in the commission of the offence, and it decided not to disqualify, it could not order the offender's licence to be endorsed, either generally or with penalty points – section 19(9) of the Act.

As to crown court record sheets:

The crown courts had been making mistakes resulting in illegal sentences.

Some examples were: (1) ordering consecutive periods of disqualification;

(2) disqualifying and ordering penalty points to be endorsed on the licence; the correct result would be disqualification and licence endorsed without reference to penalty points;

(3) awarding the incorrect number of penalty points;

(4) disqualifying for repeated offences without allocating the disqualification to a single offence – see section 19(5)(a) of the 1981 Act;

(5) ordering penalty points to be endorsed for more than one offence committed on the same occasion – the correct procedure would be to allocate a number of points to the most serious of the offences;

(6) failing to disqualify when the points exceeded 12 when there were no mitigating circumstances;

(7) failure to state special reasons or mitigating circumstances, (a) when not ordering disqualification less than the minimum, (b) when not ordering endorsement of licence – see section 105 of the 1972 Act.

Further difficulties had arisen, on occasion, by understandable efforts of the court staff who had discovered mistakes.

Their Lordships wished to make three matters clear.

First, the order of the court was that pronounced by the judge in open court.

Second, the responsibility of the court staff was to make a record which accurately reflected that pronouncement.

Third, if the court staff were in doubt as to the pronouncement, the judge had to be consulted – for example, where the staff were not clear what it was that the judge said, or where they thought that the judge's order might be faulty.

In the present case the judge took the view that disqualification was mandatory, whereas the appellant's offences involved discretionary disqualification only, by virtue of section 93 and Schedule 4 to the 1972 Act. He was not liable to totting up.

Also, the judge directed endorsement of the appellant's driving licence with penalty points when he was at the same time imposing disqualification. That was contrary to section 19 of the 1981 Act.

The alternative courses open to their Lordships seemed to be: either (1) confirm the disqualification and general endorsements and quash the direction that penaty points should be awarded; or (a) quash the disqualification, announce penalty points and order that the licence be endorsed with eight points, that being the highest of those attributable to the three offences – eight for taking a vehicle without consent, six for driving disqualified and between four and eight for driving uninsured.

Their Lordships preferred the former course.

A further complication arose in the case because the crown court staff observed the error and they notified Swansea of the disqualification and endorsements but not of the penalty points.

The proper course would have been to inform the judge and to allow him to make the necessary alteration in open court in accordance with his powers under section 47 of the Supreme Court Act 1981.

Solicitors: Solicitor, Metropolitan Police.

Authority for prosecution not shown

Anderton v Frost and Another

Before Lord Justice Ackner and Mr Justice Glidewell

[Judgment delivered May 11]

Where proceedings which required specific authorization by a chief constable were in fact instituted by a divisional chief officer under a general authority given to him by the chief constable to lay informations in his name, where such authority was challenged in these proceedings, and where it was not shown to have been specifically given in the particular case, then the proceedings were not properly issued.

The Queen's Bench Divisional Court so held in dismissing an appeal by the Chief Constable of Greater Manchester by way of case stated against a decision of the Stockport Justices dismissing informations preferred agains Peter Henry Frost and Frank Hoyles Transport Ltd for offences of driving, and permitting the driving of a heavy goods vehicle without the appropriate driving licence, contrary to section 112 of the Road Traffic Act 1972.

Mr N. Richard Fieldhouse for the chief constable; the defendants did not appear and were not represented.

MR JUSTICE GLIDEWELL said that the justices heard informations alleging that the defendants were guilty of offences under section 112 of the 1972 Act. The informations contained the words: "Informant: The Chief Constable of the Greater Manchester Police".

At the hearing the defendants took objection to the informations on the ground that specific authority for the preferring of the informations was not shown upon their face, but on a general authority. They sought proof of specific authority from the prosecutor, but that was not forthcoming.

The justices accordingly found that there was no case to answer and dismissed the informations. They found as a matter of fact that the chief constable himself had not laid the informations, but that they had been laid in his name by a divisional chief officer.

The case of *Price v Humphries* ([1958] 2 QB 353) was authority for the proposition that it was to be presumed that the informations were in proper form, unless and until objection was taken. At that point the prosecution should be in a position to prove that the informations were issued in the proper form with the proper authority.

In this case when objection was taken before the justices, the prosecution had not produced that authority. The justices were therefore entitled in law to conclude that there was no case to answer.

Lord Justice Ackner agreed.

Solicitors: Mr D. S. Gandy, Manchester.

No minimum benefit in UK pensions

Regina v National Insurance Commissioner, Ex parte Browning

Before Lord Justice Eveleigh, Lord Justice Griffiths and Lord Justice Dillon

[Judgment delivered May 10]

The Court of Appeal held that an insurance officer was entitled to review an award of retirement pension under section 104 of the Social Security Act 1975, so as to comply with a declaration of the United Kingdom Government that no "minimum benefit", within the meaning of Article 50 of Council Regulation (EEC) No 1408/71, was provided for under the legislation of the United Kingdom.

Their Lordships allowed an appeal by the insurance officer, Mr Norman Ivor Browning, from a decision of Mr Justice Michael Davies, who had refused his application to quash a decision of the National Insurance Commissioner, Mr J. G. Monroe, that the award made to Mr Robert Stanley should not be revised.

Mr David Latham for the insurance officer; Mr Richard Drabble for Mr Stanley.

LORD JUSTICE EVELEIGH said that Mr Stanley, who was aged 75, was a national of Eire. He lived and worked there until 1955, when he came to the United Kingdom, where he worked until May 8, 1973, when he attained the pensionable age of 65.

He had made insurance contributions in both countries, with the result that he was entitled to a pension benefit in both.

His UK pension entitlement was governed by the Social Security Act 1975, which had replaced the National Insurance Act 1965.

Article 50 of Council Regulation (EEC) No 1408/71 provided:

"Award of a supplement when the total of benefits payable under the legislations of the various member states does not amount to the minimum laid down by the legislation of the state in whose territory the recipient resides.

"A recipient of benefits to whom this chapter applies may not, in the state in whose territory he resides and under whose legislation a benefit is payable to him, be awarded a benefit which is less than the minimum benefit fixed by that legislation for a period of insurance or residence equal to all the periods of insurance taken into account for the payment in accordance with the provisions of the preceding Articles.

"The competent institution of that state shall, *if necessary*, pay him throughout the period of his residence in its territory a supplement equal to the difference between the total of the benefits payable under this chapter and the amount of the minimum benefit."

That supplement only fell to be considered in assessing a claimant's benefit if the country of residence had a minimum benefit provision.

In the UK a person entitled to a pension was entitled to a flat rate if the relevant years showed average contributions of 50 weekly payments in the year. If the average contributions fell below 50, the entitlement was less than the flat rate.

The lowest average which entitled a claimant to payment was 13 weekly payments per year. Was that what was meant by "minimum payment"?

In March 1973, in anticipation of Mr Stanley's retirement, the insurance officer considered his case under the domestic legislation and made an award of pension to him. The EEC Regulation then did not apply to the UK.

On February 1, 1974, after the UK had become a member of the EEC, the officer determined Mr Stanley's case by reference to the Regulation, and made calculations of the benefit accordingly. In Eire, the same calculations were made.

If Mr Stanley's case was considered in the light of there being a minimum benefit in the UK, a larger figure than the total of the English and Irish payments would have resulted.

Therefore, if the UK legislation did afford a minimum benefit, he was entitled to a supplement, being the difference between that and the total of the English and Irish payments.

On June 18, 1973, a declaration of the UK, made under Article 5 of the Regulation was published to the effect, apparently, that there was minimum benefit under UK regulations.

In 1973, the pension rates in Eire were increased. As a result, Mr Stanley's supplement fell to be reduced.

On a review in January 1977, the insurance officer concluded that he was not entitled to the supplement. His view would seem to be that the English legislation did not provide for minimum benefit.

Mr Stanley appealed to the local National Insurance tribunal. He was unsuccessful and appealed to the National Insurance Commissioner. By then, the UK, on April 14, 1977, had made another declaration that there was no minimum benefit in the UK.

The argument before the commissioner was whether the officer had power to review Mr Stanley's payments because of a change of relevant circumstances under section 104(1)(b) of the Social Security Act 1975.

That provided: "Any decision under this Act....may be reviewed at any time by an insurance officer....if there has been any relevant change in the circumstances since the decision was given".

In relation to the decision of January 1977, the declaration of April that year could not be a relevant change empowering the officer to review the payment.

But the commissioner was entitled to consider the case on the facts as they existed at the time of adjudication. Although he concluded that there had been a change entitling the officer to review the payment, he ruled that there was a minimum benefit to which Mr Stanley was entitled.

The insurance officer applied for judicial review and both parties agreed that a ruling of the European Court be sought as to whether there was a minimum benefit in the UK for the purposes of Article 50. The European Court said there was not. The case then came before Mr Justice Michael Davies.

He accepted Mr Stanley's submission that the law had not changed – only the insurance officer's view of it had changed. Therefore there was no relevant change of circumstances within section 104.

The true position was that in England there was no provision for a minimun benefit. But so long as there was a UK declaration that there was, that was the answer to the question whether there was a minimum benefit.

Once that declaration was removed, there was no minimum benefit. A change of declaration was a change in the circumstances in which the question had to be considered. It was not a change of law, but a new fact which affected entitlement to benefit.

The 1973 declaration made it obligatory for the insurance officer to say that the legislation provided a minimum benefit, and required him to comply with EEC law. That change of declaration in 1977 amounted to a change of that law.

There was, therefore, no minimum benefit and Mr Stanley was not entitled to a supplement after April 14, 1977. The appeal should be allowed.

Lord Justice Griffiths and Lord Justice Dillon agreed.

Solicitors: Solicitor, DHSS; W. J. Brazier & Forsyth, Worthing.

Curtis v Galgary Investments Ltd

The Court of Appeal (Lord Justice Cumming-Bruce and Sir Denys Buckley) held on May 12 that the tenant of two adjoining premises used as a single business and let by the same landlord could apply to the county court under section 24 of the Landlord and Tenant Act 1954 for the grant of two new tenancies in one originating application.

The court allowed an appeal by the tenant from the county court judge's order that the tenant's application was not a valid application for a new lease in relation to one of the two premises.

Refusing consent for wrong reason

Westminster Renslade Ltd v Secretary of State for the Environment and Another

Before Mr Justice Forbes

[Judgment delivered May 9]

It was not legitimate for a planning authority or, on appeal, the Secretary of State for the Environment, to refuse planning permission to an applicant on the ground that the proposed development offered no planning gain to the local authority.

Mr Justice Forbes so held in the Queen's Bench Division quashing a decision of the secretary of state who had refused planning permission to Westminster Renslade Ltd for a proposed redevelopment of Feltham railway station and adjacent land in the London Borough of Hounslow.

The appellant company had proposed a major redevelopment involving the building of offices, car parks, a bridge, a new station and a transport interchange.

The inspector who had conducted the public inquiry relating to the application recommended refusal on the grounds, *inter alia*, that the plans did not provide for enough car parking space under public control and that the number of offices proposed was excessive and not in keeping with the needs of restructuring London. The secretary of state had accepted the inspector's conclusion and refused the permission sought.

The company appealed under section 245 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1971 to the High Court on the grounds, *inter alia*, that it was not a valid consideration in law that there was insufficient provision for public control of parking space and that the inspector's conclusion relating to the needs of restructuring London, which the secretary of state had accepted, had been a subjective judgment, unsupported by the evidence.

Mr Robert Carnwath for the appellant; Mr Simon D. Brown for the secretary of state.

MR JUSTICE FORBES said that, in relation to the provision of publicly controlled car parking, the inspector had been wrong on two points.

The provisions of the Greater London Development Plan which dealt with car parking were directed to local authorities as providers of car parks, not as planning authorities. He had therefore been wrong to adopt those provisions as affording a planning consideration.

He had further been wrong in considering it legitimate to refuse planning permission because the proposal did not contain provision for increased parking space subject to public control.

In *R v Hillingdon London Borough Council, Ex parte Royco Homes Ltd* ([1974] QB 720), it had been held that it was *ultra vires* for a condition to be imposed, when granting planning permission, which effectively required the applicant to discharge functions which statute had placed on the local authority.

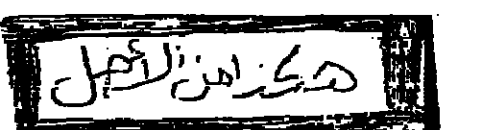
In his Lordship's judgment, it was equally *ultra vires* to refuse planning permission because the applicant was not offering to do that which it was the local authority's duty to do.

If an applicant had offered to provide some element of planning gain, that was a consideration which could justify granting permission which would not otherwise have been granted, but failure to provide such gain could not be a ground for refusing permission.

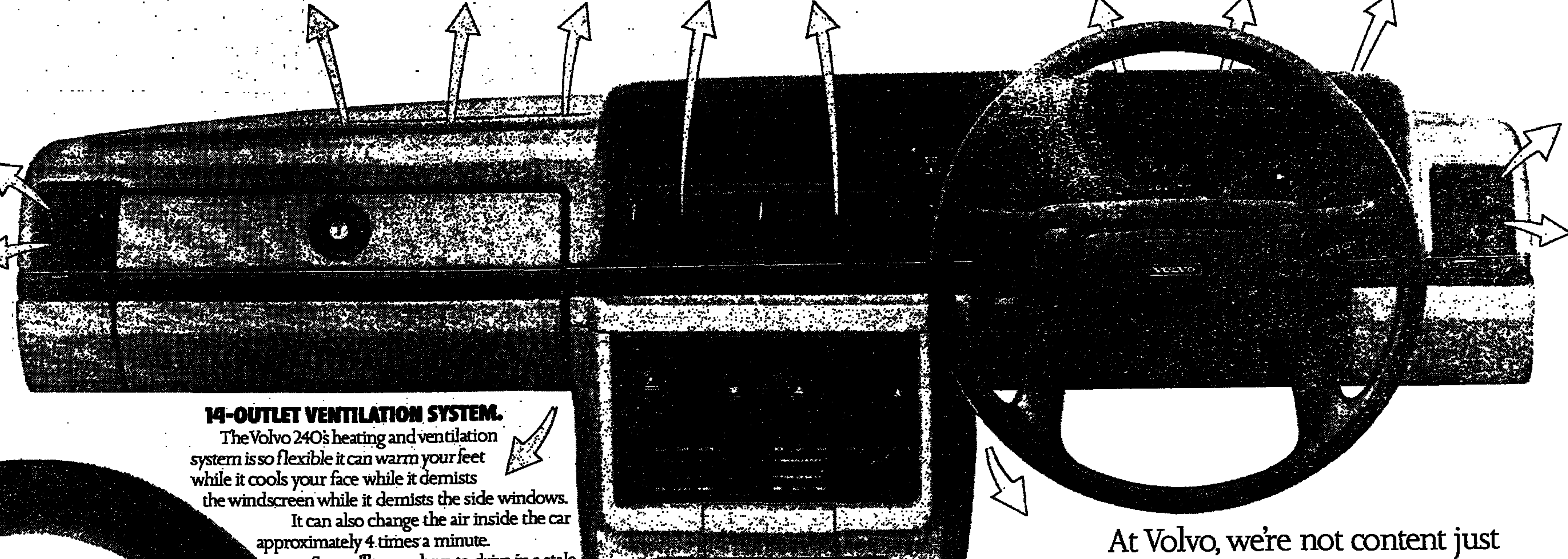
The appeal would therefore be allowed and the decision quashed.

It was legitimate, though, for an inspector not to accept expert evidence and to use his own experience to make a subjective judgment on a planning issue.

Solicitors: Gouldens; Treasury Solicitor.



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SPECTRUM

Two stately homes pass out of the gentry's hands into an uncertain future

Lord Astor's exquisite estate is being sold but its castle will not be lost to the public

From Hever to eternity

By John Young

An 80-year idyll comes to an end next week. On Wednesday morning the Hever estate in Kent, acquired, enlarged and above all cherished by three generations of Astors, comes under the auctioneer's hammer, and a corner of England will be irrevocably changed.

The story of Hever is remarkable, as almost everything connected with the extraordinary Astor family is. William Waldorf Astor, sometime American politician, diplomat, novelist, newspaper proprietor, farmer, and as a naturalized British citizen, the first Viscount Astor, bought it in 1903. It was all but derelict, with cows wandering across the castle drawbridge. In the next three years he spent £10m transforming it into one of the loveliest places in England.

Last year, however, his grandson decided that paradise had lost its attractions. "I was having to spend too much money and the place was becoming more and more commercialized. My son was not interested in takig it on, so that was that. Of course, it's very sad."

After years of acquisition and consolidation, the machinery went into reverse. The first thing to go was the Henry VIII pub opposite the castle gates; then came last week's sale of the contents at Sotheby's. This week the livestock and farm machinery are being sold; next week sees the auction of houses, farms and woodlands, including the sporting rights.

The break-up has, perhaps inevitably, been attended by controversy. Earlier this year the Astors agreed to sell the entire estate of more than 3,000 acres to Broadland Properties, a Scarborough-based company, which made it clear that it was interested in retaining only the castle and grounds as a tourist attraction and would dispose of everything else.

Many tenants and employees expected to lose their homes or their jobs, or both, and the tenants' association, led by Bill Hayward, found itself at loggerheads with the new owners.

Mr Christopher Scott, the Astors' agent for the last six years, maintains that Broadland has "behaved impeccably. Of course it would be ludicrous to pretend that everything has gone like clockwork, and certainly a lot of people have been, and perhaps still are, unhappy."

Mr Scott is not perhaps totally unprejudiced, since he is, to continue his job under the new owner. But, he says, secrecy was necessary in order to protect negotiations with tenants who were being given the right to buy their homes. About half the 60 or so houses and cottages being offered for sale have been, or are being, bought by their present occupants; six out of the eight farms have also been sold to the tenants.

He regrets that some of the Astors' staff have been made redundant, including farm and forestry workers. He admits that some long-standing tenants, who at Lord Astor's insistence have been guaranteed rent-free accommodation for the rest of their lives, are resisting plans to move them from outlying houses into the centre of the estate.

But, he points out, it might have been much worse. "It might have been sold to someone from abroad who came along and put up a barbed wire fence, and Hever would never have been seen again."



HEVER'S EXTENDED FAMILY

. . . with 500 years of service between them

1 Victor Gauntlett, accountant. 2 Peter Collins, administration officer. 3 Sheila Ruthven, commercial secretary. 4 Joan Staplehurst, gift shop manager. 5, 6, 7, 8 Anne Warner, Rosemary Chilcott, Anne Cookney and Pat Everest, catering staff. 9 Rose King, catering manager. 10 Sheila Jenner, gift shop. 11 Christopher Scott, chief executive. 12 Betty Bailey, cleaner. 13 Pat Gurr, catering. 14, 15 Bunty Scott and Pauline Heath, castle cleaners. 16 Mario Camponeschi, head waiter. 17 Marjorie Burton, lodge keeper's wife. 18 Maggie Camponeschi, castle staff. 19 Ken Seal, butler. 20 Anne Beazley, assistant castle steward. 21 Lil Reader, cleaner. 22, 23, 24 Iris Turner, Gertie Kirby and Mary Barker, castle stewards. 25 Christine Busolin, catering. 26 Molly MacLachlan, castle steward. 27 Ursula Hooper, florist. 28 Mavis Seal, housekeeper. 29 Andrew Emerick, carpenter. 30 Alex West, maintenance. 31 Alan Shephard, painter. 32 Red Medhurst, assistant engineer. 33 Archie Walker, chief groundsman. 34 Frank Eade, gardener. 35 Fred Reader, chief engineer. 36 Kurt Stahr, head gardener. 37 Ted Warner, administration. 38 Gerald Brown, groundsman. 39 John King, gardener. 40 Bob Burton, lodge keeper. 41 Laurie Judd, gardener.



KEN SEAL came to Hever 45 years ago to work in the gardens. Later he became a tractor driver, helped with restoration after the disastrous 1968 floods, and ended up as the butler.

Anything but butlerine in demeanour, he has a fund of good stories.

He recalls being attacked with a knife by a French chef who resented his courting a kitchenmaid; the family dogs descending in a growling pack on any unfortunate domestic who did so much as cough on a landing; and ploughing up the golf course to grow crops during the war.

"I'm very sorry that Lord Astor had to pack it in, but life has to go on. I'm all right myself. I'm officially retired and I can live rent-free till I die, but not everyone's so lucky."



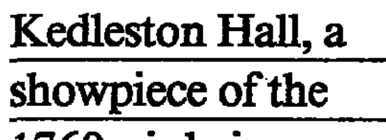
OBADIAH STAPLEHURST began work at Hever in 1940. After the war he became foreman at the home farm and then, when the house was opened to the public, was put in charge of the castle grounds. He retired last year.

"I don't really have any great sentiment about the Astors going," he says. "The sale was certainly not handled as well as it might have been, and there's been a lot of ill feeling. I've already been offered £30,000 to get out of my house, but what can you buy for that around here except some pokey little flat? And if we stay on as tenants, what happens when the property is sold again? Unless someone really civilized takes it over, you can guarantee we won't be left in peace for long."



KEITH VICARY was born and bred on the estate at Mill Farm, Chiddingstone, where both his father and grandfather were tenants. Now he has just bought the 155 acre farm, on which he keeps cows and grows a few potatoes. "I'll have even more security," he says.

He is clearly happy at the idea of being an owner occupier, but acknowledges that not everyone shares his optimism about the future. "Some of the older folk in the houses are worried. We're told we'll see a whole lot of new faces in the village. But what sort of faces will they be? There are a lot of houses round here let as holiday homes, and there are a lot of commuters. Things will be very different from now on."



PAT HUMPHREYS, the secretary of the Hever estate office, knew Keith Vicary when he was a child. She is delighted that he has been able to buy his farm, but thinks he is talking nonsense about the threat from commuters and holiday homes.

"Everyone hates change, and country people hate it more than most", she observes. "Back in 1962, when the old Lord Astor had to go to France because, if he'd stayed in Britain, everything would have gone in tax when he died, people said it would be the end. But it wasn't. Then, when the house was opened to the public, people were afraid that everything would change. Now the fear is that one day it might no longer be open."

As it is, the castle is to remain open to the public. So, too, is the wonderful Italian Garden, with its statues, grottoes and fountains stretching down to the lake which was dug with pick and shovel by 800 imported Irish navvies.

Mr Scott fears that the much publicized Sotheby's sale may persuade people that there is nothing left worth seeing. In fact, as he justifiably claims, the exquisite little castle, where Anne Boleyn's father once greeted Henry VIII and thereby consigned his daughter to a most unpleasant fate, is still full of furniture, pictures and Astor memorabilia.

Then, too, there is the "Tudor" village, built at William Waldorf's behest to house his guests and surely one of the most delightful of forgeries to be found anywhere. At present it is scarcely used, but there is talk of making it a centre for conferences, banquets and other contemporary extravagances.

For all his loyalty to his new employers, Mr Scott cannot help regretting recent events. "My previous job was with the Duke of Wellington at Stratfield Saye, and I've always seen my task as trying to hold estates like this together," he says. "I've no doubt that the sale of houses like Belton and Doddington, and now Hever, are just the tip of the iceberg. In the next few years there will be an avalanche of houses coming on to the market, including some very famous ones."

Kedleston Hall, a showpiece of the 1760s, is being offered to the nation

A deal to keep the Curzons at home



By Geraldine Norman

There have been Curzons at Kedleston for 850 years. "What an inheritance!", exclaims Francis John Nathaniel Curzon, 3rd Viscount Scarsdale, the light in his eye betraying his joy in the place. "When I first inherited I used to tag along with the parties of connoisseurs being shown around the house, so as to learn about the pictures and works of art."

He also partiwalarly likes to look out of the windows and point out he different vistas of the lake, the Adam bridge and waterfall, the landscaped parkland, now peopled with hundreds of sheep and lambs. "You can see that I must do all in my power to make sure that the family stays here."

Kedleston Hall is the masterpiece of the Neo-Classical architect Robert Adam. It was virtually built around Sir Nathaniel Curzon's picture collection, which remains set into the walls as he and Adam arranged it. The furniture was made for the house, such as the four giltwood sofas in the Great Drawing Room resting on merfolk and dolphins.

The whole is greater than the parts, a miraculously preserved showpiece of the 1760s. In the course of the next few weeks Lord Scarsdale intends to offer it to the nation in satisfaction of a £2½m tax bill.

"The most important condition is that we should be allowed to live in the family wing in perpetuity," he says.

The resolution of Kedleston's future promises to be the test case for the new heritage legislation introduced since the Government was shocked into action by the dispersal of the art treasures of Mentmore by Sotheby's on behalf of the Earl of Rosebery, in 1977. In particular, it will test the efficacy of the National Heritage Memorial Fund which was set up in 1980. "Kedleston has been the big thing on the horizon from the start," says Brian Lane, the Fund's secretary. The Fund will be looked to for an endowment to finance the running of the house for the nation, and possibly help with purchases.

The case of Kedleston highlights the interplay of personalities, family history and taxation. Sir Nathaniel Curzon, who built the house, was ennobled as 1st Baron Scarsdale in 1761 while the work was still in progress. He was essentially a country squire; Horace Walpole commented that Kedleston was "too expensive for Scarsdale's estate." Indeed, his money ran out before the corridors and pavilions planned by Adam to flank the garden front could be built.

But by then "Sir Nat" had replaced the modest Queen Anne manor house he inherited by a palace with a porticoed and domed central block connected by sweeping corridors to vast pavilions to left and right. He moved the village by a mile or so and landscaped the park with a lake on which Adam designed a bridge, boat house and fishing house.

Kedleston's greatest impact on British history, however, came with Lord Curzon of Kedleston, Viceroy of India from 1898 to 1905 and foreign secretary from 1919 to 1924. The present Lord Scarsdale, who succeeded his cousin Richard in 1977, is a nephew of the great Lord Curzon.

It was not until he was 35 that he first visited Kedleston, invited for the weekend by his cousin, who was still without a male heir. The full realization of his future responsibilities came in 1970 when he accepted his cousin's invitation to become a salaried estate manager at Kedleston. He moved into a house on the estate with his second wife and began to run the 5,700 Kedleston acres, which include the 500-acre park and 17 farms.

"The first thing I did when my cousin died was give myself the sack," says the present Lord Scarsdale.

"Then I reemployed myself on an unpaid basis. We knew the bill was going to be about £2m. We could sell land and keep the house, but I decided at quite an early stage that the best strategy for the family was to cede the house and its contents to the nation."

Successive heritage legislation has established that a stately home, its associated "amenity" land or park, and works of art of national importance can be exempted from estate duty until or unless they are sold, on condition of reasonable public access.

Only a couple of catches remain. While living in the family home, the family must find an income. And, if they sell any works of art that have been on view to the public, VAT must be paid on the amount realised.

In the case of Kedleston, the capital transfer tax liability arises almost entirely from the agricultural land. The house, art treasures and park are exempted. But the agricultural land is the family's source of income.

Lord Scarsdale hopes that the house will be taken over and run by the National Trust with an endowment provided by the National Heritage Fund.

The arrangement is well worked out except for one aspect, namely VAT. One year ago the Customs and Excise issued a "clarification" notice to explain that VAT was chargeable on the disposal of any art works which had been on show to the public in a stately home. Even if they are disposed of by ceding to the nation in lieu of capital taxes, the VAT is charged.

"And who is expected to pay this VAT?" an incensed Lord Scarsdale asks. "Muggins, of course!" His bill would come out around £300,000 and to pay it, he explains, he would be forced to sell the very treasures that he is now trying to cede to the nation. Kedleston will not be offered to the nation until the threat of VAT is lifted.

Set and match to Nutter Buzacott

MOREOVER. . . Miles Kington

Recently I was wondering idly why it was that tennis players had such interesting names and football players such boring ones. In fact, I was wondering out loud in the privacy of this column, knowing that erudite readers of *The Times* might have something interesting to say on the matter. I was not disappointed.

Mr David Davies, of Redhill, for instance, says that football is in bad enough shape without my criticizing the names of the players. In defence of this decrepit game, which manages to be the favourite sport of the country against all the odds, rather as steak and chips is said to be the nation's favourite dining-out dish, he sends me a list of past and present inhabitants of the English League:

Bert Trautmann, Albert Johanssen, Rachid Harkouk, Carlo Sartori, Peter Rhoades-Brown, Lou Macari, Forbes Phillipson-Masters, Reuben Agboola, Peter Haddock, Preben Arantoft, Arnold Sidebottom and Anton Otulakowski . . .

Well, fair enough, though still not quite in the same league as tennis. Mr Davies goes on to suggest (and he is not the only one) that the best exotic names are to be found in *The Times*, in the preserves called Births, Engagements and Weddings. This may be so, but in these hard times it is company policy not to alienate readers, especially not by naming them with satirical intent, so I pass straight on to a letter from Max Harrison, a name familiar from our Arts pages. Indeed, it is in the field of the arts that Max recommends looking for outlandish names.

"Consider Israeli composers such as Ram Da-Oz, Danish music publishers like Dan Fog, forgotten English composers such as Eric Fogg, Chinese calligraphers like Ngoot Lee, Russian 1920s novelists such as Ilya Ilf, LSO chorus members like Oona Skaggs, friends of Gertrude Stein such as Bravig Imbs, record producers like Wouters d'Oplinter, piano accompanists such as Tan Crone, dress designers like Bennie Ong, choreographers like Twyla Tharp, 1920s jazz banjoists like Eustern Woodfork, dancers like Bob Een, pianists such as Enloc Wu (who should play the works of Marcel Poot, Serge Nigg and Klaus Egge), Dutch composers like Ruud Bos, Romanian musicologists like Constantin Stihi-Boos, New London Chamber Choir members such as Pippa Thicknesse . . ."

Such fecundity suggests that Max has been collecting these names for a long time, and when he goes on to confess that he is one of that select body obsessed with anagrams, I begin to fear for him. Another of that body wrote to reveal that my name is an anagram of Milking Stone – rather aptly, he adds mysteriously and, I fear, insultingly. That reminded me of a session I had many years ago with Alan Coren on a wet afternoon at *Punch* when we tried to arrange his letters into a more spectacular name. I remember him liking Lana Crone and, even better, Nero Canal. Anal Corne was discarded. Finally, I seem to remember, he settled for Conan Lear, though he never quite made the switch in real life.

But the most startling revelations of all came from Alex Crawford, of Salperton in Gloucestershire, who says simply: "May I draw your attention to these? Nutter Buzacott, Rah Fizelle, Wolfgang Cardamatis, Matcham Skipper, Orlando Dutton, Desiderius Orban, Winslow Pinchas Holdhar, Nattie Seeligson, Justus Jorgenson and Loudon Sainthill." These were/are all artists active in Australia in the last 40 years and, as they are little-known elsewhere, it seems clear they should have taken up tennis. Some better-known painters of the period (Sidney Nolan, Albert Tucker, Arthur Boyd, not to mention Fred Williams), foredoomed by their names to pursue the arts would, I suspect, have met with little success on the centre court at Wimbledon.

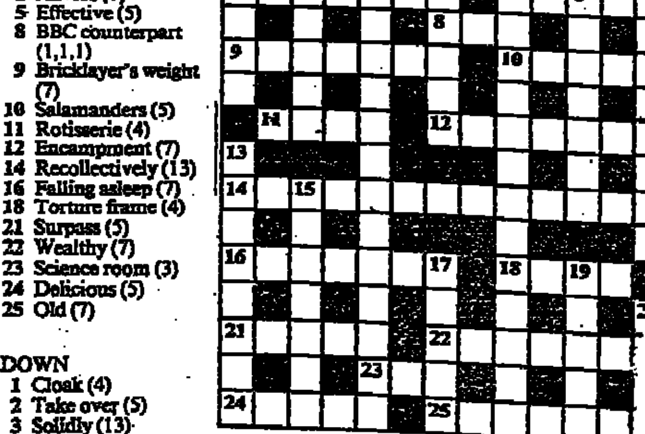
"P.S. (he adds), I overlooked Mitty Lee Brown, Dattilo Rubbo, Flexmore Hudson and Sali Herman."

I wrote back to Mr Crawford, ostensibly to thank him but in reality to ask discreetly if he had not made the list up himself. Certainly not, he replies. "I even knew some of them personally. If I could make up names as good as Nutter Buzacott, I would be a journalist myself by now."

The answer, I think, is to start patiently compiling one's own list. Mine is rudimentary at the moment, consisting of two: the Danish jazz trumpeter Bent Persson and a conductor seen in last week's *Radio Times*, Heinz Geese. I am toying with a list of famous names in more demotic guise, headed at the moment by two more jazz trumpeters, Phil Napoleon and Jim Dvorak. And I have a sneaking affection for a grocery store spotted two weeks ago in Venice, outside which I bumped into Richard Ingrams. In fact it was Mrs Ingrams who spotted it. "Look Richard," she exclaimed. "This shop is called Madricardo."

But it will be a very long time before I catch up with Max Harrison, whose letter ends (as does this article): "The Philharmonia Orchestra alone has Suzanne Birdcut as concerts manager, Keith Diggle as marketing manager, Lucy Breaks (too bad it's not Lucky) as promotion manager, Mansel Bebb as personnel manager, Linda Speck and Mark Luping as violinists, Trevor Snoad as violist. These last three ought to get together with John Hatt (cello) and form a quartet."

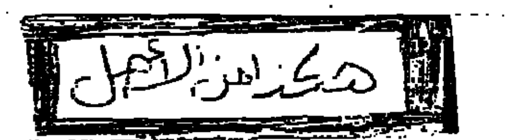
CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 59)



ACROSS
1 Advice (7)
5 Effective (5)
8 BBC counterpart (1,1,1)
9 Bricklayer's weight (7)
10 Salamanders (5)
11 Rotisserie (4)
12 Encampment (7)
14 Recollectively (13)
16 Falling asleep (7)
18 Torture frame (4)
21 Surpass (5)
22 Wealthy (7)
23 Science room (3)
24 Delicious (5)
25 Old (7)

DOWN
1 Cloak (4)
2 Take over (5)
3 Solidly (13)
4 Defamation (5)
5 Better position (7,6)
6 Court action (7)
7 Demolishes (8)
13 Hothouse (8)
15 Small amount (7)
17 Sphere (5)
19 Open (5)
20 Brace (4)

SOLUTION TO No 58
ACROSS: 1 Repair 5 Season 8 Oak 9 Commie 10 Isabel 11 H
12 Unseeded 13 Remark 15 Bereft 17 Escargot 20 Jack 22 Angora 23
24 Fix 25 Rennet 26 The End
DOWN: 2 Ebony 3 Ammonia 4 Roebuck 5 Skids 6 Aware 7 On
14 Essence 15 Betwixt 16 Rejoice 18 Acorn 19 Graft 21 Colon
(Solution to No 59 on Monday) Recommended dictionary is the New Co
Concise English.



FRIDAY PAGE

Love is... £2.5m in the bank

Judith Krantz, bestseller, explains her escape capsules from a dull world to Penny Perrick

As the minibus full of journalists drove into the courtyard of Le Prieuré hotel in Avignon, Judith and Steve Krantz were standing hand in hand under the horse-chestnut trees, in such a love-conquers-all pose that, give or take a few years, they could have been undergoing a screen test for the film version of one of Mrs Krantz's novels.

All three of these, *Scruples*, *Princess Daisy* and the latest, *Mistral's Daughter**, have reached the number one spot on the world's best seller list; all three have been bought for television. Judith Krantz's literary agent once had this vision that, come summertime, every woman on every beach would have a Judith Krantz novel shielding her face. He must have meant the paperback version. The hard back of *Mistral's Daughter*, all 531 pages of it, weighs heavy. Sunbathe with that over your face and you would emerge with a flattened nose.

Although the admirer of Trollope, Balzac and Margaret Drabble, Mrs Krantz said over lunch that she was pretty certain that no book of hers would ever be nominated for a Pulitzer prize. "If it were, I'd think something terrible had happened. I know perfectly well that I'm not a literary writer, I just write the way it comes naturally. For lack of another word it is storytelling."

It is also a lot of money. Her advance for *Princess Daisy* was an estimated £2.5m, the highest ever paid for a novel. After *Scruples*, Mrs Krantz bought herself a pair of diamond earrings, after *Princess Daisy*, the brooch that matched them and after *Mistral's Daughter*, a sable coat–"because I discovered on a promotion tour of Glasgow that jewels don't keep you warm."

Letters from her readers are mostly thank-you notes. "They nearly all say they were going through a bad period and reading my book was like swallowing a little escape capsule–I get a lot of letters from people in prison." I thought of drably uniformed prisoners reading the passage in *Mistral's Daughter* where the heroine gloats over the leaf-printed lining of her Karl Lagerfield jacket. A more complete escape from regulation grey overalls it would be hard to imagine.

Her books also provide an escape for Mrs Krantz. Here she is, a small (five foot two inches) 56-year-old woman who goes to bed every night, blonde curls primly-pinned, with the man she's been happily married to for 29 years. Here are her heroines, tall, wild-haired, whose limbs–by the time the last page is reached–have been wrapped around a long list of lovers. "What attracts me," said Mrs Krantz, "is excess–people who aren't ordinary.

"Writing is hard work but it should be fun at the same time, not agony. Writing about tall women is a wonderful way of being tall, although I'm not sure that in real life they have such a good time. When I was at college (Kellesley), I was called the Queen of the Blind Dates. "The first question a prospective date asked over the 'phone was 'How tall are you?' and I'd say, 'Listen, however short *you* are, I'm shorter' "

Apart from the explosive sex scenes, there's a fair amount of eating and drinking, some of it taking place at Le Prieuré, in the latest book. "That's because I was on one of those terrible salt-free, alcohol-free diets while I was writing it and I guess I was just *hungry*. I try to write about a world that most of my readers can't enter. "Glamour is always an illusion created by hard-working men and women. By taking my readers behind the scenes, showing them how a model is made ready for a photograph or how a commercial is put together I feel that I'm demystifying glamour but still revealing how fascinating it is."

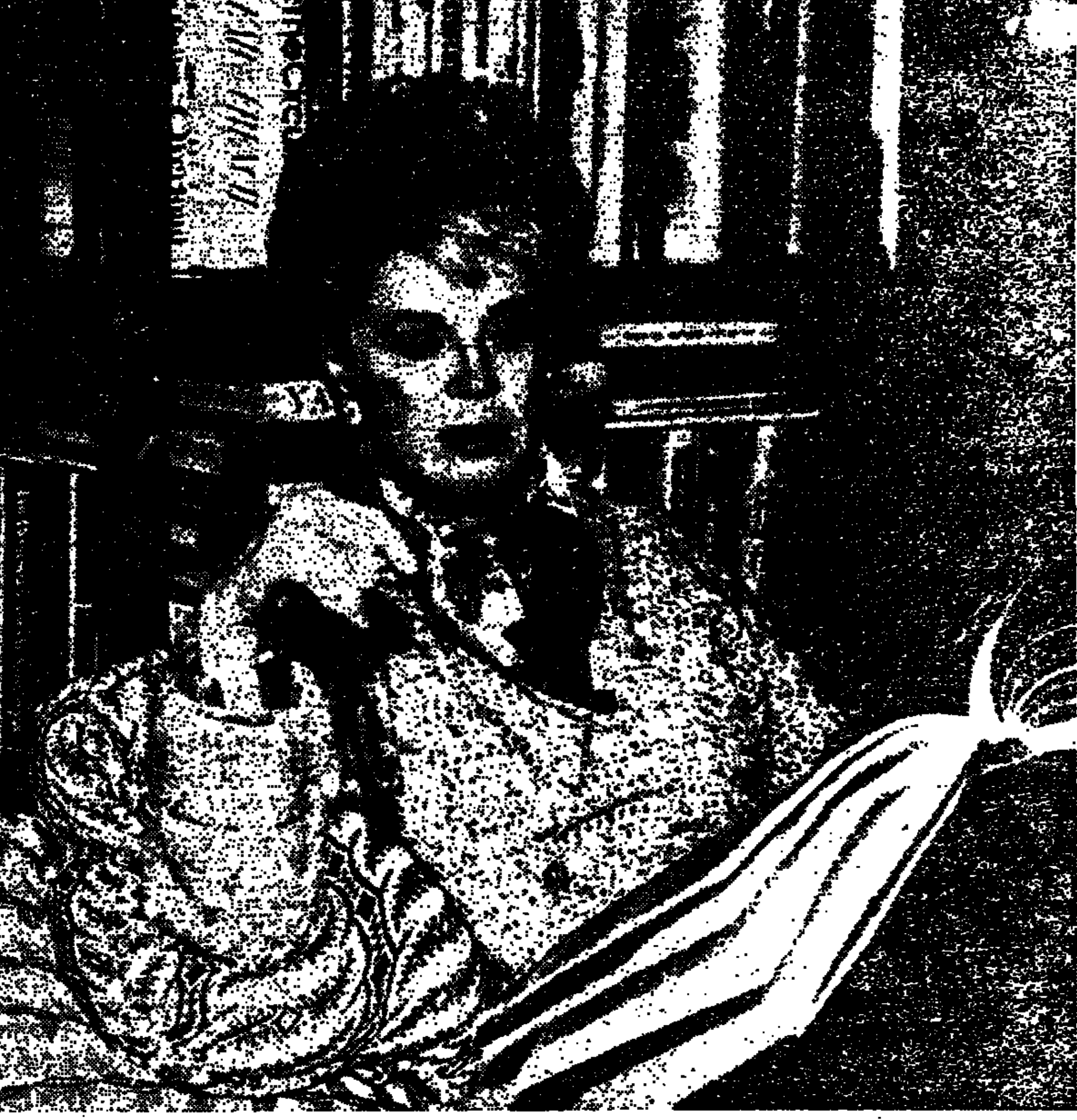
Her books splutter with the names of the real-life glamorous– the Vicomtesse de Ribes, Lauren Hutton, the '21' in New York, the Ritz in Paris. This absorption with names and labels is catching. Helping Mrs Krantz remove her white jacket, braided in the same lilac print as her silk dress, I discovered its "Adolpho" tag, as worn by both Mrs Nancy Reagan and Maggy Lunel, the latest Krantz heroine. Mrs Krantz obligingly removed her tiny purple shoe so that I could see the "Geoffrey Beene" on the instep.

The Krantzes have always lived in a world attached to the right labels. Steve Krantz is a film producer who set up his own company to produce the sexy successful cartoon film, *Fritz the Cat*, while Judith was a respected freelance journalist. The gentleman sitting next to her at lunch said in a nudge-nudge, wink-wink way that he was sorry he had never read her article called "The Myth of the Multiple Orgasm", whereupon Judith Krantz put down her knife and fork and gave him a serious and detailed summary of it, putting him off his *Pavé de boeuf à la moelle*.

She said that she had never considered herself a novelist manqué, convinced that she had no imagination. It was Steve who knew she had. At the age of 48, following a move to California where an allergy to sunshine kept her indoors, she wrote *Scruples*–"I'm living proof that you can never do anything until you try". To their lasting regret, Judith and Steve let the television rights go out of their hands but have subsequently clung to the rights of the last two books. Right now, Steve, as executive producer, is involved in discussions with the television company which will screen *Mistral's Daughter* as to how the nipples which tingle their way through every chapter can decently be presented to a family audience. The company watchdogs, whom we bluntly call censors are, in America, more delicately titled "the continuity acceptance people".

The Krantzes charmingly went through their hand in hand beneath the trees routine as the minibus drove away. The man who had been told more than he really wanted to know about the myth of multiple orgasms said: "This is the best day of my life. Judith Krantz thinks I've got a dirty mind."

**To be published by Sidgwick & Jackson Monday, price £8.95.*



Judith Krantz: I'm not a literary writer – just a storyteller

COMMENT



An Englishman's home is his castle, unless it is a building listed for historical or architechtural interest.

We are used to seeing stately home owners selling pictures to pay for repairs to their crenellations; it is less well known that the humble cottager might be required to pay out large sums of money he does not possess, or even go bankrupt, to make repairs and to put the cottage back into the same condition as it was when it was first built.

My cottage is at Littlebourne, near Canterbury, one of a pair believed to date from about 1567. It was a hophouse in its day and the lease still prohibits the sale of intoxicating liquor. The front of the cottage and its neighbour are bisected by huge beams, containing brickwork in herringbone and other patterns in the Elizabeth tradition. A passageway down the side is also beamed and leads to a walled garden on two levels. The ground floor is rambling and the doorways built for dwarves, but – of great excitement to children – there are two staircases, each leading to two bedrooms and a bathroom. When I found the place I fell in love with the main bedroom, which has a high ceiling crisscrossed with beams, like a chapel. Being in bed there was like a very comfortable lying-in-state.

Last year, for financial reasons, I decided to sell and had a damp proof course and central heating put in and the cottage redecorated, inside and out, at a cost of £10,000, of which £1,400 was a grant from Canterbury council. As I was on the point of selling, a patch of dry rot was discovered near the back door.

I called in a firm of specialists, who promptly hacked huge areas of plaster out of each newly-decorated room, bored holes into ceilings, lifted floorboards and gouged out plaster and brickwork, leaving piles of brick and rubble on the floor. They then put in a bill for £11,000 for the job of curing the dry rot.

When I rang to complain – saying I had specifically asked for the decorations not to be spoilt – the firm claimed that Canterbury council officers had "instructed" them to strip the plaster in this fashion.

A local builder called it "demolition and vandalism" and has sent an estimate for £2,037 to put right the damage. A surveyor who accompanied the builder could find no live dry rot, only dormant fungus and only in three places. It is evident that this was in existence when I bought the cottage (not uncovered by the building society survey) and has remained dormant and unchanging ever since.

Now that Canterbury council officials are aware of the dry rot, it can apparently force the owner to carry out whatever work it deems necessary, however much money it costs and however little the owner has. Another specialist firm tells me the council officers also want to put right a huge beam which supports the valley gutter, where there is no dry rot, but beetle holes.

Though this beam and its supports are hidden by panelling, they would require the firm to cut off parts of the beam, replacing it with identical wood, and strip the pegtiles from the roof in order to carry out the operation. The spokesman for the firm told me: "This is quite unreasonable and unnecessary. If you were to put the house back to the way it was when it was built, it would cost you the price of the house."

Canterbury council is prepared to give me a grant of £2,880 towards the work, with another possible £1,440 Historic Buildings grant. This is hardly a great help with a bill of £11,000 and an existing bank loan to be repaid on previous work carried out. The council's latest letter contains this threat: "If it proves necessary, the Counil does have powers to serve Statutory Notice requiring the execution of the works and, in default of the owner, may also execute the works and recover costs".

I used to be proud of the historic monument listing, but that was before I knew the extent to which a local authority could intrude into one's home.

Diana Patt

MEDICAL BRIEFING

Arranging for death with dignity

Dying without dignity is a fear most people share. Theoretically it is possible for everyone to die in comfort and peace and the success of the hospice movement in this country testifies to that.

But the majority of elderly people have no assurance that they will receive a high quality of care at the end of their lives. And their diminishing hopes have driven many people to join the Voluntary Euthanasia Society. A couple of weeks ago Mr Justice Woolf rejected a claim in the High Court that distribution of the society's booklet *A Guide to Self Deliverance*, giving details of ways to commit suicide was an offence.

Dr George Robertson, consultant anaesthetist at Aberdeen Royal Infirmary, suggests a third option for the elderly where fear and suicide have no place.

Patients could sign a statement expressing how they would like to be treated when they are dying. Dr Robertson has compiled a statement which begins: "It is my express wish that if, beyond the age of (say) 65 years I develop an acute or chronic cerebral illness which results in a substantial loss of dignity, and the opinions of two independent physicians indicate that my condition is unlikely to be reversible, any separate illness which may threaten my life should not be given active treatment."

The statement is wordy based on a "living will" which is common in America, but with one major and important difference. Living wills in some states are legally binding and doctors who have refused to comply with the directions have been subsequently sued.

Dr Robertson envisages that his type of statement would give doctors some insight into their patients' beliefs. If a doctor believes he should disregard the statement, there would be no legal repercussions. But the statement could re-establish hope for some people that they will die in dignity.

The British Medical Association's ethical committee has taken Dr Robertson's suggestion sufficiently seriously to discuss its implications, but decided to take it no further on the grounds that since it is possible for patients to die in a confident frame of mind, pain-free and well-counselled, the statement is irrelevant and unnecessary.

Donor boost

Stories about kidney transplant always seem to be negative. A couple of years ago the number of potential donors dropped because people were worried that doctors were not following strictly the brain-death criteria on patients on life support systems. More recently it has been suggested that the compulsory wearing of seat belts has been so effective that it has reduced the number of car accident donors.

But in the renal transplant unit at Leeds, the outlook is not so gloomy for would-be kidney recipient's. Mr Pierre Guillou, consultant in charge, cannot remember the last time a car driver's kidneys were used in a transplant. Eighteen months ago one back seat passenger was killed after being flung forward in an accident and his kidneys were subsequently donated.

Most donors in the region have died after brain haemorrhages, with the occasional kidney coming from a motor-bike accident victim.

Vested interest



Some ex-colonials may swear by vitamin B tablets for keeping mosquitoes at bay, but Dr Graham White, of the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, is more sceptical. He says the evidence of the excretion of vitamin B in sweat acting as a mosquito-repellent is less than conclusive.

Dr White advocates using repellent chemicals on skin and clothes. One he recommends is marketed as Autun, which has the nickname DEET and another is permethrin. The School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine will, for between £5 and £8 make up a string vest steeped in DEET for anyone travelling to Africa or Asia.

It is important for travellers to prevent mosquito bites. The insects may be carrying malaria, and drug-resistant strains of plasmodium (the culprit causing malaria) are spreading west, both in Africa and south east Asia.

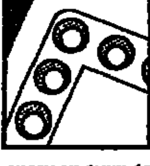
The number of people entering Britain with malaria is dropping. According to Dr Gill Lea, medical officer with British Airways, this is partly because British Asians travelling to the Indian sub-continent now realise that they must take pills, either because they have lost their natural immunity or because the area they visit has only recently become a malaria risk zone.

Problems with drug-resistant strains have only emerged in the last couple of years and until new drugs and a vaccine are developed, which should take a few more years, difficulties may become more acute. Extra care must be taken to prevent the number of malaria sufferers coming into this country rising again.

Travellers to Asia, Africa and South America are advised to contact a vaccination centre before they leave. The combination of pills which will be recommended depends on where you are going and can change almost weekly; drug resistance has turned malaria into one of the most complicated areas of preventive medicine.

But pills are not everything. As well as taking insect repellents, you are advised to cover up after dark and use mosquito nets. Travellers who develop an unexplained fever should see a doctor. Malaria is now treatable, but can be fatal if the diagnosis is too late. For the string vests contact Amanda Callaghan, School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, Keppel Street, London WC1.

Hidden factor



Britain's 4,500 haemophiliacs have been faced with the notion that the vital blood clotting factors they need could give them AIDS. They are, however, no strangers to the idea that their treatment carries risks. They have already learned to live with the idea that they will inevitably develop liver disease – although not always with full-blown symptoms – because the clotting factors are contaminated by viruses.

The problem is that each batch of factor is produced using blood from around 3,500 donors and the chances of at least one donor having viral hepatitis are unavoidably high. Attempts to pasteurize the proteins have not proved practical. To some extent the risks of one form – hepatitis B – have been brought under control. Donated blood can now be screened for this virus and according to Dr John Craske, consultant virologist to the South Manchester Regional Virus Laboratory, only one in 20 batches is affected. As a result, most haemophiliacs can now enjoy four or five hepatitis-free years, whereas previously they would go down with the disease almost at once.

They will be lucky, however, to avoid another form of viral hepatitis known as non A non B. As its name suggests this virus hasn't yet been identified.

Laser screened

BBC TV's recent *That's Life* exposé of Harley Street doctor Sisir Dutta highlighted the potential dangers of attending laser or cosmetic surgery clinics without being referred by a GP. Dr Dutta, who this week confessed in New York to heroin smuggling had, the team alleged, used a laser to remove a tattoo from a woman's arm, leaving her with a painful and disfiguring scar.

A spokesman for the British Medical Association this week reiterated a warning not to go to direct access clinics, made at last year's annual meeting. The association, which believes that such clinics should not be allowed to advertise directly to the general public and hence avoid the scrutiny of other doctors, is continuing to press for a change in the law.

Meanwhile it seems that television viewers have noted the programme's conern about lasers. A slump in business has prompted at least one other tattoo removal clinic to increase its PR activity.

After-care

The controversial morning after pill, which was cleared by the Director of Public Prosecutions this week, is not something that women turn to regularly, at least when they are helped by well organized GPs or family planning clinics. At one of London's leading family planning clinics, the Margaret Pyke Centre in Soho, around 400 women a year are offered post-coital contraception because they have had unprotected sex.

According to Mr Ali Kubba, who takes over as deputy director of the centre on June 1, the latest figures show that only three in every 100 women return a second time in a similar predicament. Just under one per cent come back a third time and only one woman seen at the centre has requesting morning-after contraception on four occasions.

The reason, Mr Kubba explains is that it is made absolutely clear to the women that this is an emergency measure. Both the family planning advice nurse and the patient's doctor press her to choose a secure method of contraception.

Olivia Timbs and Lorraine Fraser

Olivia Timbs is editor of Medeconomics *and Lorraine Fraser is science editor of* General Practitioner



THE TIMES DIARY

Horse sense

Here is the first of the political originals to whose independent notions I have promised space during the election campaign. He is Richard Booth, who will contest Brecon and Radnor for the Rural Revival Party. Booth uses a horse and cart to deliver books from his second-hand bookshop in Hay-on-Wye, the biggest in the world. He campaigns against mechanization and technology in the countryside, and has had a war with his local Fine Fare over his conviction that all imported food is inferior to local produce. He says traditional crafts must be revived to save the economy of rural areas, and wants horse drawn transport reintroduced to provide more jobs for carriage-makers, blacksmiths, saddlers, wheelwrights and harnessmakers. I think he should win, campaigning as he does for a stable economy.

Spoken for

The retiring Speaker, George Thomas, is saying his farewells at Westminster today, but he remains in office, and continues to draw his Speaker's salary, until Parliament reassembles on June 15. He has engagements to fill during the election period, though all of a properly unpartisan nature. He will be visiting the Assembly of the Church of Scotland, and opening a new Methodist church in Durham. The Methodists there rang to ask whether they should alter the memorial plaque they have built into the new church. Thomas told them it would not be necessary, since he continues to be Speaker until Parliament reassembles and a successor is elected and dragged unwillingly to the chair. On that day Thomas will not be at Westminster. He will be attending Oxford University to receive an honorary doctorate. It will be his tenth, a record for any Speaker.

Uncommon luck

The coming of the general election denies my colleague Philip Webster the privilege of being hauled before the House of Commons committee of privileges. The motion to refer Webster's full and accurate account of a select committee draft report on future policy over the Falklands to the privileges committee dies with the Parliament. If the matter were to be revived in the new Parliament the whole issue of whether to refer or not (carried last time by 159 votes to 48) would have to be debated again. It is highly unlikely that the new House will have the stomach for it, and even some MPs who voted for the reference on April 21 admit now that they are glad to see the matter drop.

Cabinet bets

A group of Tory young lions, parliamentary private secretaries, held a farewell dinner this week and indulged in some speculative Cabinet-making. With surprising unanimity they all agreed that if the Conservatives are reelected there will be no place in the Cabinet for Francis Pym. The majority expect Geoffrey Howe to become foreign secretary, and Willie Whitelaw to succeed in vetoing Norman Tebbit as his successor at the Home Office, the job going instead to Cecil Parkinson. Jim Prior they tip to stay in Northern Ireland, and Peter Walker to go to trade. One other thing upon which most agree is that Ian Gow, Prime Minister's favourite though he be, will still not make it to the Cabinet.

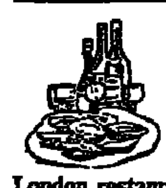
● *What does the nation do with 17,000 lavatory roll holders a week? Ken Pierce, managing director of Metlex Industries who alone sell 200,000 holders a year, says it is a mystery why the bottom has not dropped out of the market long ago. Are there really that many rusty nails which still have to be replaced?*

Not just an act

Wednesday was a disastrous night in the London theatre. Peter Noone, who plays Frederic in *The Pirates of Penzance* at Drury Lane, slipped a second time in mid cat-like tread. Last time, on his first night, he broke a wrist. On this occasion he has cracked a rib. Meanwhile, at the Savoy where Michael Frayn's *Noises Off* is all about a theatrical disaster, the safety curtain stuck at the interval and would not budge. Customers, once they were convinced it was not part of the plot, got their money back.

Pay now...

Lord Bethell, the Conservative MEP dedicated to bringing down European air fares, has at last been given a date for his case against Sabena, claiming that airline price-fixing rules flout the Treaty of Rome. It will be heard in the High Court on June 13, almost a year since his unsuccessful bid for a low-cost hearing in Wandsworth county court. Bethell's pleasure at the news is tempered by the fact that Sabena have engaged a highly paid QC, Peter Scott, for the case. Bethell has been told that, because he might be liable for costs, he must set aside £12,000 for barristers' fees alone for the one-day hearing.



Yesterday I ate the last oyster of the season, by way of a taster for the Oyster and Shellfish Festival later this year organized by five London restaurateurs and American Express. Over a champagne breakfast at the Braganza in Soho I learnt that the oyster has two hearts, changes sex every year, grows a propellor and has a sensory system like radar. I have passed this on to the Ministry of Defence. **PHS**

Why the war clouds are again gathering over Lebanon

Beirut

The Palestinian guerrilla officer sat in the coffee shop of the Meridien Hotel in Damascus, enjoying the western decor, dragging constantly on an American cigarette, holding it between two maimed, half-amputated fingers, "I will tell you this," he said excitedly, "there have been Russians in the Bekaa Valley. The Syrians took two lorries filled with Russian troops to Chtaura. Our people in Lebanon saw them there. It was to show us that the Russians are behind Syria, that we will not be let down again. Afterwards, they drove the Russians back to Syria."

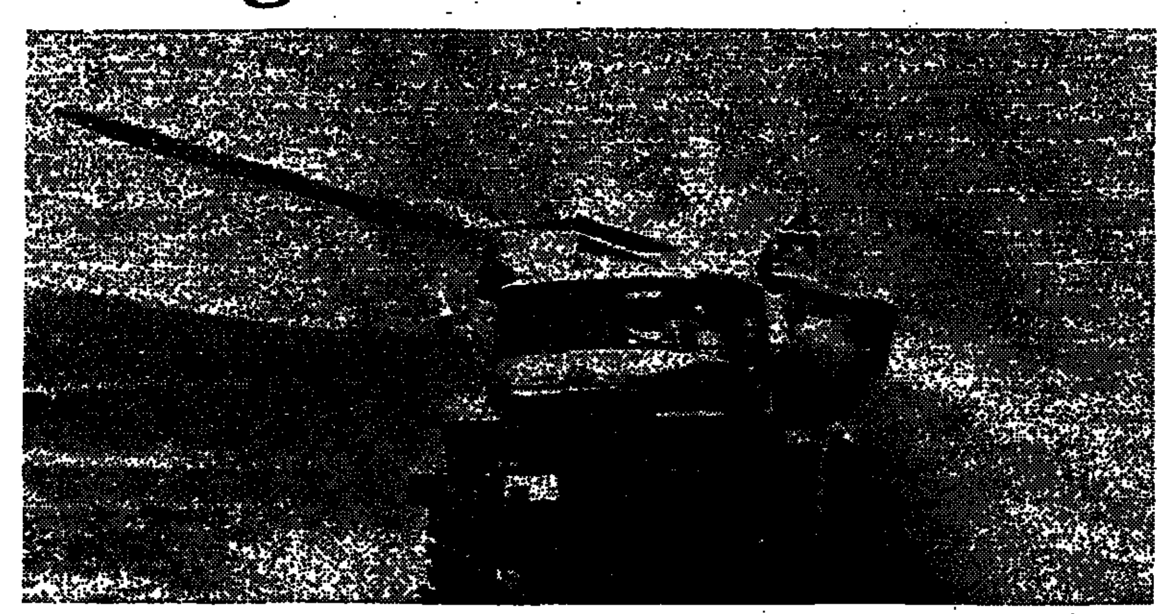
The Palestinian admitted that he had not personally seen any Soviet troops in the Bekaa, but he clearly believed what he had been told. "We will not be let down again," he repeated. "Just look at the new missiles that the Russians have given the Syrians. These are really powerful rockets. The Israelis will have to be careful next time."

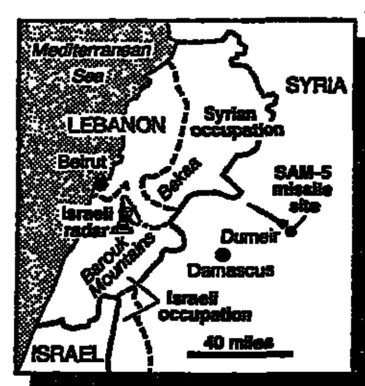
There is a curious, almost mutual self-interest these days between the Syrians and Palestinians in Lebanon and the Israelis in the southern half of the country. With considerably less enthusiasm for Palestinian political objectives but with equal emphasis, Israeli spokesmen have been talking over the past two weeks about the dangers of increased Soviet involvement in Syria. Moshe Arens, the Israeli Defence Minister, has been warning the Americans of the presumed Russian menace and the Israeli Prime Minister himself expatiated on the subject to George Shultz, the American Secretary of State. In both Jerusalem and Damascus, you can find officials who will swear to you that those two Soviet-crewed Sam-5 missile batteries in Syria represent a major shift in the balance of power between Syria and Israel.

The truth is somewhat more prosaic, definitely more complex but potentially just as fraught with danger. The Russians have certainly increased both their presence and their military commitment to Syria. Soviet technicians have entered Lebanon in the past to calibrate Syrian ground-to-air missiles. Soviet air defence personnel man the Sam-35 sites at Dumair outside Damascus and south of Homs. There are up to 3,000 Soviet military advisers and their families training the Syrian army. But there are no Russian combat troops in Syria and President Assad is at present showing no sign of requesting their presence. In Lebanon, no independent witness has yet identified Soviet troops, not even with snow on their boots.

Seen from Israel – and perhaps from the West as well – even this limited Soviet involvement might appear unnecessary. If the Israelis are prepared to leave Lebanon, why should Syria be unwilling to do so? Why should the Russians place missiles in Syria which could hit aircraft over Tel Aviv? Why should the Soviet Union condemn the Israeli-Lebanese troop withdrawal agreement? Why should Moscow suspect some kind of conspiracy in the presence of the multinational peacekeeping force in Beirut?

From Moscow and from the other side of the Syrian border, however, things do not look quite so simple, or so innocent. The Russians are deeply troubled about the new American involvement in Lebanon.





A Russian Sam missile is fired from a Syrian mobile launcher during the Israeli invasion of Lebanon. Now the Israelis are concerned that missiles sited well inside Syria could hit their aircraft over Tel Aviv and have set up a radar surveillance system close to Syria's southern border

The multinational force is not made up of United Nations peacekeepers but of troops from the United States, France, Italy and Britain. Beirut has over the past eight months been transformed into what is in effect a Nato base, complete with all the logistics and intelligence apparatus that the western alliance chooses to place at its disposal. The waters off Beirut have become, quite literally, a Sixth Fleet anchorage.

Moscow had always previously accepted a political balance between Lebanon and Syria, the former being generally regarded as pro-Western and the latter as pro-Soviet. The definitions were never codified on paper, but the distinction has now been irreparably blurred by the Israeli invasion of Lebanon. The Syrians, for example, believe that Israel intends to maintain its new surveillance base on the Barouk Mountains high above the Bekaa Valley even after the withdrawal of its troops from Lebanon.

From the heights of Barouk, the Israelis can look deep into central Syria. More to the point, their radar installations, beside a clutch of prefabricated houses and only a mile or so from some of Lebanon's ancient cedars, can penetrate far deeper into the Syrian hinterland than those which the Israelis maintain on Mount Hermon. They can pick up Soviet radio traffic between Damascus and Moscow as well as provide Israel with a battlefield surveillance centre in a future war.

There are, of course, other reasons for the Soviet Union's increased military assistance to Syria. Last summer its battle tanks – crewed by the Syrian army – were blown to pieces in the Bekaa. Syria's Mig-21 fighter aircraft were shot out of the sky by Israel's American manufactured Sidewinder rockets. Israeli planes destroyed every Sam-6 anti-aircraft missile site in the Bekaa. The Soviet Union's loss of prestige was enormous in those Third World countries which had relied upon Moscow for arms. Even the Soviet-made hand-held Sam-7 missile proved to be useless when the Palestinians tried to use it against Israeli planes over Beirut.

Having thus invested the prestige of their weapons technology in the Syrian "missile trap", the Soviets have naturally looked through this window of opportunity for political gains. If Syria must rely on Soviet military support to withstand Israel then she can be, and is, encouraged to reject American peacemaking in the region.

President Assad controls a ruthless police state which shows no mercy to its internal opponents, but he is no Soviet lackey: Mr Kosygin himself was in Damascus in 1976 when President Assad first sent his troops into Lebanon, but the Soviet leader only discovered what the Syrians were doing in a telephone call from Moscow. The Syrians and Russians however, have found mutual advantage in objecting to President Reagan's plans for the Middle East. The Syrians are demanding their own terms for a withdrawal from Lebanon. They want to discuss the return of occupied Golan and, more immediately, a security zone of their own comparable to that which the Israelis will apparently receive in southern Lebanon.

The Syrians point out, for instance, that the area in which Israeli and Lebanese joint patrols will operate adjoins the Syrian frontier and therefore presents a security threat to Syria. The Soviets suspect that the longer the Syrians hold out in their rejection of the withdrawal plan – despite Lebanon's attempt yesterday to persuade Damascus to drop its objections – the more desperate the Americans will become to make concessions to Syria. If President Assad's final demand is some form of international conference on the Middle East at which the Soviet Union would be a joint partner, then Moscow begins to regain its influence in the region. This is one reason why Mr Andropov, the Soviet leader, recently told a PLO delegation that the Reagan plan would never achieve success without the involvement of the Soviet Union.

The warring nations and their superpower partners are thus becoming entangled together in a test of military and political credibility, with incalculable results. The Soviets and Syrians reckon that Israel's invasion of Lebanon has turned into a disaster for her; that she will not withdraw if the Syrians do not withdraw and that Israel will then face a growing war of resistance in southern Lebanon and the condemnation of the world for the methods she may have to use to defend herself. The Americans would find themselves sucked into a guerrilla war in those enlarged areas which would have to be controlled by the multinational force.

Things have not reached that stage. The crisis in Lebanon should not be seen simply in terms of superpower rivalry. The Israelis would like to persuade President Reagan – especially now he is at the start of an election campaign – that the Soviets are trying to instigate a new war in the Middle East. The Syrians would like the Russians to regard American involvement in Lebanon as the final step towards United States hegemony in the Levant. Syria and Israel both have an interest in involving their superpower allies deeper in the morass of Lebanon, and the United States and the Soviet Union would do well to realize this.

Robert Fisk

Bernard Levin on the plight of a new victim of Soviet persecution

Prisoners' friend who now needs help himself

One of the most tragic, horrible and familiar aspects of life in totalitarian countries is the use by the authorities of false confessions, extracted by anything from relentless psychological pressure to physical torture (and – the most recent development, pioneered in the Soviet prison-madhouses – drugs), in which the victim is brought not only to assert that he is guilty of crimes he has never committed but to incriminate other, equally innocent, people.

Just such a case is reported from the Soviet Union. For nearly a decade there has been in existence a charity called the Russian Social Fund, the purpose of which is to bring material help to the destitute families of those in prisons or concentration camps for their beliefs; the fund's organizers take no part in dissident activities, their work consisting solely of the alleviation of distress. (The fund's resources come from the royalties of Alexander Solzhenitsyn's *Gulag Archipelago*, and it is administered in the West by Natalia Solzhenitsyn, his wife.)

The Leningrad manager of the Russian Social Fund was Valery Repin. He was arrested in December 1981 and was kept in complete isolation in a KGB prison for 15 months. It is perhaps best not to let the imagination dwell upon what he suffered there: whatever it was, it worked, for this courageous and honourable soul was paraded on Soviet television on March 1, 1983, when, looking and sounding like a broken man, he "confessed" – with, as he was obliged to put it, "the help of investigators".

"His" statement, reminiscent of the speeches from the dock in Stalin's show trials, included a denunciation of the Russian Social Fund as a spy organization, funded by "special services" in the West. The authors of the confession also alleged that the fund has been used, by him and others, to gather secret information and to disseminate slanders against the State. Repin is now on "trial".

The reason for this sinister and disgusting performance by the KGB was soon to be apparent. On April 7, the chief representative of the fund in the Soviet Union, Sergei Khodorovich, was arrested in Moscow. A show trial is possible, under Article 64 of the Soviet penal code, which carries the death penalty; it seems unlikely, however, that even the KGB will be able to break Khodorovich's spirit, in which case he will probably be condemned in secret and never heard of again, *unless western opinion can be rapidly and effectively organized in protest.*

Khodorovich, knowing what was in store for him as soon as Repin was put forward on television, made a statement a few days later. It included these passages.

❛The authorities have always persecuted those who dared to help political prisoners in our country, and with the appearance of the Russian Social Fund... the repressive measures have taken on an ever increasing brutal character. Thus, from threats, searches, interrogations, dismissal from work, arrests... beatings by unknown "bandits" on the streets or at house entrances, they have reached, finally, Article 64, which proposes the death sentence. The fact of the matter is that although sympathy and mercy – i.e., in simple terms, humanity – are clearly incompatible with communist ideology, nevertheless charity is not formally forbidden by Soviet law. Thus the authorities have resorted to calling the Fund a spy organization... The Fund is money designated to help prisoners of conscience... to help them physically survive... The Fund is not at all an organization ... there is simply no organizational structure or membership... it stands apart from politics, helps those who are unjustly persecuted, without distinction to their convictions and beliefs... I testify that V. T. Repin conscientiously distributed all the money given to him for those under his care, that he did not spend the Fund's money on any other activity.❜



Sergei Khodorovich: sudden death or show trial

It is worth mentioning that the fund is under the jurisdiction of the Swiss government, which (in view of the very strict rules of Swiss neutrality) guarantees its humanitarian and non-political status. Many brave Soviet citizens have contributed to it inside the country.

Sergei Khodorovich is in mortal danger. It may be useful, in helping to evaluate the nature of the work for which he has been condemned, if I allude to the case of one typical Soviet prisoner of conscience, Father Gleb Yakunin, a priest of the Russian Orthodox Church. Father Yakunin has been campaigning for religious freedom in the Soviet Union since 1965, when he was 31; like many such campaigners, he rested his case on provisions in the Soviet Constitution which guarantee religious freedom; he was, in other words, asking only that the law should be obeyed by the authorities.

Father Yakunin was arrested in November 1979 and sentenced in September 1980 to five years in a concentration camp followed by five years of internal exile; the crime of which he was convicted was his participation in setting up the Christian Committee for the Defence of Believers' Rights in the USSR, following the Helsinki Agreement by which the Soviet Union was committed to recognize and respect religious rights.

Father Yakunin has been deprived, in the concentration camp, of all outward symbols of his priesthood, and even of the Bible. He has never ceased, however, from trying to spread his Christian faith among his fellow prisoners, and for this he has been confined to a punishment cell, described as a "freezing stone cubicle, without clothes, a bed or food"; he has also been denied permission to correspond with his family.

Father Yakunin is suffering under Andropov; but he stands in a long line of religious martyrs to Soviet communism, which began with the murder of Vladimir Bogoyavlensky, Metropolitan of Kiev, shot before the walls of his monastery at the outset of Lenin's dictatorship. Today, though little can be done inside the Soviet Union to help Father Yakunin and his brothers and sisters in suffering, at least their families can be sustained. But that is precisely why the charitable fund set up to help them has incurred the savagery of the present Soviet state, why Valery Repin is on trial, and why Sergei Khodorovich, unless his persecutors have him murdered in prison, will follow him into the dock.

David Watt

The polls are for, but history against

We are now embarking on the twelfth British general election since the end of the Second World War, and it is comforting, as we do so, to reflect that the track record of the electorate over the last 11 is very solid. Of course mad partisans (and perhaps the "stability at all costs" school of the CBI) may insist that an unbroken Labour or Conservative rule of 38 years would have served the country best, but any reasonably impartial person is bound to concede that the voters have always made a thoroughly defensible collective decision.

As a hard-bitten crossbencher, I would go further and say that there are only two postwar contests – the 1959 election and the first election of 1974 – which have produced in retrospect the "wrong" winner, and even those two are highly debatable. (Gaitskell, in 1959, was an untried quantity and in 1974 the wrong answer was returned, but Heath's was basically the wrong question).

What is clear, however, if one reviews the record, is that Mrs Thatcher is asking for something the British voters have not given to any government this century – a clear mandate to carry on for a second full term with the same leader as won the previous election.

As it happens, only three prime ministers since 1900 have had the nerve, the luck, and the survivability to ask the question at all, and all received highly unsatisfactory answers. Baldwin was ignominiously overturned in 1929 by the first unqualified Labour victory. Attlee was given a tiny lead in 1950 but only enough to last another 18 months. Wilson received a memorable, and unexpected come-uppance from Edward Heath in 1970.

This is not a particularly encouraging omen for the present regime implying, as it does, that the electorate seems to find four or five years about as much as they can take of any given political leader before boredom or discontent sets in. It is an important precedent because it defines very clearly what is certainly one of the central puzzles of the 1983 campaign, and may indeed be the most important of all, namely how much of an asset is Mrs Thatcher herself?

It is obvious that at the moment, she still impresses the voters and is the biggest plus her party possesses. But it is my impression that she is now past the peak of her popularity. She was fortunate, in a way, that she did not come across more clearly in the first two years of her prime ministership, for it has meant that she has burned up less political credit than some others at the same stage. Harold Macmillan, for instance, became "Supermac" within 18 months of coming to power, won his election within two and a half years, and was well over the top 18 months after that. In Mrs Thatcher's case, she only began to emerge as a dominant personality after the defeat of the "wets" 18 months ago, and only established an overwhelming ascendancy after the Falklands affair last spring. She therefore still has some political mileage in her. The question is: how much?

Here again, we are all expressing our hunches, but I should answer "quite of lot of mileage, but perhaps not enough to last through the election if she insists on maximum speed". This is, I emphasize, nothing to do with her merits or demerits; it is just a question of the incurable tendency of men's minds towards novelty. She has had a stupefying amount of exposure in the last 12 months. She has also used up quite a bit of fuel in the row over the election date, which is not important in itself, but has meant that she has been constantly on the screen for weeks in the guise of a calculating party politician rather than as the personification of the national will that she would prefer to be.

A Conservative campaign which is based primarily on her and her character might easily run out of steam by week three, and for this reason it might be wise for her to try and spread the load a bit. It is hard to see how she could do this by ringing the changes with other personalities. Very few of her cabinet colleagues are particularly fascinating or popular and, in any case, the media are bound to keep the spotlight turned relentlessly upon her whether she likes it or not. The only possibility of saving a little juice lies in trying to talk about issues.

But what issues are they to be? A scare campaign against Labour policies is obviously fair game. There is plenty in the Labour manifesto to be scared about. But unless this is unlike almost every other British election since the war, the Opposition's policies, though





Baldwin and Wilson: the voters gave a dusty answer to both

highly relevant, are not the core issue. People vote against governments more than they do against their opponents.

The real policy question is whether people feel that the tough approach has worked, and if so whether they think we have had enough negative prescription and nasty medicine for the moment, or whether they are in a mood for more. Beyond that, lies the matter of what another Conservative government could actually do. Is there really a second stage to the Thatcherite revolution that will sound sufficiently plausible and attractive to make the unemployment figures seem worthwhile?

When pressed on this point, Mrs Thatcher herself talks rather vaguely about expanding freedom and responsibility. Perhaps she is merely trying not to scoop her own manifesto. But from now on she will need to do a lot more than she has in the past to spell out why we should give her the unprecedented prize of a second full term. The resolute approach, of which she has made herself the embodiment, is a concept already a little shopsoiled by time and over-usage. Unless it can be given a new meaning for a new mandate, the next three weeks will simply devalue it and its corporeal manifestation, to being just another name for bossiness and pigheadedness.

The author is director of the Royal Institute of International Affairs.

Philip Howard

Index linking our literary lions

Some laud the bright *Spectator* or the *New Staggers*. Others sing the praises of *Private Eye*. I have a friend in a top job at Shell who claims to have given up newspapers because he can get all he wants from the *Economist*: a damned ugly and dismal precedent, I tell him.

But, if confined to one magazine a week, the man or woman of sense picks *The Times Literary Supplement*. He or she may not find there the *Sturm und Drang* of yesterday's political sensation (to be forgotten tomorrow) or the juicy trivia of contemporary news. But sooner or later all the books, and therefore all the ideas, that matter are discussed in the *TLS*, usually intelligently, often wittily, sometimes mischievously, and nearly always by authorities in the particular tilt-yard of scholarship.

The most interesting article of the week can usually be found in the *TLS*; so, for that matter, can the most turgid and boring, if it happens to be in a field that you are not interested in. But such ghastly things are not boring to structuralists, or sociologists, or the relevant specialists in the particular field. If only there were time to read it all, or at any rate to catch up on the priceless stuff that has flowed past in the weekly tide of print.

There is. A monumental index to the *TLS* from 1940-80 is being published in three volumes by Research Publications Ltd, to complete the volumes covering the years 1902-1939. So now you can look up puns in Milton, say, or women's lacrosse, or whatever happens to be your interest, and find everything that has been written about it in the *TLS*, by the choice and master experts of the century, listed by subject, title, personal names, editors, illustrators, and so on.

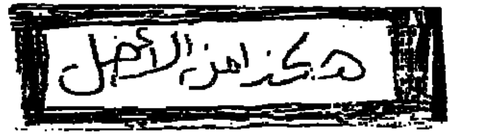
Mr W. S. has the most entries, unsurprisingly, with 3,400 references. Shakespeare, thou shouldst be living at this hour, to draw the royalties and interview fees. There are more than a million references to the books published around the world so far this century. Look up, say, *Vampire* in the index, and you will find enough references to keep the most assiduous researcher happily rolling the microfilm or turning the pages of the bound volumes of the *TLS* for a week.

In 1974 John Gross, then editor of the *TLS*, decided to start naming the authors of his reviews, breaking the cloak of anonymity under which they had traditionally soldiered. It was a wonderfully controversial decision, and produced a characteristically magisterial and fulminating *TLS* correspondence in which the learned and the literati volleyed and thundered.

Item, "Sir, There is absolutely no danger that the end of authorial anonymity will produce more bland or careful articles. I've always found your signed letters column to be nicely critical and murderously ad hominem."

The *TLS* has, of course, a secret index showing the authors of all its anonymous reviews from the beginning, and listing the intellectual and literary giants of the century. It has been decided, rightly but alas, not to publish them in this public index, because the reviews were commissioned on the understanding that they would be published unsigned.

The exercise is magnificent, but yet another excuse for writer's cramp, the morbid condition that prevents writers from getting on with their books. Publisher: "How's the new book coming along then, Philip?" "Not bad, not bad; I just need about another 15 years in the *TLS Index*."



TIMES PAST THE TIMES

P.O. Box 7, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

MANIFESTO FOR MANOEUVRE

There are two ways of looking at the Alliance manifesto which was published yesterday. Its ostensible purpose is to indicate the policies that would be pursued by a government of Liberals and Social Democrats. From this standpoint the manifesto should earn reasonable marks, though it has some glaring weaknesses. It is inevitable, and indeed democratically healthy, that any party offering an alternative to the present Government should be more egalitarian and interventionist. The electorate ought to be offered such a choice.

So it is reasonable that the manifesto should promise more public spending than Mrs Thatcher and her colleagues believe to be justified – though still substantially less than the level proposed by Labour – and that its additional spending in the social field should be particularly directed towards the disadvantaged. This extra spending would be paid for partly by higher taxation – especially, but not solely, upon high income-earners – and partly by increased public borrowing.

That raises the spectre of inflation. The threat is recognized in the manifesto, which goes on to argue that it is thus essential to have an incomes policy. It is highly questionable whether an effective incomes policy could counter the inflationary pressures of more relaxed fiscal and monetary policies; but it is evident that they would not be countered at all by an ineffective incomes policy. There is not much to suggest that the incomes policy outlined in this manifesto would be effective. Even if a norm or range for pay settlements could be worked out with both sides of industry, enforcement would depend in practice upon the voluntary agreement of the unions – and all experience has shown that this can be obtained only for short periods of time.

Both the Liberals and the Social Democrats are well known to attach more importance than either Labour or the Conservatives to constitutional reform. Within this field, the manifesto naturally gives pride of place to electoral reform. It repeats the commitment to a bill of rights. But it is more cautious on devolution than some of the earlier policy documents and statements from both parties might have led one to expect.

The only specific commitment is to set up a Scottish Parliament with the right to levy taxes. After the fiasco of the last devolution exercise, there is no indication that there is now any substantial demand for this in Scotland. But there would be even less justification for devolution to the English regions, and the manifesto wisely backs off anything more than providing a framework for devolution to the English regions "as demand develops". On the basis of present trends, that looks a pretty safe promise, and a fairly empty threat.

But hardly anyone can in fact believe that this manifesto will provide the policies for the next government. Its other, and more realistic, purpose is to provide a basis for negotiation with one or both of the other parties if the Alliance manages to hold the balance of power in the next Parliament. From this standpoint, the most interesting feature of the manifesto is the extent to which it would leave the Alliance a free hand after the election.

It would not be an absolutely free hand. The manifesto declares boldly: "The Alliance will not hesitate to use its strength in the next Parliament to ensure the introduction of system which will strengthen the power of the voters". It is true that this does not state in quite so many words that the Alliance would not cooperate with any party that would not concede proportional representation. But it has got itself into a position where it would now look feeble if it made terms that did not include substantial progress in that direction. In this respect, it has boxed itself in more than is wise.

On defence it has not boxed itself in as much as it should. No matter how much one may disagree with its opposition to Trident, that is not a demonstrably irresponsible position to take. It is an opinion shared by quite a number of people whose belief in a strong defence capability is beyond question. But the line adopted in the manifesto on cruise missiles is positively flabby.

There is now no chance that the Geneva negotiations will lead to the elimination of intermediate range nuclear missiles from both eastern and western Europe. So whatever happens at Geneva it will be necessary to deploy some cruise missiles in this country. But the manifesto does not say whether it is for that, or against it. Before deciding that, we are told, the Alliance would take account of the negotiating positions on all sides – which is neither an impressive demonstration of loyalty to Nato nor of how to apply pressure upon the Soviet Union.

But with this exception, the Alliance is wise to leave itself as much room for manoeuvre as it can in the next Parliament – and it has shown a sensible grasp of tactics in getting its manifesto out first. Its first task in this campaign is to attract attention.

BEYOND THE STOCKADE

The four highly significant by-elections that have just taken place in the Transvaal, the heartland of Afrikanerdom at the end of the voortrekkers' trail, have not gone well for Prime Minister P. W. Botha. But they could have gone worse

The main point is not that for the first time the ruling Nationalist Party has lost an election to an opponent further to the right. More importantly, it is the first time since Dr Malan took power in 1948 that the Afrikaner monolith – historically never, in fact, as solid as is often assumed – is seen to be cracked almost down the middle. Because the most far-right party stood down, one of the recent by-elections was the first clear test of Afrikaner opinion since the Conservative Party broke away from Mr Botha over a year ago.

Mr Botha's reforms being piloted through parliament are in themselves tame, but they do at least mark a major and healthy psychological departure, with Coloureds and South Africans of Indian origin soon to be represented in the central parliament, though in separate chambers. The chief, massive objection is that blacks are being left out – dumped, politically and often literally, in the utterly inadequate "homelands".

There are other serious shortcomings which, even in the context of Afrikaner fear and anguish, should have been avoided: there is almost no scope under the new plan for legislative cooperation or parliamentary manoeuvring between liberal whites, Coloureds and Indians. When "general" issues are discussed – those reckoned to affect all the races equally – legislative power will in the end belong to the white ruling party. And if there is stalemate on any "general" issue, the problem will be passed along to the very powerful executive president, who, sometime next year, will probably be Mr P W Botha himself.

The system, indeed, will become predominantly presidential. Optimistic *verligtes* foresee a "De Gaulle option" being followed. The President, in this view, will wrench a reluctant *volk* in a direction it does not especially fancy but will allow itself to be squeezed into a conviction that "P.W." knows best. Afrikaners, paradoxically, are intensely democratic among themselves; under the new system they will be permitted less of a say. But that, paradoxically too, could lead to a greater though very gradual drift towards democratic participation by the other races.

Alas, there is no certainty that President Botha will have the guts to drive towards real reform. The greatest danger of the recent results is that he may timorously believe that he still holds enough of the Afrikaner vote both to keep his *volk* united and simultaneously move towards tentative reform. That, he must now recognize, is quite impossible. He should accept that white politics is no longer Afrikaner politics. He will have to move towards the centre and accept the challenge of winning over the English-speaking voter, who is no multi-racial angel but more pragmatically amenable to change.

It is important to differentiate between Mr Botha's intentions and the unintended potential of the constitutional changes. One may welcome the latter while in no way endorsing the former. Mr Botha may believe he can streamline apartheid without abolishing it, and retain exclusive white control at the centre while allowing a measure of black and brown democracy at the edges. It is perhaps ironical that in that respect he is probably wrong and Dr Treurnicht probably right. On its own bizarre terms, apartheid is so logical a construction that when one part falls away it is indeed unlikely that the centre will hold.

Mr Botha may not yet accept or desire that his reforms could create a momentum leading to more radical changes much faster than he could ever imagine. He may now become paralysed in funk. The only hope is that his sparse appetite for reform may, once whetted, begin to grow; and that – if his rule is to be presidential – he will see that the only chance for the survival of the *volk* and for the future of South Africa as a whole lies in the hands of a bold president who steps out of the Afrikaner laager.

MR SPEAKER GOES HOME

It is lost in the mists of time how the House of Commons managed before it had a Speaker to take it in hand as Mr George Thomas has taken it in hand during a seven-year reign that ends today. The first member to bear the title, Sir Thomas Hungerford, was elected in 1376, a century after Parliament had emerged in recognizable form as something potentially more formidable than a royal council. Every talking-shop needs a chairman, and the formal emergence of a chairman of the Commons marked a crucial step in the evolution of its identity, and indeed that of these islands.

It is often asserted that the queue is an institution close to the heart of the British temperament: the chairman is quite as much so. Indeed, he (or she) is virtually a personification of the spirit of the queue – a controlling force that gains its only authority from the common interest of the controlled in having their claims attended to in an orderly and equitable way. Wherever two or three are gathered together up and down the country to organize a fete or a protest march or an embezzlement, their first instinct is to elect a chairman. The deep roots of that instinct are a tribute to Hungerford and his successors down to Mr Speaker Thomas himself.

Not that Mr Thomas was what one might call an obvious Speaker – not one in the tradition of Arthur Onslow, who had two Speakers in the family already and was so solicitous to avoid controversy that he is only recorded to have opened his mouth three times in the Commons before being elected to the chair by unanimous vote in 1728, while still a lad in his thirties: he then sat tight in it for no less than 35 years. As an ordinary MP George Thomas showed a decided gusto for the cut and thrust, and indeed the sheer knockabout, of party politics. He effected the transition with grace, and departs fully assured of the respect and affection of the House which he has firmly and humorously kept in check for what is by modern standards a lengthy tenure.

Respect and affection are the usual thing, and it is not far short of obligatory to invoke them at a moment like this. The relationship naturally invokes them, on both sides – the clashes, the challenges, the ultimate trust. A Speaker has to be sage, father figure, confessor, an embodiment of archetypes. (It was the perpetual Onslow who declared at the last: "The being within these walls has ever been the chief pleasure of my life".) Discriminations are academic, but it is the case that Mr Thomas has survived the many stresses of his office with more resilience than most of his recent predecessors, and turned aside wrath and hectoring more disarmingly.

He is departing at the end of a Parliament, because most MPs preferred to avoid the search for a successor when no obvious candidate presented himself. There is a convention that a Speaker should step down in mid-term, so that his successor may be elected by a House that knows him well, and a House still initially finding its feet should be under the control of a Speaker who has already found his. The election of a successor (and the consequent partial disenfranchisement of some unsuspecting constituency) will raise again the old cry that a notional seat should be created for him and a by-election held. But what is sauce for the Speaker would also be sauce for his deputies, and a new category of MP would come into being, set apart from their fellows by their rootless state. It is the fact that the Speaker is an MP among MPs, chosen by them but not cut off from them, that ultimately gives him the assurance that his silvery Chapel voice will be heard when he cries: "Order, order!".

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Fairer dealing in air accidents

From Mr Harold Caplan

Sir, Your admirable leader ("Fly now, lose later", May 11) is a reminder that hard cases continue to provide the ingredients of bad law.

However, your suggestion that the British Government should consider imitating the methods of the US Government in relation to the Montreal Agreement is truly horrific. One may admire their motives and courage, but not their methods which were, and are, of doubtful legality.

The fault lies not in the structure of the much-maligned Warsaw Convention (as amended) but in the airlines' neglect of one of its central provisions and the lack of consumer groups with sufficient awareness of what could be done.

The original Convention allows the airline to raise the limit by special contract, thus contemplating the possible social need for regional variations. Over 20 years ago Lord Denning (in his legislative capacity) drew attention to this unused provision, but it was left to the US State Department in 1966 to force airlines to use this provision in the Montreal Agreement.

To its credit the UK Government had been most active in promoting an international consensus for higher limits by using the special contract: BOAC and BEA were amongst the leaders. Now that IATA is relieved of the chore of inventing new fares, there is unused bureaucratic capacity available to continue the UK missionary work on higher limits *if* appropriate to a particular region, airline or passenger group. This is not chaos but adaptation to special needs, as foreseen in 1929.

It may be unlikely that businessmen will deliberately choose only those airlines who offer the best terms to their widows, but there is no reason why passengers could not be offered a choice of higher limits for a supplementary charge: it would be one more permutation to add to the galaxy of promotional fares.

It would also become clearer that the market for personal insurance is still comparatively unexploited and can represent good value for money.

Yours etc,
HAROLD CAPLAN,
36 Eastcheap, EC3.
May 11.

From Mr A. J. Lucking

Sir, You have recommended air travellers to travel British, and so ensure that they are subject to a £71,000 limit of liability. A more universal precaution is to fasten your seat belt always. In aeroplanes, the smallest bumps occasionally turn into big ones.

Yours faithfully,
A. J. LUCKING,
Flat 20,
17 Broad Court,
Bow Street, WC2.

From Sir Henry Marking

Sir, Calman's cartoon on the front page of yesterday's (May 4) *Times* referring to British Airways' achievement of returning to profitability – "damned un-British thing to do" – is amusing but unfair comment and does less than justice to what British airlines have achieved.

British European Airways made a profit in all except one of the 10 years to 1973, after which, following the formation of British Airways, separate accounts for European operations were not published; and in 1976 British Airways was, I estimate, the most profitable of all the world's major airlines.

British Caledonian also has an enviable profit record, and the achievement of many of the smaller British airline companies of staying alive and profitable certainly deserves recognition.

Yours faithfully,
HENRY MARKING,
Strethall Hall,
Nr Saffron Walden, Essex.
May 5.

In foreign parts

From Mr M. P. Cowie

Sir, I was most interested to read Mr Christopher Thomas's account (May 9) of the Oxford-Cambridge boat race on the East River of New York.

However it is not true to state that this is the first time crews from these universities have battled in foreign waters. Both the 1981 blues crews were invited to visit Japan after the race that year and rowed against each other on the Sumida River, in Tokyo, on April 26 as part of the celebrations to mark the fiftieth boat race between Waseda and Keio Universities. For the record, the Dark Blues came home three and a half lenghts in front.

The tour as a whole was an enormous success, with considerable good will generated between tourists and hosts. Especially notable, despite the great linguistic and cultural differences between the universities, was the camaraderie and enthusiastic rivalry between the oarsmen involved, culminating in the Light Blues' clean sweep of the various social competitions organized.

Yours sincerely,
MICHAEL COWIE,
40A Battersea Rise, SW11.
May 9th.

From Mr John Davies

Sir, I won't be the first, or indeed the last, person to point out that Oxford and Cambridge have rowed the Boat Race in foreign lands before this weekend.

I watched the contest on the river Dordogne at Lisbourne about seven years ago. On that occasion Cambridge lost not only the race but also bow, finishing with only seven oars, a tribute perhaps to the hospitality of the Lisbournais since the race was rowed after lunch. The following year I believe that another contest took place on the Seine.

Yours truly,
JOHN DAVIES,
85 Harcourt Drive, SW10.

Election seen from the grass roots

From Mrs Marilyn Mihill

Sir, The Labour Opposition's blockage of the clause in the Finance Bill increasing the limit for mortgage tax relief from £25,000 to £30,000 is surely a somewhat misguided start to the party's election campaign.

An ever-growing percentage of the population now have mortgages over £25,000. Here in Leytonstone, East London, one of the cheapest parts of London in which to buy property, a one-bedroomed flat will set you back £20,000-plus and a small terraced house anything from £25,000 to £32,000.

It is not surprising that many ordinary young couples have to borrow more than £25,000 to secure a home for their future families; but it is surprising that the Labour Party would put at risk valuable potential votes over what is, in terms of revenue to the Government, very small beer.

Yours faithfully,
M. R. MIHILL,
135 Twickenham Road,
Leytonstone, E11.
May 10.

From Professor R. L. Plackett

Sir, You record (May 9) a poll by MORI which gives the Conservatives 45 per cent, Labour 34 per cent and the Alliance 20 per cent also a National Opinion Poll in which these percentages are 47, 34 and 18 respectively. The total is 99 per cent for each poll, which suggests a degree of commitment seldom seen outside the socialist countries. All those not supporting the three main political parties, and especially those who don't know, are presumably taken out before the percentages are calculated.

Information presented in this way is misleading and should be replaced by percentages of all those questioned.

Youry faithfully,
R. L. PLACKETT,
Department of Statistics,
University of Newcastle upon Tyne,
Newcastle upon Tyne.
May 10.

From Mr Anthony Field

Sir, Now the election date has been announced it is surely time to ban all public opinion polls on party political issues until after the election.

No doubt everyone can think of a great many valid reasons for voting in a particular way; there is certainly one reason which is not acceptable and that is how other people are supposed to be going to vote.

Yours fathfully,
ANTHONY FIELD,
152 Cromwell Tower,
Barbican, EC2.
May 9.

From Mr Gavan L. Burn

Sir, Have we seen the end of quinquennial parliaments? No one, least of all Mrs Thatcher, has suggested why speculation is better ended after four years, than after three, two or one year if that is deemed more opportune.

Might not we better end speculation by having a fixed term of parliament except when a government falls and no alternative can be formed?

The frequency of polls in recent times, a trend also apparent in other countries with Westminster-style government, would seem to be debasing the very essence of the system.

Yours faithfully,
GAVAN L. BURN,
Donnybrook Lodge,
Wimlands Road,
Rusper,
Horsham,
Sussex.
May 10.

From Mr J. C. Brass

Sir, The term "cut and run" is now being used pejoratively by Mrs Thatcher's opponents. It is a sea phrase meaning to cut your cable and run before the wind.

The words can be applied equally to a brave dash into battle as to a cowardly disengagement and in any case are meaningless in the context of the forthcoming general election.

Yours faithfully,
J. C. BRASS,
Erewhon,
Brow Close,
Cartford Lane,
Little Eccleston,
Preston,
Lancashire.
May 10.

From Mr Douglas M. G. Lloyd

Sir, What is election fever? A relative of scarlet fever? Do you come out in red or blue blotches? Or is it an occupational hazard, like phossy jaw, but in this case restricted to journalists, politicians and broadcasters? Mercifully most ordinary citizens appear to have a healthy natural immunity.

Yours faithfully,
DOUGLAS M. G. LLOYD,
64a Hepburn Gardens,
St Andrews,
Fife.
May 8.

From Mrs Dorothy Carr

Sir, How welcome it would be, and how much greater respect would accrue to politicians, if, following the election, they were to assemble at Westminster prepared to *listen quietly* to the arguments of their opponents without the juvenile, uncivilised and unedifying shouting, jeering and interrupting which our elected members indulge in at present.

Yours faithfully,
DOROTHY CARR,
18 Roundwood View,
Banstead,
Surrey.
May 11.

Prison overcrowding

From Mr Antony Fletcher

Sir, The Home Secretary has certainly tried hard to deal with the gross overcrowding of our prisons. His willingness to encourage wide public debate of this grievous problem is especially refreshing.

But there is one surprising omission, one rather obvious palliative which seldom gets discussed: open prisons. If these were used more, and more of them provided, overcrowding in the closed prisons could be eased substantially.

In 1978, the House of Commons Expenditure Committee recommended that the use of open prisons should be increased; in 1979 the Working Party on Open Prisons (Home Office) suggested "a continuous combing" of closed prisons for *those suitable* for open conditions; 1981, the May committee made helpful proposals concerning the local agreements which determine who may be sent to an open prison; in 1981, the Home Affairs Select Committee of the House of Commons recommended greater use of open prisons, and – also in 1981 – the Home Office Working Party on Categorisation issued their report. This described, with admirable frankness, the many weaknesses in current practice, which inhibit transfer to open conditions. The report made detailed proposals about how procedures could be improved.

Yet despite all this advice and pressure – much of it from within –, the prison department appears to have done nothing. With so much public debate and such a wide knowledge of the overcrowding and squalor in our prisons, their inertia is particularly surprising, save to those who expect no better from the Home Office.

The open prisons are not even full, let alone overcrowded; there are no plans to enlarge them; conditions there are excellent; the relative running costs are substantially less; staff ratios are smaller. To provide more open prisons, probably in former Service camps, is cheap and simple compared with building new closed prisons.

Of the prison population of *45,000 – 8,000 more than* "the maximum tolerable figure" – less than 4,000 are in open conditions. The suggestion that no more inmates are suitable for open conditions is demonstrable nonsense.

Here is a practical, inexpensive and humane way in which the overcrowding could be eased. When will the Home Office act?

Yours faithfully,
ANTONY FLETCHER,
Amberfield,
Spring Lane,
Slinfold, West Sussex.

Where credit's due

From Mr Stephen Lamb

Sir, Of the two alterations to the layout of the cricket scorecard suggested by Mr Mike Faber (April 30) the second appears to be entirely acceptable. A catch completed by a substitute fielder does him as much credit, when recorded, as it would have done to any of his fielding colleagues, and in some scorecards Mr Faber's suggestion is implemented thus: c sub (Smith).

Complications would arise, however, if one were to implement his first suggestion that the scorecard should record the name of the fielder or fielders responsible for a run out. Cases occasionally arise when more than one or two fielders are responsible for the same dismissal, or more often when the batsmen themselves are.

Take the unfortunate run out of Derek Randall on his home ground in the Ashes series of 1977. None of the fielders could strictly be regarded as responsible for this dismissal, still less Randall himself; the catalyst was his own batting partner! One hesitates to name names....

Yours faithfully,
STEPHEN LAMB,
38a Elizabeth Street, SW1.
April 30.

The EEC Budget

From Mr Roger Broad

Sir, The European Commission has not proposed that the European Parliament be empowered to increase Community budgetary resources "at will", as your Saturday leader (of May 7) asserted. The Commission's proposal is that any increase in the VAT element of the Community resources (above a 1.4 per cent rate) should require the unanimous agreement of the Council of Ministers *and* the agreement of the Parliament by a majority of at least three fifths of its total membership.

So neither the Council nor the Parliament would have the sole power of decision. This is in conformity with present constitutional position, whereby these two institutions jointly constitute the budgetary authority when voting the annual budget of the European Community.

This itself reflects the fact that since the Community's "own resources" were made independent of annual votes by the national parliaments, the European Parliament has been the only elected body directly involved in budgetary decision-making.

Yours faithfully,
ROGER BROAD,
European Parliament, Information Office,
2 Queen Anne's Gate, SW1.

Eating guinea pigs

Mr Christopher A. Key

Sir, I was interested to note the letter printed on May 10 from Lady James of Rusholme concerning the consumption of guinea pigs. I have recently discovered that these creatures roam wild on Bodmin Moor and do provide a far easier source of food for my dog than rabbits which can run faster.

Yours faithfully,
CHRISTOPHER KEY,
Rose Cottage, Trewarmett,
Tintagel, Cornwall.

Responsibility and solvent sniffing

From the Headmaster of The Knights Templar School

Sir, I disagree with the Headmaster of Friern Barnet Grammar School, who suggested (May 11) that the makers of glue and other useful household articles should be taxed to pay for the abuse of their products by stupid youths. That kind of liberal evasion is as foolish as making the manufacturers of matches pay for the damage of arsonists.

While it is prudent for shopkeepers to be cautious in selling notable "glue-sniffing" compounds to juveniles, those shopkeepers are not responsible, except for that proper caution.

Rather it is the responsibility of children to exercise self-discipline; it is the responsibility of parents and teachers to discipline their children; and perhaps the law should be strengthened in its responsibility to discipline offenders and protect the innocent.

Children always announce their intentions, however obliquely, and pied pipers can be recognised whatever their guise.

In this school we do not have lessons teaching children that they should not set fire to themselves or to other people's property with matches; but by everything we do or do not do, by everything we permit or forbid, by everything we applaud or condemn, by every manner or care we show, we demonstrate our judgment: it is sufficient.

I am yours sincerely,
VINCENT CRELLIN,
Headmaster,
The Knights Templar School,
Park Street,
Baldock, Hertfordshire.

From Mr Crispin Kelly

Sir, Mr Pearman, a headmaster, writes (May 11) that he wants "a public campaign against commercial irresponsibility in solvent manufacture", to crack down on solvent abuse.

Surely the irresponsibility lies not with the manufacturers, sufficiently haunted with the spectre of insolvency, but with the abusers, together with their parents and guardians.

If a craze for eating glass was to develop, would Mr Pearman campaign against glass manufacturers?

Yours faithfully,
CRISPIN KELLY,
17 Harbledown Road, SW6.

Ahmed imprisonment

From Mr John Pilger and others

Sir, We read with surprise and sorrow about the conviction, on abuse of power charges, and sentencing to 10 years' rigorous imprisonment of the former deputy Prime Minister of Bangladesh, Moudud Ahmed, by a martial law tribunal in Dhaka *(The Times*, March 17).

During Bangladesh's liberation war in 1971 it was Mr Ahmed's own personal courage and conviction which played a pre-eminent role in bringing to the attention of the world press the Bangladeshi case for freedom and it was the very understanding and propagation of this case which played a significant role in helping Bangladesh to win a significant degree of world support in its eventually successful liberation war.

After independence Mr Ahmed's own personal qualities and political skills led him to play a major role in running the country and helping it to build up its institutions.

It is sad indeed that a man who has contributed so much already to his country should now not be able to play a part in helping to build his nation's future because he has, apparently, fallen out of favour with *the present military regime in* Bangladesh.

We call on the Government of Bangladesh to release this eminent prisoner of conscience and upon all friends of Bangladesh in this country to support our plea.

Yours etc,
JOHN PILGER,
TONY CLIFTON,
JOHN MACDONALD,
ALEX DUFFY,
105 Speed House,
The Barbican, EC2.
May 5.

Child thieves abroad

From Mrs Joyce Duncan

Sir, I was pleased to read J. F. Rutter's letter on the child thieves in Paris (April 30). One such gang did this surrounding, pawing and jostling to me as I crossed the busy rue de Rivoli several weeks ago.

I appealed to a nearby pale, greasy-looking, dark-suited man in his twenties, who signalled to the teenagers and they quickly dispersed.

I was delighted to have held on to my handbag intact. But on arriving at my son's temporary Paris flat I realised I had been stripped of my jewelry.

My family thought my Fagin and child gang story a bit far-fetched so I am pleased to see this confirmation and wish to warn other visitors to central Paris – and not necessarily all that elderly!

Yours faithfully,
JOYCE DUNCAN,
1A Oswald Road,
Edinburgh.

Flight of fancy

From Mr M. R. Bond

Sir, The BBC may have an Unnatural History Unit as a complement to your own Unnatural London Geography Unit. In your article (May 2) on the bicentenory of John Gilpin you have him going from Tottenham to Edmonton via Dalston!

This is a slur on the sense of direction of the horse, which should be apologised for forthwith.

Yours faithfully,
MICHAEL R. BOND,
5 Church Road,
Newton Abbot, Devon.



COURT AND SOCIAL

COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE
May 12: Mr K. F. X. Burns was received in audience by The Queen and kissed hands on his appointment as British High Commissioner to Ghana.

Mrs Burns had the honour of being received by Her Majesty.

The Duke of Norfolk had the honour of being received by The Queen when her Majesty conferred on him the honour of Knighthood and invested him with the Insignia of a Knight Companion of the Most Noble Order of the Garter.

Mr W. B. J. Dobbs (Her Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at Vientiane) and Mrs Dobbs had the honour of being received by The Queen.

The Princess Anne, Mrs Mark Phillips today attended the Floral Luncheon in aid of the Forces Help Society and Lord Roberts Workshops at the Savoy Hotel, where Her Royal Highness was received by the Lord Mayor of Westminster (Councillor Thomas Whipham) and the President of the Society (General Sir Robert Ford).

The Hon Mrs Legge-Bourke was in attendance.

KENSINGTON PALACE
May 12: The Prince of Wales today attended the formal Dedication Ceremony of the Maureen Production Platform at Kishorn, Wester Ross, Scotland.

His Royal Highness, attended by Major David Bromhead, travelled in the Royal Train.

KENSINGTON PALACE
May 12: The Princess Margaret, Countess of Snowdon today visited the Monmouth School and the Monmouth School for Girls, in Gwent, and opened the new Buildings.

Her Royal Highness, who travelled in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight, was attended by Mrs Alastair Aird.

KENSINGTON PALACE
May 12: The Duke of Gloucester this afternoon opened Fitzwilliam Hospital, Peterborough.

His Royal Highness travelled in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight.

Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Simon Bland was in attendance.

YORK HOUSE
ST JAMES'S PALACE
May 12: The Duke of Kent, a Trustee of The Duke of Edinburgh's Commonwealth Study Conference (UK Fund), this afternoon attended a Meeting of the Trustees which was held at 18 Welbeck Way, W1.

THATCHED HOUSE LODGE
May 12: Princess Alexandra this afternoon opened Hay Lodge Hospital and Health Centre in Peebles, Scotland.

Afterwards, Her Royal Highness opened the new Park, landscaped by Tweeddale District Council to mark "Beautiful Britain Year", in Walkerburn.

Princess Alexandra, who travelled in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight, was attended by Lady Mary Fitzalan-Howard.

Lady Mary Gaye Anstruther-Gough-Calthorpe gave birth to a son in Winchester on Tuesday, May 10.

Luncheon

British-Soviet Chamber of Commerce
Sir John Mayhew-Sanders, president of the British-Soviet Chamber of Commerce, was the speaker at a members' luncheon of the chamber at the Park Lane Hotel yesterday. Those present included:
Mr V I Dolgov, Mr Nigel Broomfield, Mr V M Ivanov, Mr John Pownall, Dr V N Cheklin, Miss Lilian Parker, Mr V V Volnov, Mr R J French, Mr Y M Mazur, Mr G A Semchenkov and Mrs A A Santalova.

Receptions

Lady Mayoress of Westminster
The Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress of Westminster last night gave a reception for the Commissioner of Police of the Metropolis, Sir Kenneth Newman, and Lady Newman at Westminster City Hall.

HM Government
Lord Belstead, Minister of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, was host yesterday at a reception in honour of the centenary of the establishment of Anglo-Korean Diplomatic Relations, 1883.

Service reception

151 (GL) Tpt Regt RCT(V)
151 (Greater London) Transport Regiment Royal Corps of Transport held their annual cocktail party yesterday at Regent's Park Barracks, Albany Street, London, NW1. Guests included Major-General J. A. C. G. Eyre, Major-General W. M. Allen, Major-General J. A. Ward Booth, Major-General J. M. W. Badcock, the Mayors and Mayoresses of Croydon, Ealing, Reigate and Banstead, Hillingdon and Thurrock and the Deputy Mayor and Mayoress of Barnet. Lieutenant-Colonel S. F. Haste, RCT, presided and Colonel Sir Christopher Leaver attended this his first function as the regiment's Honorary Colonel.

Dinners

Chief Constables' Club
The annual dinner of the Chief Constables' Club was held yesterday at the Savoy Hotel. Sir Philip Knights, Chief Constable of the West Midlands, presided and Mr William Whitelaw, CH, MP, was the guest of honour.

Lord Maybray-King
Lord Maybray-King gave a dinner at the House of Lords yesterday for Mr Hugh Faulkner, who is to retire at the end of May after 22 years as Director of Help the Aged.
Those present included:
Lord Banks, Baroness Trumpington, Dame Judith Hart, MP, Sir Jack Longland, [illegible]

Castaways Club
The annual dinner of the Castaways Club was held last night at the Carpenters' Hall. Lieutenant A. E. Henderson presided. Those present included:
Admiral of the Fleet Sir Henry Leach; Admiral Sir William Davis, Sir Desmond Dreyer and Sir William Staveley; Vice-Admirals Sir Thomas Baird, Sir Stephen Berthon, Sir David Loram, Sir Iwan Raikes, Sir Geoffrey Robson, J S C Salter and P M Stanford; Rear-Admirals J H Adams, J J Black, J Lee-Barber, Sir Anthony Miers, VC, W J Munn, W R S Thomas, M La T Wemyss and A J Whetstone.

Association of British Chambers of Commerce
Councillor Jean MacFadden, representing the Lord Provost of Glasgow, welcomed delegates to the annual dinner of the Association of British Chambers of Commerce, which was held at the City Chambers, Glasgow, last night. Sir Monty Finniston presided and the principal guest and speaker was Mr Patrick Jenkin, secretary of State for Industry. Mr C. J. Risk, Chairman of the ABCC National Council, also spoke.

Paviors' Company
The Paviors' Company held a Court ladies' dinner at Armourers' Hall yesterday. The toast of the guests was proposed by Mr A. G. Tate and Mr T. J. Arnott replied. The toast of the Company and the Master was proposed by the Master of the Chartered Surveyors' Company and the Master replied. Also among the guests were the Masters and Clerks of the Cutlers' Company and the Guild of Air Pilots and Air Navigators and their ladies.

Institution of Structural Engineers
The annual dinner of the Institution of Structural Engineers was held at Grosvenor House yesterday. Mr Clifford Evans, president of the institution, who was in the chair, was accompanied by Mrs Evans. The principal speaker was Sir Trevor Hughes, Permanent Secretary, Welsh Office, and other speakers included Mr Norman Royce, chairman, Joint Contracts Tribunal, and Dr Roy Rowe, president-elect. Among the guests were:
The Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress of Westminster, Viscount and Viscountess Caldecote, Sir Andrew and Lady Huxley, Sir Derman and Lady Christopherson, Sir Hugh Wilson, Sir Brian Hayes, Sir Neville and Lady Leigh and Professor Sir Frederick and Lady Warner.

Parish Clerks' Company
The Parish Clerks' Company held its annual Ascension Day festival evensong yesterday at the Church of St Mary-le-Bow. At a dinner held afterwards at Painters' Hall the chief guest was Vice-Admiral Sir Peter Buchanan and the other speakers were the Master, Mr A. T. Scott and Mr Lawrence Miller.

Association of Average Adjusters
The annual dinner of the Association of Average Adjusters was held at the Savoy Hotel yesterday. Mr W. Richards, chairman of the association, presided and the guests included members of the Bar and the legal profession and representatives of bodies and companies engaged in shipping and marine insurance.

British Medical Association
Dr Lionel Kopelowitz, chairman, Central Advisory Committee, BMA Deputizing Services, was host at a dinner given at the Athenaeum last night for medical secretaries of BMA Deputizing Services.

English-Speaking Union
Sir John Wilton, Director of London House for Overseas Graduates, was guest of honour at the annual dinner of the York and District branch of the English-Speaking Union held last night at Merchant Taylors' Hall, York. Colonel David Tetley, branch president, presided and the other speakers were Mr John Howarth, branch chairman, and Mr Bob Clough-Parker.

Durbar Club
Baroness Young, Lord Privy Seal, was chief guest and speaker at a club dinner held on Wednesday, May 11, at the Institute of Directors. Mr Narindar Saroop, chairman of the club presided and 52 members, their ladies and guests were present.

London School of Economics and Political Science
Sir Huw Wheldon, chairman of the Court of Governors of the London School of Economics and Political Science, was host at a dinner held last night for honorary fellows of the school. The other speakers were Professor Michael Wise, Sir John Burgh and Professor Ralf Dahrendorf.

Service dinners

Council of TAVR Associations
The Council of Territorial, Auxiliary and Volunteer Reserve Associations held a dinner last night at the Royal Hospital, Chelsea, in honour of Colonel R. C. T. Sivewright, Colonel the Earl of Derby and Brigadier G. T. E. Westbrook. Major-General Lord Michael Fitzalan Howard presided and Lieutenant-General Sir Peter Hudson and Colonel Sivewright also spoke. The other guests were General Sir Robert Ford and Major-General P. A. Downward.

Headquarters No 1 Group RAF
Air Vice-Marshal D. Parry-Evans and officers of No 1 Group gave a dinner last night at RAF Bawtry in honour of Marshal of the Royal Air Force Sir Dermot Boyle and other former Air Officers Commanding. Squadron Leader W. L. McKee presided.

Lecture

The 1983 Michael Wills Memorial Lecture was delivered at Randcomb College, Cirencester, yesterday by Professor R. V. Jones. The subject was "Some Common Principles in Engineering and Life".

Dilemma facing Service chaplains

By Clifford Longley, Religious Affairs Correspondent

Roman Catholic chaplains in the British Armed Forces are said to be watching developments in the Roman Catholic Church in the United States with some concern.

The recent condemnation of nuclear "counter-population" strategy by the Roman Catholic bishops there would, if followed in Britain or adopted by the church as official policy, put priests in the British armed Services in a difficult position.

As long as that does not happen, chaplains can continue their work "with a tranquil state of mind", a spokesman for the Roman Catholic Bishopric of the Forces commented. But the priests were "loyal sons of the church", and would obey whatever instructions the church gave them.

At present, it is emphasized, the theory of mutual nuclear deterrence has not been formally condemned by the church's official teaching authority, and the United States bishops are treated as having made a local judgment, not binding elsewhere.

Meanwhile, it is pointed out that under the 1959 Geneva Convention chaplains are legally non-combatants, and in British military law are forbidden to take part in hostilities. They do not therefore bear legal or moral responsibility for the military acts of the Servicemen they minister to.

It is said, however, that a priest is bound to pass on to his flock what his church teaches officially about the morality of warfare. A teaching against the theory of deterrence, which had the full authority of the Pope, would have to be followed by the chaplains.

It would not necessarily lead to their withdrawal, but it could make the Government unhappy about their presence in the midst of Servicemen, spreading such a teaching.

Chaplains are provided for under Queen's Regulations, which forbid them being given orders to take part in hostilities and places them in spiritual and religious matters under the authority of their ecclesiastical superiors.

In the case of Anglican and Free Church chaplains, the chaplain-general has the effective rank of a major-general. In the Roman Catholic case, the Bishop in Ordinary to HM Forces, the Right Rev Francis Walmsley, is a civilian, though the chaplains under him have military rank.

To emphasize their pastoral role, and their separation from military aims and objects, Roman Catholic chaplains in the Royal Navy have recently decided to wear civilian clerical dress whenever possible, including on board ship except when protective clothing is necessary.

That custom has also sometimes been followed by Anglican and Free Church chaplains. All chaplains with the armed Services in Northern Ireland are encouraged to wear civilian dress at all times.

In order to underline their military neutrality, a group of Roman Catholic chaplains sponsored a resolution at the National Conference of Priests last September which declared that their role in the forces was exclusively pastoral.

It was proposed by Father Christopher Bester, who had served with the Royal Navy in the South Atlantic last year, and who holds a short-service commission. It was carried by a large majority, although some members of the conference expressed misgivings about the role of chaplains.

So far there has been no public evidence of a similar growth of self-questioning among the much larger number of Anglican chaplains in the British Services.

On the road: Vice-Admiral Sir Peter Herbert waving goodbye to staff as he left the Royal Navy's Fleet Headquarters at Northwood in a Model T Ford. Sir Peter, who directed submarine operations in the Falklands conflict, is being promoted admiral and becomes Vice-Chief of the Defence Staff (Personnel and Logistics) next month. He was yesterday relieved as Flag Officer Submarines by Rear-Admiral Sir John (Sandy) Woodward, who was commander of the Falklands Task Force. (Photograph: John Voos).

Forthcoming marriages

Mr D. P. Doyle and Miss C. J. Hansford
The engagement is announced between David, elder son of Mr and Mrs D. P. Doyle, of Dublin, and Caroline, only daughter of Mr and Mrs R. F. Hansford, of Abinger Hammer, Surrey.

Mr J. St G. Johnston and Miss F. L. E. Foord
The engagement is announced between Jonathan St George Johnston, younger son of Mr and Mrs M. St George Johnston, of Overcostleys, Lower Bourne, Farnham, and Felicity, only daughter of Mr and Mrs J. Foord, of Keffolds Farm, Haslemere.

Mr J. D. Kenny and Miss H. M. D. Richards
The engagement is announced between John, younger son of Mr and Mrs H. B. Kenny, of Great Crosby, Liverpool, and Helen, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs J. R. H. Richards, of Bidborough, Tunbridge Wells, Kent.

Mr H. L. Knipe and Dr A. M. E. Womersley
The engagement is announced between Ian, younger son of Mr and Mrs V. H. Knipe, of Douglas, South Africa, and Adrienne, daughter of Dr and Mrs R. A. Womersley, of Malone, Belfast.

Mr C. A. Wales and Miss J. E. Trethowan
The engagement is announced between Charles, youngest son of Mr and Mrs F. H. Wales, of Broadstone, Dorset, and Jane, elder daughter of Mr J. D. Trethowan, FRCS, of Tunbridge Wells, Kent, and of Mrs D. Webb, of Sproughton, Suffolk.

Marriage

Dr M. Richards and Dr R. Evans
The marriage took place on Saturday at St Bartholomew's, lower Sapey, between Dr Michael Richards, son of Mr and Mrs Norman Richards, of Portishead, Bristol, and Dr Rosemary Evans, daughter of Mr and Mrs Ancrum Evans, of Harpley House, Clifton-on-Teme, Worcestershire. The Reverend L. J. Birch and The Reverend P. Hobson officiated.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, wore a gown of cream and pink silk and chiffon. She was attended by Dr Eleanor Dand. Dr Andrew Bond and Dr Kevin Brown were best men. A reception was held at the home of the bride.

Birthdays today

Sir Crispin Agnew of Lochnaw, 39; Miss Eileen Diss, 52; Dame Daphne du Maurier, 76; Colonel and Alderman Sir Ronald Gardner-Thorpe, 66; Dr Jane Glover, 34; Sir John Habakuk, 68; Sir John Johnston, 65; Colonel Sir Godfrey Llewellyn, 90; Ratu Sir Kamisese Mara, 63; Sir Paul Osmond, 66; Brigadier Sir John Pagan, 69; the Earl of Perth, 76; Sir Alfred Pugsley, 80; Group Captain Dr M. O. Richardson, 75; Marquess Townshend, 67; Mr Stevie Wonder, 33.

Oxford move to simplify entry

From Our Correspondent, Oxford

Minor simplifications rather than wholesale reforms look likely to be the outcome of the committee of inquiry into Oxford University's entrance procedure.

An interim report which has been circulated recently to all colleges admitting undergraduates shows that the committee, chaired by Sir Kenneth Dover, president of Corpus Christi College, has in effect ruled out sweeping changes.

The committee was formed last November when Keble College threatened to by-pass the Oxford entrance procedure, which the report accepts is of "Byzantine complexity". It rejects allegations of social bias in selecting undergraduates, a charge which has frequently been made by the Labour Party.

It adds that going over the normal university system of offering places on the grounds of achieving specified A level results, the system favoured by the Labour Party would not increase the proportion of candidates from maintained schools.

"We see no way in which a substantial shift in the ratio of types of schools represented in the Oxford intake could be guaranteed except by the imposition of quotas", the report states.

"We do not propose quotas; our concern is to make proposals which will actually be fair and will stand a better chance of being recognized as fair by colleges, schools and applicants."

A majority of the committee favours the basic simplification of uniformed procedure among the colleges.

At present 10 colleges use the so-called "matriculation offer", where candidates do no sit the entrance exam or meet high A level requirements. They can get in on just the interview, the headmaster's report, and two E grades at A level.

● Professor Duncan Poore, professor of forest science at Oxford, has resigned over the abolition of the agriculture and forestry degree. He had led the flight against the University Grants Committee's proposal that the course should be incorporated into a new applied biology degree.

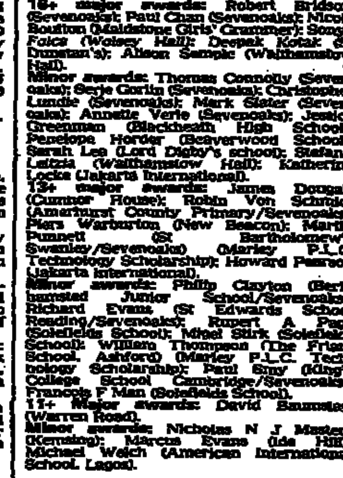
University news

Oxford
Elections
CHRIST CHURCH: scholarship: P R Kempson, commoner; exhibitions: N J Walley, commoner, J J Robins, commoner; Fell exhibitions: J Buck, commoner, N Shackleton, commoner, C M Teale, commoner.
ORIEL COLLEGE: scholarships: P T Dean, Westminster School, exhibitioner; D M Landsman, Chigwell School, commoner; N C Sissons, Bedford Modern School, scholar; J Barrett, Bournemouth School, commoner; exhibition: D M Brooks, Thornleigh Salesian School, commoner.
ST HUGH'S COLLEGE: Yates scholarship: Kasia Giedroyc, commoner of the college, formerly of New Hall School, Boreham, Chelmsford; Irene Shrigley exhibition: Margaret Ellen Kenny, commoner of the college, formerly of Burford School; Theodora M Evans exhibition: Elizabeth M Throssell, commoner of the college, formerly of Rossett High School, Harrogate.
BRASENOSE COLLEGE: Exhibition in Philosophy and Modern Languages, G J Powell, Commoner of the College, formerly of Langley Grammar School.

Cambridge
Appointments
Lecturers for three years from October 1:
Anatomy: R E J Dyball, MA, VetMB (Fitzwilliam College), PhD (Bristol); Engineering: M F Randolph, PhD (St John's College), MA (Oxford) and J B Young, MA (King's College), MSc, PhD (Birmingham); English, poetry and drama: P D Holland, MA, PhD (Trinity Hall); German: M R Minden, MA, PhD (Jesus College); Law: R J C Munday, MA, PhD (Peterhouse); linguistics: F J D Nolan, MA, PhD (Fitzwilliam); A T Winter, MA, PhD (Christ's College); physiology: A L Fowden, MA, PhD (Girton College) and P A McNaughton, MA (Clare College), BSc (Auckland), D Phil (Oxford); pure mathematics and mathematical statistics: P T Johnstone, MA, PhD (St John's College);
Education: K Ruthven, MA (Oxford), DipEd (Edinburgh), PhD (Stirling), from September 1 for three years; chemical engineering: N K H Slater, MA, PhD (Fitzwilliam College), from January 1 for three years, and D M Scott, MA, PhD (Clare Hall), from July 1 for three years; pathology: S C Inglis, PhD (Churchill College), BSc (Aberdeen), from February 1, 1984, for three years.

Awards
The Adams Prize 1981-82 has been divided among the following: S Donkin, King's College, MA (Oxford), MSc, PhD (Warwick), G D James, MA, PhD (Sidney Sussex College), A H Schofield, BA (Trinity College), D Segal, BA (Peterhouse), MSc, PhD (London), DSc (Manchester), M J Taylor, Trinity College, MA (Oxford), PhD (London).
Henry Roy Dean prize 1983: M Y A Rady, BA (Gonville and Caius College).

Elections
CHURCHILL COLLEGE: Miss B M Stone, senior history mistress of the Jersey College for Girls, elected into a schoolmistress fellow commonership for the Easter Term 1983.
NEW HALL: College lecturer in anatomy and pre-elected into a fellowship from October 1: M A Glasby, MA, MSc, BM, BCh (Oxford).
NEWNHAM COLLEGE: Honorary fellowships: Professor P M Deane, MA, and Baroness Seear. Official fellowship for two years from October 1: S L Manning, MA, of Newnham College.
Research fellowships from October 1: H King, BA (London), the Henry Sidgwick research fellowship: S Stepney, BA, Newnham College, Beatrice Dale research fellowship.
Phyllis and Eileen Gibbs travelling research fellowship 1983: C M Pannell, MA DPhil (Oxford); research fellowship from October 1, 1984: A H H Teicher, MA, of Newnham College. K M Stott prize: S Stepney, BA.
PETERHOUSE: Visiting fellowship from October 1, 1984 to September 30, 1985: Prof R van Caenegem, of the University of Ghent, Arthur Goodhart professor in legal sciences 1984-85.
SELWYN COLLEGE: Choral exhibition from February 8: C L Maddox, Perse School for Girls, Cambridge (soprano); choral exhibitions from March 1: T H Sefton-Green, Camden School for Girls (soprano) and G R Davey, Malvern College (tenor).
SIDNEY SUSSEX COLLEGE: Schoolteacher fellow commonerships in the academical year 1983-84: A Taylor, BA (Leicester), of Lawrence Weston School, Bristol, Michaelmas Term 1983; L N Morgan, BSc, PhD (Wales), of Sevenoaks School, Lent Term 1984; H M Parker, BA (Exeter), of The Notley HS, Braintree, Easter Term 1984.



Sevenoaks School

The following scholarships have been awarded:
16+ major awards: Robert Bridson (Sevenoaks); Paul Chan (Sevenoaks); Nicola Boulton (Maidstone Girls' Grammar); Sonya Falca (Wolsey Hall); Deepak Kotak (St Dunstan's); Alison Sample (Walthamstow Hall).
Minor awards: Thomas Connolly (Sevenoaks); Serje Gorlin (Sevenoaks); Christopher Lundie (Sevenoaks); Mark Slater (Sevenoaks); Annette Verie (Sevenoaks); Jessica Greenman (Blackheath High School); Penelope Horder (Beaverwood School); Sarah Lee (Lord Digby's school); Stefanis Laitzia (Walthamstow Hall); Katherine Locke (Jakarta International).
13+ major awards: James Dougall (Cumnor House); Robin Von Schmidt (Amherst County Primary/Sevenoaks); Piers Warburton (New Beacon); Martin Punnett (St Bartholomew's Swanley/Sevenoaks) (Marley P.L.C. Technology Scholarship); Howard Pearson (Jakarta International).
Minor awards: Philip Clayton (Berkhamsted Junior School/Sevenoaks); Richard Evans (St Edwards School Reading/Sevenoaks); Rupert A Page (Solefields School); Mikael Stirk (Solefields School); William Thompson (The Friars School, Ashford) (Marley P.L.C. Technology Scholarship); Paul Smy (King's College School Cambridge/Sevenoaks); Francois F Man (Solefields School).
11+ Major awards: David Baumstag (Warren Road).
Minor awards: Nicholas N J Masters (Kemsing); Marcus Evans (Ide Hill); Michael Welch (American International School, Lagos).

Latest appointments

Latest appointments include:
Mr J. C. Sainty, reading clerk, House of Lords, to be clerk of the Parliaments in succession to Sir Peter Henderson.
Mr M. A. J. Wheeler-Booth, principal clerk, Overseas and European Office, to be reading clerk, House of Lords.
Mr C. P. Wigfield to be joint registrar of the Bloomsbury and Marylebone County Court, from August 1.
Mr C. A. Prince to be a taxing master of the Supreme Court, from June 7.

Funeral

Sir John Guillum Scott
The Archbishop of Canterbury was represented by Bishop Ross Hook at the funeral of Sir John Guillum Scott in Chichester Cathedral on Wednesday. The Dean of Chichester officiated assisted by Canon Roger Greenacre and the Rev Bryan Marshall. The Dean gave an address and the Bishop of Chichester pronounced the Commendation and Blessing.

Memorial service

Miss E. G. Bach
A memorial service for Enid Goulden Bach, Chairman of the Suffragette Fellowship and a Vice-President of the Women's Liberal Federation, was held at St John's Church, Smith Square, on May 11.

The Dean of Westminster officiated. Addresses were given by Baroness Vickers and Lord Banks, and the lesson was read by Sir Leonard Smith. In addition to members of the family those present included members of the Suffragette Fellowship, Liberal Party representatives and many other friends.

Gallantry awards for sea rescue

Two Royal Navy lieutenants from HMS Gannet, Prestwick, Ayrshire, have been awarded bravery awards for helping to rescue the crew of MV Poseidon, a fishing vessel, which had run aground off Skye on November 9, 1982.

Lieutenant Stephen Westwood, aged 28, from Irvine, Ayrshire, the observer in a Sea King helicopter has been awarded the Queen's Commendation for Brave Conduct. Lieutenant Nigel King, aged 28, captain and first pilot, from Brassie, Troon, Ayrshire, has been awarded the Queen's Commendation for Valuable Service in the Air.

Windsor, Eton and District Royal Warrant Holders' Association

The following have been elected officers of Windsor, Eton and District Royal Warrant Holders' Association for the ensuing year:
President: Mr I. H. Bradshaw; vice-president: Mr F. Newman; honorary treasurer: Mr R. J. Clark; honorary secretary: Mr J. S. Bishop.

Latest wills

Viscount Charlemont, of Elmstead, Essex, left estate valued at £15,600 net.
Mrs Edna Glew, of Lytham, Lancashire, left estate valued at £52,601 net. She left all of her property to the Institute of Cancer Research.
Mrs Erna Woodward, of Bognor Regis, West Sussex, left estate valued at £57,982 net. She left all of her property to the Cancer Research Campaign.
Other estates include (net, before tax paid):
Ballardie, Mr William Westwood, of Wetherby, West Yorkshire £225,644
Bengough, Mrs Alice Erna, of Canon Pyon, Hereford and Worcester £162,133
Booth, Mrs Rose, of Glossop, Derbyshire £217,581
Clarke, Mr Brent, of Cuckney, Nottinghamshire £139,530
King, Lady, of Horsell, Surrey £446,453
Loescher, Mr David James, of Shenstone, Staffordshire £281,930
Lowe, Mrs Sarah Mildred, of Upton Warren, Hereford and Worcester £543,393
Nicol, Mr Andrew, of Stratford on Avon £174,084
Nutter, Miss Charlotte Winifred, of Cambridge £257,645

Antenatal services criticized

By Pat Healy, Social Services Correspondent

Women would have happier pregnancies if the health service did more to encourage volunteers in antenatal services, the National Council for Voluntary Organizations said yesterday.

In a review of present statutory services and voluntary projects to help pregnant women, the council points out that the women most in need of antenatal care fail to attend hospital clinics. Those who do, find the experience unsatisfactory, complaining of the difficulty and expense of reaching clinics, lengthy waiting times, lack of facilities for young children and the impersonal and uninformative nature of check-ups.

Similar reasons prevent half of all pregnant women attending antenatal classes,

The review examines several projects in which volunteers help in health service clinics, including those running playgroups, providing welfare rights advice, and translating for non-English speaking mothers.

And it calls on doctors, midwives and other health service workers to cooperate with local community initiatives, to help to overcome "the limitations of the current health service approach to antenatal care".

Health in the Round. Voluntary action and antenatal services by Rosemary Allen and Andrew Purkis (Bedford Square Press) £4.95.

OBITUARY

MR M. T. TUDSBERY

Influence as early BBC Civil Engineer

Mr Marmaduke Tudsbery Tudsbery, CBE, who was the BBC's Civil Engineer from 1927 to 1952, and who during those years was responsible for much of the design and construction of transmitting stations and studio premises, died on May 9 at the age of 90.

Perhaps his most lasting achievement was his work on Broadcasting House in London. Tudsbery was responsible for finding the site and recommending its purchase to the BBC. He was then closely associated with the architect in the design of the building with the aim of ensuring that the complex requirements of a broadcasting headquarters were met.

Those were early days, and new ground was being broken. But the building proved to be a considerable success, and attracted tributes from broadcasters in many parts of the world. Broadcasting House was hit by a 500lb bomb in 1941, but was so well built that it was not seriously damaged; and it has remained in use without modifications of any consequence since being built in 1930.

Of the team who worked together to establish the BBC only two names are recorded on the panels at the entrance to Broadcasting House – John Reith and Marmaduke T. Tudsbery.

Tudsbery was born on October 4, 1892, and educated at Westminster and Imperial College, London. He went as a trainee to the Yarrow shipbuilding yard in Glasgow. He served in the First World War, being commissioned into the special reserve of officers of the Royal Engineers, and remained in the Army until 1925. He then joined the infant BBC, and remained with the corporation for the rest of his working life, serving as consulting civil engineer from 1952 to 1960.

MTT, as he was known, was a man admired by all his colleagues and feared by some. He was courteous, precise and at times devastating if he was not in agreement. He was by nature an autocrat, who was completely master of his profession, and he insisted on the highest standards of professional conduct. He found it difficult to admit of compromise. His influence on aspects of civil engineering work in the BBC was profound, and it is beyond doubt that he had a beneficial influence on broadcasting development.

He always saw his work in the long term, realizing that although the buildings he constructed would initially contain equipment that was the last word in technical performance, in due course this would become obsolescent and be replaced by even better equipment. But the buildings would endure.

In the early days all broadcasting premises were adaptations of existing buildings or structures. When Tudsbery came into broadcasting the day of the specially built studio and transmitter was just beginning, and his guidance led to some striking advances. Transmitter buildings which had been rather nondescript utilitarian affairs in obscure situations were replaced by modern, imaginative buildings.

At Brookman's Park he built an impressive building in full view of the Great North Road. This was followed by other similar transmitter buildings, culminating in the Droitwich Building in 1934. In those days cost was of secondary importance. After the Second World War economics forced buildings to be plainer, but they were still recognizable as a BBC design.

Tudsbery was also responsible for the enormous programme of work required for the television service, and in particular for the BBC's television centre. On this project he worked in close cooperation with an outside architect. For many years the television centre was the world's largest television complex, and it, too, attracted worldwide attention and emulation.

A lifelong bachelor, Tudsbery revealed little of his private life to his colleagues. For many years he was an active member of the Athenaeum. He often used to take extensive holidays abroad, and afterwards would write lively accounts of them which he had privately printed and distributed to his friends.

MRS ELLI VAN WIJK-VOSKUIL

Mrs Elli van Wijk-Voskuil, who died after a long illness on May 6 in Amsterdam at the age of 63, was probably more familiar as Elli Vossen to millions of readers all over the world of Anne Frank's *Diary of a Young Girl*.

She was one of the four employees of Anne's father, Otto Frank, who for more than two years from July, 1942, to August, 1944, helped keep Anne, her parents, her sister Margot and four others alive when they went into hiding at the back of a house on the Prinsengracht, one of Amsterdam's well-known canals. They were attempting to escape Nazi deportation.

Anne's entry in her diary for July 9, 1942, the day she went into hiding, describes Elli Vossen as "a 23 year old shorthand-typist". Together with Mrs Miep Gies – Miep van Santen in the diary – Mrs van Wijk discovered Anne's diary in a pile of old books, magazines and newspapers, all that remained in the hiding place looted by the Gestapo after Anne and her seven companions had been taken away by the Germans.

The two women escaped arrest and continued to live in Amsterdam after the war. According to Mrs Gies, who is now 73, Anne's father, the sole survivor of the family, kept in regular touch with both women "treating us as if we were his own children".

Mrs van Wijk's quiet heroism was recalled on May 10, at the opening ceremony of two new exhibitions in the Anne Frank House – which is at the same address as where Anne hid during the war – devoted to the history of antisemitism and National Socialism.

But she will probably be best remembered in Anne Frank's own words. In her "Dear Kitty" diary entry for Monday, August 9, 1943, Anne writes of her friend Elli in the following words' "Everything one does pleases her and that is what pleases us so much. Cheerful and good-humoured, willing and kind, those are her characteristics."

DR R. K. FREUDENBERG

D. B. writes:

Dr Rudolf Karl Freudenberg, one of the group of German émigré psychiatrists who influenced the growth of British psychiatry, died at his home in Reigate on April 18. He was 74.

The son of an industrialist he studied medicine and qualified at Freiburg University in 1934. He left Hitler's Germany in that year for Vienna where, as assistant to Professor Sakel in the University Neurohistological Institute, he became interested in the physiology of insulin coma. As a result of this interest he was invited in 1936 to join the staff of Moorcroft House, a private psychiatric hospital, there to develop the insulin coma treatment of schizophrenia.

The use of such physical treatments in psychiatry heralded a period of active change in mental hospitals and with the establishment of the National Health Service in 1947 Freudenberg joined the staff of Netherne Hospital and was appointed Physician Superintendent in 1951. There he appreciated earlier than most psychiatrists the importance of social and psychological influences on the manifestations and course not only of schizophrenia, but of other mental disorders. He presented his studies of the relative value of physical and social treatments at the Second World Congress of Psychiatry in 1957.

In practice he reorganised the running of Netherne Hospital in line with his views, and freed both patients and staff from many senseless routines and restrictions. Even before the 1959 Mental Health Act he played an important, but unrecognised, part in the introduction of the status of the informal patient. The significance and influence of the changes at Netherne Hospital on the mental state and condition of patients with schizophrenia has been documented in critical evaluations reported by the staff of the M.R.C. Social Psychiatry Research Unit. In 1961 Freudenberg joined the then Ministry of health as Senior Principal Medical Officer and head of the medical Mental Health section for four years. He took an active part in the development of postgraduate medical training and after his retirement served as member of an expert committee of the Council of Europe on the organisation of preventive services in mental health.

Dr. Freudenberg was a modest man who cloaked his warm and humorous sympathy with shy formality and thus often distanced himself from the credit which he deserved.

Major-General Cyril Henry Norton, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., who was Colonel Commandant, Royal Artillery, from 1958 to 1963, died on May 11. He was 84. He served in the First World War and Second World War, and was GOC 5th Anti-Aircraft Group from 1950 to 1953, the year he retired.

Professor James Whyte Leitch Adams, who died on May 9 at the age of 73, was Professor of Education at the University of Dundee from 1955 to 1980 and after that Professor Emeritus. A classical scholar, he had previously been an Inspector of Schools 1947-50 and Lecturer in Humanity at Aberdeen University 1950-55.

THE ARTS

Cinema: **Geoff Brown** in London and **David Robinson** (below) in Cannes

Magical scrutiny of European history

Confidence (15)
Gate Notting Hill

Passion (18)
Camden Plaza

Handgun (18)
ABC Shaftesbury Avenue

Bad Boys (18)
Classics Haymarket, Oxford Street

Friday the 13th Part III (18)
Plaza 2

What a topsy-turvy world: István Szabó's spellbinding Confidence takes three years to reach a public cinema in Britain, while dross streaks out of Hollywood before you can say knife. In the meantime, Szabó's later film *Mephisto* has earned the Hungarian director a firm reputation as an intelligent scrutineer of European history, a magician with actors and an economical conjuror of period atmosphere. *Confidence* displays all these traits, though the film's scale is smaller. Instead of an actor's dubious, crowded journey through the Third Reich years, Szabó concentrates on two Hungarian fugitives from the Nazis at the end of the Second World War, thrashing out their relationships in the confines of a claustrophobic house. The focus is sharp and deep; we watch transfixed and enthralled.

Another title for *Confidence* might be "Suspicion", for these are the film's two opposing forces. Kata, torn in knots by the disappearance of her child and husband (a Resistance member), is hidden away with an experienced, hard-bitten fugitive, János. The two pose as man and wife, though emotional and social contacts are shrouded in dark, pervading suspicions. "Consider everything you say from an informer's point of view", János advises. Personal possessions and conversations are thus pared to the bone; every person is viewed with distrust. Szabó and his cameraman Lajos Koltai depict this frightened world with the undemonstrative skills we easily take for granted. The period trappings lie lightly and naturally over the Budapest streets and buildings; the colour palette of sombre greys and blues suggests drabness but avoids monotony. The acting, however, can hardly pass unnoticed: Ildikó Bánsági's vibrant yet delicate performance as Kata is particularly impressive.

As we watch Kata and János painfully shuffling towards intimacy, it becomes clear that Szabó's sad story relates not just to two individuals during the autumn of 1944. Szabó himself has observed how the secretive habits generated under Nazi dominance continued into postwar Hungary; and, while it would be misleading to view *Confidence* as a direct allegory, the film's situations and emotions can be easily transposed on to the wider canvas of Eastern Europe nipped by the Cold War. "It's not that I don't trust the people," János says, "I don't trust the times." Trust *The Times*, at any rate: *Confidence* is masterly and deeply rewarding.

The week's other major film could not be more different in style. Where Szabó blends the components of cinema to form a compact, resonant narrative, Jean-Luc Godard, in **Passion**, deliberately leaves the components disconnected. Sound and image battle for attention; dialogue is erratically synchronized, peppered with coughs and stutters. The four main characters – a sacked factory worker, the factory boss, his hotel-owning wife and a Polish film director – rub against each other in wintry Swiss settings without ever forming a coherent plot-line. The characters' faces, at least, are encouragingly familiar: they are played, respectively, by Isabelle Huppert, Michel Piccoli, Hanna Schygulla and Jerzy Radziwilowicz (from Wajda's *Man of Marble* and *Man of Iron*). But the starry cast remains Godard's only major concession to the taste of his public (and financial backers). This is a film to wrestle with.



János (Péter Andorai) tests the resolution of Kata (Ildikó Bánsági) in *Confidence*

As with all of life's problems, *Passion* is best tackled a step at a time. Raoul Coutard's photography won a deserved award at the Cannes Festival last year: the images startle from the very first shot of a vapour trail piercing a blue, cloud-flecked sky. The film studio scenes are especially extraordinary, for the film in production is composed of *tableaux vivants* drawn from paintings by El Greco, Goya and others. Delacroix's *Entry of the Crusaders into Constantinople* inspires the strangest sight: imposing figures on horseback clip-clopping round a maze of exotic miniature buildings. Classical paintings are complemented by the soundtrack's classical music (Mozart, Beethoven, Fauré), which is further complemented by ugly natural sounds – car engines, car hooters. Godard's declared objective was to make a "democratic" film, with no hierarchy of elements; the rough thus finds equal space with the smooth.

For the spectator wriggling with irritation the temptation might be to moan, in consort with the harassed fictional producer, "I want a story!" But that would require a different film, not by Godard. He gives us preoccupations, if never a plot: work and love, art and reality, art and politics, and the myriad connexions between them. He also offers the varied fruits of a quirky mind letting rip. At best Godard's indulgence produces unique visual fireworks; at worst he provides intellectual obfuscation. The maddening *Passion* contains equal amounts of both.

The ICA's presentation of Roberto Rossellini's television film *The Rise to Power of Louis XIV* demands more space than is available; next week must suffice. Among other offerings, **Handgun** stands out for its curious mixture of the fresh and the jaded; the film is written, produced and directed by Ken Loach's old partner Tony Garnett, now at work in America. Garnett fills out the background with sharp details of Texas braggadocio, and secures natural, apt performances from both his leads (Karen Young as an innocent schoolteacher and Clayton Day as the gun-loving male who rapes her). Yet all these virtues are squandered on a plot that steadily trades its crusading spirit for the conventional fantasies of the vigilante thriller.

In the prison drama **Bad Boys** jaded elements dominate, though there remains a curious fascination in watching foul language (and fouler actions) grafted on to a plot that could have served a young James Cagney. Sean Penn occasionally looks touchingly soulful as the bad boy gaining self-respect inside a "juvenile correctional facility", but the director Rick Rosenthal uses his Chicago locations with humdrum lack of subtlety: where Garnett uses diplomatic fades in his rape scene, Rosenthal shifts his camera to the elevated railway rattling by, showering down picturesque sparks.

Youth also dominates in **Friday the 13th Part III**, in which a fresh crop of eight teenagers enjoy a weekend of mayhem at the notorious Crystal Lake; only the heroine survives. One can only fear for their cinematic education: no one would guess from this dismal piece that horror films can frighten with genuine wit and style.

In all its turbulent history the Cannes Festival has never appeared as bizarre as this year. The Fr. 600m. new palais seemed all right on the night, but thereafter degenerated into shambles, with projection equipment that never went right, temperamental elevators and unfathomable masses of space, all guarded by 100 bemused but violent doormen battling valiantly to keep the cinemas empty and the frustrated ticket-holders on the street.

On the fifth day of the festival Cannes was invaded by protesting medical students from all over France, who clearly saw the publicity value of the event. They lit a great bonfire in the port, and the column of black smoke raised a joyous cry the length of the Croisette that the new palais was burning down. No such luck; but the students' next move was to lay siege to the place, which the firemen and riot police then converted into the blockhouse it resembles.

Before the riot police moved in, the festival had managed to screen two of its major showpieces, Nagisa Oshima's *Merry Christmas, Mr Lawrence* and Ermanno Olmi's *Caminacamina*. Oshima's film is a strange mixture of talents. Directed by the maker of *Empire of the Senses*, it is adapted from a novel, *The Seed and the Sower*, by Laurens van der Post, and stars David Bowie and the handsome Japanese pop musician Ryuichi Sakamoto, who also wrote the film's score.

The story is set in a Japanese PoW camp in Indosnesia in 1942, but Oshima says that he was influenced more by Jean Renoir's *La Grande Illusion* than by *Bridge on the River Kwai*. The conflict is between the codes and character – in their different ways as brutally inflexible – of Japanese and British, with the added human complication that the young Japanense commandant conceives a powerful sexual attraction to the English officer played by David Bowie. There are problems with both structure and casting (the Australian actor Jack Thompson is not believable as an English blimp) that blur the British side of things; but Oshima's humanism and narrative skills surmount most of the handicaps.

Beneath the surface kindliness and humour of *Caminacamina* may be sensed a growing disillusion in the maker of *The Tree of the Wooden Clogs*. The film begins with peasants preparing a mystery play; then the play becomes the real thing, the pilgrimage after the Star of Bethlehem. St Matthew's record is transformed into familiar everyday characters, language and sentiments. The pilgrims on the road to Bethlehem are the young, the old, the stupid, the greedy, the innocent and the sly; and those who lead are no more certain of the road or the goal than those who blindly – if complainingly – follow. It is a film of human insights, spiritual doubt, marvellous scenes and exhausting length.

Theatre

The power to shock

A Patriot for Me
Chichester

"It's knowing the *value* of other men. And cherishing it." An appreciative comment on army standards from the commandant of the 7th Galician Infantry Regiment, circa 1890. If he saw what we see presently – his officers dressed as medieval ladies or Lord Nelson, dancing with and renting café waiters in the guise of shepherdesses, Mozart soubrettes or a Lady Godiva in gold briefs – he would know how precisely true it was.

Judging by protests in the theatre's Trust that nearly got this revival cancelled, John Osborne's masterpiece still has the power to shock 18 years after the Lord Chamberlain's notorious refusal to licence any of its homosexual themes forced the Royal Court to mount it as a club production. But, directed here with Ronald Eyre's seriousness and style, I suspect the good people of Chichester will largely accept it as a *chronicle play of great richness* and depth whose famous drag scene is more entertaining than offensive.

Alan Bates inherits the Maximillian Schell part of Redl, rising from an unpromising background to an élite position in counter-espionage under inceasing surveillance from his Russian opposite numbers. His debts are known to a penny, and his uncomfortable affair with their agent, Countess Delyanoff (Sheila Gish is chalked up), but his final recognition of his homosexuality, and absorption into a subculture offering physical and social peril along with a feast of promiscuity, is a gift they receive with open arms. Blackmail persuades him to join them, and discovery of it to the gentleman's option of the provided revolver in the solitary room.

It all takes well to Chichester's epic thrust stage, though pace cannot always be sustained and audibility is only good head-on. Carl Toms fills a revolve with gilt *belle-époque* furniture or empties it for an interrogation scene or forest clearing, while gauze screens upstage carry slide-projections or the silhouettes of the Baron von Epp's drag revellers in a witty echo of *Amadeus*.

Though Alan Bates's performance still has room to grow – the early stages could stand more ironic detail, for the play takes an hour-and-half to land him in bed with his first young man – he makes something both charming and chilling out of the young lieutenant's alacrity with all the expected answers. And his distintegration into a cynical success, purchasing, displaying and losing his Ganymedes, makes your flesh creep.

Taking one of those boys largely for spite, Miss Gish shocks you with raw feeling as the play gradually denies it to the other characters; and, proctected by a total lack of illusion as well as a four-string pearl choker on top of diamonds, Nigel Stock's queenly baron suggests an unexpectedly steely side to all those Victorian gentlemen he always played so impeccably.

Anthony Masters

Wintry poetry

Other Worlds
Royal Court

Listeners to *Desert Island Discs* will recently have picked up the story of a monkey, the sole survivor of a Napoleonic shipwreck, washed up on the English coast where the inhabitants promptly hanged it, mistaking it for a Frenchman.

This gruesome footnote to our benighted rural history furnishes Robert Holman with the central episode in his chronicle of North Yorkshire in the late 1700s. The Napoleonic wars loom in the background, together with the iniquities of land enclosure, savage court sentences and the feared incursion of the Methodists. But Mr Holman builds his piece from sharp little foreground atrocities, such as the fate of the monkey, with which these great events impress themselves on the lives of the peasantry.

As a piece of story-telling, *Other Worlds* concerns the feud between the farmers of Fylingthorpe and the dispossessed fishermen of Robin Hood's Bay. Spanning 20 years, it incorporates a frustrated Romeo and Juliet fable for a fisherman, Joe, and a farm girl, Emma, who dies in childbirth; and achieves a partial resolution when Joe – supposedly slain by the enraged farmer – reappears years later to found a village school in partnership with the farmer's widow.

Adopting the now unusual three-act form, Mr Holman sandwiches the courtship drama between two acts set 20 years later at the time of the shipwreck. You thus see the consequences of the earlier events before discovering why the farmer's son is such a booby, why the fishing village is seen as enemy territory and why the widow takes a broom and thrashes a boy she finds lurking in her kitchen. The farming community remains at the top of whatever pecking order this impoverished community has to show; but it is in decline.

In the second act, we see Joe trying to escape to the city with Emma and then confronting the farmer, whose murderous response triggers off an attack by the starving fishermen in a hopeless attempt to regain their land. Looping back to the time of the shipwreck, we find the outcast boy and the outcast monkey sharing a cage and duly hanged, before the villagers discover the wreck was a British troopship with some of their own boys on board.

Mr Holman leaves quite a string of unanswered questions. Why did the looters not recognize the ship's nationality? Why was the farmer not arrested for murder? Or, as Joe did secretly survive, how did it take him so long to learn of Emma's death? These questions would not loom so large if there were more urgency or spirit in the narrative.

Dour is an overworked label for Yorkshire manners, but it applies irresistibly to Mr Holman's stoical, granite-faced characters. His style is thoroughly consistent, and sometimes it rises to a vein of wintry poetry – as in the scene where the bereaved Emma (Juliet Stevenson) meets a benevolent fairground conjurer (Peter O'Farrell) whom she mistakes for a boggart.

More often, though, you get the impression that the dialogue is intended to convey powerful emotions in reserve, which fail to penetrate the stonily impacted surface.

John Byrne contributes a series of magnificently desolate designs, and Richard Wilson's production adheres strictly to the measured, disciplined writing, achieving some extraordinary dividends in Paul Copley's double performance as Joe and Jim Broadbent as the brutal farmer and his buffoonish son.

Irving Wardle

Concert

Bournemouth SO/Segal
Festival Hall

When Hans von Bülow heard Mahler play through the first movement of his Second Symphony on the piano, he is supposed to have gone into a state of nervous shock and exclaimed that it made Wagner's *Tristan* sound like a Haydn symphony. Something of that shattering effect of newness, of reckless adventure, must be recaptured in a performance of Mahler 2 even today, when its massive sounds *seem to be* almost as frequently heard as those of Beethoven's Choral Symphony.

It was a bold, admirable notion of the Bournemouth Symphony Orchestra to highlight its visit to London this week with the symphony, and for it the orchestra joined forces with the Bournemouth Sinfonietta and a choral group – presumably the Bournemouth Symphony Chorus, although they were not credited in the programme. And while there was much to admire in the account, above all the warmth and commitment of the choral singing and the firm, solid direction of Uri Segal, there was too much which stubbornly prevented it from taking flight.

The opening movements had a strong profile: the rhythms of the first were clearly articulated, and the lilting accents of the second were nicely touched in with *glissandi*. But thereafter the flaws began to obtrude: an odd missing bar from the first flute and a hiccupy oboe solo in the third movement, an out-of-tune violin solo and poor trombone chording and tuning.

These things must happen in many performances, and if the sweep of the whole is convincing one tends to forget them. But here one only began to notice how sparingly Mahler's detailed markings were being followed, how rarely the little swellings and fadings which give the phrases life were observed. The outbursts of the finale were rumbustious rather than tense in Mr Segal's hands and the violins missed much of the subtlety of their lines, for example around Figure 24, which sounded far too plain. Although many sections sounded well rehearsed and well blended, there was a wildness missing in their realization which disappointed.

Alfreda Hodgson was serene and simple in the contralto solos, while the soprano, Sheila Armstrong, emerged only briefly with notes that scarcely had the required luminosity. In the final pages, Mahler's spirit was caught in spite of some acid wind chording, but we were left with a feeling of noble aspiration rather than attainment.

Nicholas Kenyon

Television

Elephantine aspirations

Alexander Korda's ambition was to outdo Hollywood. Having made half a million pounds and a star out of Charles Laughton for £60,000 with *Henry VIII* in 1933, he set out to do it in 165 acres at Denham. Prudential Life Assurance had a non-starring role as backers. Korda strung his studios along the River Colne, requiring technicians to rush around on bicycles, but a sufficient energy remained to crown his early efforts. His sets were as lavish as any. Gardeners would work 100 hours a week and, in **Korda at Denham** on BBC2 last night, one recalled going in at 9 am and arriving home 53 hours later.

Employees enthusiastically followed their leader. When they struck once, demurring at the employment of a non-union plasterer, Korda strode down to tell them it was back now or never. It was now.

He flew Union Jacks above the studios but his crews and casts were international. Fellow Hungarians formed his close circle. When he made *Knight Without Armour* in 1937, he had a Belgian director, Hungarian scriptwriters, a German star (Marlene Dietrich), an English leading man (Robert Donat) and American technicians. Graham Greene approved of the result. "Beautifully directed", he wrote; "a nearly watertight scenario".

Korda employed the American documentary pioneer Robert Flaherty to make *Elephant Boy*. Flaherty, who also did things his way, went to India and seemed to have vanished. Cables eventually elicited the information that he was seeking an elephant, then a boy. Finally, Denham received a cable saying that shooting was indefinitely delayed because the elephant had trodden on the boy. It never did do to try to upstage animals.

Korda's brother Zoltan completed the film and the boy, Sabu, became a star. But Korda over-reached himself and the City, impatient, sent in a cost-cutter. The result was disaster. When the rushes of the last film were being shown, Korda turned to the trimmer and said: "Now you have your way. There are no films being made and no money being wasted." Korda became a knight without studios.

Britain in the Thirties is a good series but too short, a rare complaint. Denham survivors popped up and down like shooting-gallery targets as the producer Christopher Cook packed it in. But it was good stuff.

Dennis Hackett

Anne Evans, WNO's chosen Brünnhilde, tries out the role at the Festival Hall on Sunday. Interview by **John Higgins**

Searching for truth

On Sunday Anne Evans begins at the end. She sings the closing scene of *Götterdämmerung* with the Philharmonia at the Festival Hall in an all-Wagner programme. This will be the first time she has tackled Brünnhilde's music in public, but she is the Welsh National Opera's choice for that role, both in *Walküre* and *Götterdämmerung*, in the company's *Ring* which starts next season. Sunday will be a substantial trailer to what Cardiff can expect next year.

The Philharmonia's conductor on this occasion will be Lovro von Matacic, the 84-year-old Yugoslav who was responsible for a number of Elisabeth Schwarzkopf's early records.

Anne Evans first worked with him at the Rome Opera as Chrysothemis in Richard Strass's *Elektra* and it was success there that laid the foundation stone for Sunday's concert.

She arrived in Rome to start on the day specified in the contract whereas most of the rest of the cast turned up rather later, Italian-fashion, when it suited them. So she found herself in rehearsals which were virtually solo tutorials.

Although Anne Evans has no company affiliation at the moment her allegiances are very much to the WNO. It is not merely a matter of parentage: she was brought up in a London Welsh family who ran a dairy about a mile north of the present *Times* offices and she tends to refer to herself as "Mary from the Dairy". In Cardiff she seems to have found the roles which suit her, basically those of the German dramatic repertory: Fidelio, Chrysothemis, the Kaiserin in *Frau ohne Schatten*. During her spell with the English National Opera she sang everything from Pamina to Nedda in search of her true *Fach*.

"Lots of singers take quite a long time to discover what they are likely to do best. I must have sung almost 20 different roles while I was at the Coliseum. There was no coercion. They simply asked whether I would like to tackle a part and I usually agreed. Of course there are some operas I would not care to return to: Act I of *La traviata* does not lie well for me and Ilia in *Idomeneo* wasn't right either. Probably it wasn't until I sang Elsa in *Lohengrin* that I felt I found myself. But then look how many of us begin by studying as mezzos and end up sopranos."

Miss Evans early on in her career won both the soprano and mezzo prizes at an Eisteddfod and got a public wigging from one of the judges for entering herself in both categories.

"The double attractions of the WNO are ample rehearsal time and the chance of working with producers who have provocative ideas. If I had known in advance how Harry Kupfer was going to stage *Elektra* I would probably have turned down Chrysothemis. But as the rehearsals moved on I became putty in his hands. And at the end of the run I felt I had suddenly discovered theatre despite the fact that I had been singing for a number of years. Kupfer goes first for the actor and he expects everyone to be an actor-singer. It was a long step from my days at the RCM when it was first suggested that I should train for opera. 'What if I can't act?', I asked. 'Don't worry, dear,' came back the reply, 'you'll find your way around'."

" 'What if I can't act?' I asked. 'Don't worry, dear,' came back the reply, 'you'll find your way around'."

Anne Evans found her way around on her first stop after college thanks to Herbert Graf and the Geneva Opera, where many of the young students were put on stage almost immediately as Rhinemaidens, Norns and Valkyries. This summer the wheel will revolve full-circle when Anne Evans finds herself again as a *Norn* and a Valkyrie when she goes to Bayreuth for the first time in the Hall/Solti *Ring*. Ortlinde and the Third Norn are the assigned parts, a traditional Bayreuth coupling. Those with large memory-banks may recall that both Flagstad and Nilsson made their debuts there in this pair of roles. Miss Evans reckons that it will be a very good opportunity to watch other Brünnhildes coming to terms with Wagner.

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Broker backs motors

ACCOUNT DAY: Dealings began, May 9. Dealings end, May 20. Contango Day, May 23. Settlement Day, May 31.

Stockbroking firm Savory Milln selects motor stocks in the pre-election market as being the best investment bet within the engineering industry in a circular which goes to clients today. The brokers are recommending as buys: AE, at 33p; BBA Group, at 37p; British Car Auctions at 183p, and Lex Service, which yesterday reported that first quarter pretax profits are running more than 50 per cent higher than for the same period last year. Lex shares were up by 13p to 288p on the news.

Mechanical engineering stocks are mostly fully-valued, Savory say, unless the Labour Party wins the election. In that event the short-term outlook will brighten considerably as companies benefit from orders to supply equipment for the capital projects proposed by the Labour leaders.

Elsewhere, Savory suggest that Bestobell shares are a sell, as the market discounts the possibility of a bid by BTR which holds 24 per cent of the company's equity. Grim news on present trading from the Bestrobell board at the company's annual meeting helped to push down the shares by 4p to 366p yesterday.

Trading in the rest of the market was dull with the *FT* Index largely unmoved early on, but later falling four points to close at 668.6. Guilts were also largely unmoved on the day after easing by a quarter at first. The *FT* Gilts Index closed at 81.04 down 0.09.

Swedish multinational Alfa-Laval raised £23m yesterday by placing 800,000 shares with City institutions. The shares were placed at SKr 341 (£29), per share but carry a bonus issue at the end of this month which values the shares at SKr 455 (£38.80). The shares were trading at SKr 469 (£40) in Stockholm yesterday.

Most of the activity came from company statements and bid news. Scottish Television gave a warning to shareholders that this year will be demanding for shareholders largely because the company will have to find an extra £6.83m to fund Channel 4. The shares remained unchanged on the news at 99p.

However, at **Rank Organisation**, the film and copiers group, the shares were up by 2p to 160p on bullish news from the head of the film division about trading prospects.

Shares of **Smith & Nephew**, which makes Elastoplast and Nivea cream, were also up by 2p to 159p after Mr Kenneth Kemp, the chairman, indicated that the first quarter profits rise of 22 per cent should continue for the rest of the year.

However, **British Aerospace** shares remained unchanged at 200p after an announcement that the company has won £5m of orders for its *Jetstream* commuter aircraft.

On the bid front **Fitch Lovell** shares were down by 3p at 142p ahead of this morning's meeting to approve the sale of its Key Markets stores to Safeway. In contrast, **Linfood** rose by 20p to 268p, boosted by a strong profits and dividend forecast to accompany its rival bid for the Key Markets stores.

A bid approach for **Transparent Paper** saw the shares rise by 18p to 53p, although the company has no immediate plans to make an announcement. Similarly, speculation continued to surround the intentions of a large Turkish owned shareholding in Belgrave (Blackheath), the forging and machining company whose shares were again busy, rising 22p to 122p.

Heavy buying of shares in Management Agency and Music, the show business and leisure group, was reported yesterday ahead of interim figures due next week. The shares were up by 7p to 121 on the day.

Bellair was another strong market rising by 12p to 265p on bid talks, while speculative demand boosted Wolverhampton Laundry by 7p to 40p, United Parcels by 11p to 126p and Reliant Motor by 5p to 26p.

There was continuing nervousness about **KCA International** and **KCA Drilling** ahead of today's announcement from Mr Paul Bristol on his proposed scheme to reorganize the companies. KCA International shares were down 1p at 46p, while KCA Drilling was unchanged at 44p.

The USM's first tender sale proved to be a great success. Micro Focus, the computer software company, achieved a 240p striking price at which its offer for sale was oversubscribed three times. Trading in the shares begins next Wednesday.

Among the leaders Glaxo Holdings continued its recent heavy fall coming down by 70p to 795p. ICI was down by 4p at 444p and Tate & Lyle down 18p at 322p.

Camrex, the paints company, made the running in the building sector with its shares gaining 10p to 66p after a £6.1m bid from Ruberoid, which was 5p off at 260p.

BRITISH FUNDS

1982/83 High	Low	Stock		Price	Ch'ge	Int. only Yield	Gross Red. Yield
SHORTS							
100¾	92⅞	Treas	8¼% 1983	99⅞	..	9.270	10.405
104¾	96¾	Exch	13½% 1983	101¹¹⁄₁₆ ●	..	13.278	10.005
101¾	91⅞	Exch	10% 1983	100 ●	..	10.000	10.051
98	87¾	Fund	5½% 1982-84	97	..	5.670	10.184
103⅝	91⅞	Exch	11½% 1984	100¹³⁄₁₆	..	11.160	10.082

COMMONWEALTH AND FOREIGN

LOCAL AUTHORITIES

DOLLAR STOCKS

BANKS AND DISCOUNTS

BREWERIES AND DISTILLERIES

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL

A—B

1982/83 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
160	77	Attwoods PLC	148	..	2.9	1.9	26.7
40	25	Ault & Wiborg	31	..	1.8	5.8	10.4
34	8	Aurora PLC	8	..	..e	..	..
39	20	Automotive Pd	31	..	2.1	6.9	..
123	67	Avon Rubber	107	..	..	..	..
739	343	B.A.T. Ind	615	+6	39.3	6.4	4.9
40	22	BBA Grp	37	..	2.5	6.7	17.1
262	138	BET Dfd	215	..	14.3b	6.6	9.0
360	223	BICC	245	● +2	15.1	6.1	10.8
35	13	BL PLC	34	..	..	..	..
232	146	BOC	206	–2	8.2	4.0	9.2

1982/83 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
293	173	Haden	263	–10	11.2	4.2	11.5
188	116	Hall Eng	150	..	10.9	7.2	6.1
242	178	Hall M.	234	–2	8.8	3.7	11.3
132	83	Halma PLC	115	–1	2.3	2.0	22.3
12	8¼	Hampson Ind	11¾	..	1.1b	9.1	12.0
61	21	Hanimex Corp	33	+2	..e	..	4.6
163	37	Hanover Inv	138	..	2.6	1.9	51.3
201	91½	Hanson Trust	180	–1	5.7	3.2	14.3
89	44	Hargreaves Grp	84	–1	5.4	6.4	9.4
334	143½	Harris Q'nsway	312	..	8.1	2.6	19.6
787	437	Harrison Cros	600	..	40.0	6.7	17.0

1982/83 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
197	92	Magnet & S'thns	152	–2	5.4b	3.6	18.6
130	79	Man Agcy Music	121	+7	12.5	10.3	11.1
220	108	Marchwiel	184	+2	10.7	5.8	11.7
236	125	Marks & Spencer	198	● –3	7.3	3.7	19.3
73	35½	Marley PLC	60½	..	3.6	5.9	25.7
51	29	Marling Ind	35½	..	1.5	4.3	4.6
50	32	Marshall T Lox	34	..	..	..	..
48	23	Do A	29	..	..	..	..
155	76	Marshalls Hfx	155	..	7.1	4.6	12.6
266	125	Martin News	190	–3	8.3	4.3	8.5
288	213	Martonair	260	..	11.4	4.4	15.5
164	90	Matthews B.	149	+5	7.5	5.0	5.2
68	53	Medminster	53	..	5.9	11.1	9.5
368	215	Menzies J.	318	..	7.1	2.2	11.1
210	140	Metal Box	182	..	16.5	9.1	11.4
51	36½	Metalrax	49	..	3.3	6.7	10.8
48¾	14	Mettoy	40	..	..e	..	..
140	56	Meyer Int	125	–2	5.0b	4.0	..

1982/83 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
68	28	Midland Ind	40	..	3.7	9.3	11.3
149	82	Milletts Leis	128	..	9.9	7.8	23.0
137	41	Mining Supplies	48	+4	..e	..	..
55	33	Mitchell Cotts	34½	..	5.2	15.0	9.5
56	17	Moben Grp	42	+1	0.3	0.6	12.0
30	17	Modern Eng	28	..	..e	..	..
183	119	Molins	132	..	11.3	8.6	5.6
132	54	Monk A.	123	..	5.7	4.6	5.0
7	4	Montecatini	6	..	..	..	..
50	18	Montfort Knit	18	..	..	..	..
110½	66	More O'Ferrall	78	..	4.2	5.4	13.3

1982/83 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
14½	8¾	Selincourt	12¾	–¼	0.0	0.1	..
57	57	Serck	57	..	4.9	8.5	10.4
29½	12	Shaw Carpets	23	..	0.1e	0.6	..
322	166	Siebe Gorman	291	..	12.1b	4.2	11.3
84	40	Silentnight	81	● –1	3.6	4.4	8.1
453	328	Simon Eng	438	–2	18.9	4.3	8.7
193	113	Sirdar	169	+5	6.2	3.7	10.3
76	41	600 Group	62	..	7.5	12.1	10.5
423	240	Sketchley	404	..	15.6	3.9	15.1
176	85¾	Smith & Neph	158	+2	5.3	3.4	18.4
294	149	Smith W. H. 'A'	238	–3	8.6	3.6	15.3
57	31	Do "B"	50	..	1.7	3.4	16.1
435	318	Smiths Ind	386	..	15.7	4.1	10.9
85	44	Smurfit	80	–4	5.3	6.6	7.1
49	24½	Snia Viscosa	43	+1	..	..	..
32	14	Solicitors Law	30	..	..	..	..
530	260	Sotheby P.B.	457	h –3	0.1	..	..

1982/83 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
215	139½	Spirax-Sarco	188	r –2	7.1b	3.8	14.9
49	24	Staffs Potts	43	–1	8.0	..	..
119	86	Stag Furniture	106	–1	7.1	6.7	28.8
78½	49	Stakis PLC	78½		2.5b	3.2	14.6
278	143½	Standard Tel	248		8.6	3.5	19.2
74	44	Stanley A. G.	44				
370	208	Steel Bros	360	..	16.4	4.6	6.8
222	127	Steetley Co	180		10.0b	5.6	28.8
114	25	Steinberg	96	+4	0.0e		
40	20	Streeters	28				10.2
39	21	Strong & Fisher	37		2.4	6.5	..

C—E

F—H

I—N

O—S

T—Z

1982/83 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
79	59	Moorside Trust	73		3.0	4.4	
72	46½	Murray Cal	69	+1	5.2	7.6	
69½	43½	Do 'B'	65				
68½	40	Murray Clyde	65	+1	2.0b	3.0	
66	37½	Do 'B'	63				

SHIPPING

MINES

OIL

PROPERTY

INSURANCE

INVESTMENT TRUSTS

FINANCIAL TRUSTS

RUBBER

TEA

MISCELLANEOUS

UNLISTED SECURITIES

Sterling: Spot and Forward

	Market rates (day's range) May 12	Market rates (close) May 12	1 month	3 months
New York	$1.5670-1.5730	$1.5690-1.5700	0.24-0.19c prem	0.58-0.53c prem
Montreal	$1.9220-1.9280	$1.9235-1.9245	0.22-0.12c prem	0.57-0.47c prem
Amsterdam	4.30-4.33fl	4.30¾-4.31¾fl	2¼-1¾c prem	5¾-4¾c prem
Brussels	76.40-76.70f	76.45-76.55f	7c prem-3c disc	8c prem-2c disc
Copenhagen	13.62-13.67k	13.62-13.64k	140prem-55ore disc	30-235ore disc
Dublin	1.2090-1.2140p	1.2100-1.2115p	45-58p disc	14-162p disc
Frankfurt	3.82-3.85m	3.82½-3.83½m	2-1½pf prem	5¼-4¼pf prem
Lisbon	152½-156e	153¾-155¾e	680-2480c disc	1120-2845c disc
Madrid	213.80-214.80p	214.40-214.60p	205-395c disc	680-750c disc
Milan	2279-2286lr	2282-2284lr	6½-9½lr disc	30-34lr disc
Oslo	11.09-11.14k	11.10-11.12k	280-450ore disc	925-1120ore disc
Paris	11.48-11.56f	11.50½-11.51½f	1¾-2¾c disc	9-11c disc
Stockholm	11.69-11.74k	11.70-11.71k	5-300ore disc	150-350ore disc
Tokyo	362½-364½y	362¾-363¾y	1.40-1.20y prem	3.67-3.41y prem
Vienna	26.90-27.05sch	26.92-26.97sch	15-12gro prem	38-32gro prem
Zurich	3.16-3.20f	3.16½-3.17½f	2-1½c prem	5-4½c prem

Effective exchange rate compared to 1975, was 84.6 up 0.1

Money Market Rates

Clearing Banks Base Rate 10%

Discount Mkt Loans%
Overnight: High 10¼ Low 10

Week Fixed: 10⅛-10

Treasury Bills (Dis%)

Buying		Selling	
2 months	9²³⁄₃₂	2 months	9⅝
3 months	9⅝	3 months	9⅝

Prime Bank Bills (Dis%) Trades (Dis%)

1 month	10¼₆-10³⁄₃₂	1 month	10¹¹⁄₁₆
2 months	9¹⁵⁄₁₆-9⅞	2 months	10⅝₄
3 months	9¹³⁄₁₆-9¾	3 months	10⁹⁄₁₆
6 months	9²⁷⁄₃₂-9²⁵⁄₃₂	6 months	10⅛

Local Authority Bonds

1 month	10¾-10½	7 months	10¼-10
2 months	10¾-10½	8 months	10¼-10
3 months	10⅝-10¼	9 months	10⅛-10
4 months	10½-10¼	10 months	10⅛-10
5 months	10⅜-10⅛	11 months	10⅛-10
6 months	10¼-10	12 months	10¼-10

Secondary Mkt. £CD Rates (%)

1 month	10²¹⁄₃₂-10⁹⁄₃₂	6 months	9²⁵⁄₁₆-9⅞
3 months	10⅛-10⁹⁄₃₂	12 months	10-9²⁵⁄₁₆

Local Authority Market (%)

2 days	10¼	3 months	10½
7 days	10¼	6 months	10⅛
1 month	10¼	1 year	10¼

Interbank Market (%)

Overnight: Open 10¼ Close 10

1 week	10⁹⁄₁₆-10⁵⁄₁₆	6 months	10⁵⁄₁₆-10³⁄₁₆
1 month	10⁹⁄₁₆-10⁵⁄₁₆	9 months	10⁵⁄₁₆-10³⁄₁₆
3 months	10¼-10³⁄₁₆	12 months	10¼-10

First Class Finance Houses (Mkt. Rate%)

3 months 10¼ 6 months 10⁵⁄₁₆

Finance House Base Rate 11½%

Other Markets

Australia	1.7735-1.7885
Bahrain	0.5900-0.5930
Finland	8.4605-8.5005
Greece	131.90-132.50
Hongkong	10.8240-10.8640
Iran	n.a.
Kuwait	0.4540-0.4570
Malaysia	3.5660-3.6150
Mexico	225-250
New Zealand	2.3520-2.3720
Saudi Arabia	5.40-5.43
Singapore	3.2550-3.2850
South Africa	1.6940-1.7000

Dollar Spot Rates

* Ireland	1.2950-1.2960
† Canada	1.2260-1.2263
Netherlands	2.7430-2.7440
Belgium	48.73-48.78
Denmark	8.6950-8.7050
West Germany	2.4373-2.4383
Portugal	97.50-99.00
Spain	136.50-136.60
Italy	1454-1455
Norway	7.0740-7.0840
France	7.3375-7.3375
Sweden	7.4575-7.4675
Japan	231.25-231.40
Austria	17.17-17.18
Switzerland	2.0200-2.0220

* Ireland quoted in US currency.
† Canada $1: US $0.8153-0.8156

Euro-$ Deposits

(%) calls, 8⅞-9⅞; seven days, 8⁷⁄₁₆-8¹¹⁄₁₆; one month, 8⅞-8¾; three months, 8¹¹⁄₁₆-8¹³⁄₁₆; six months, 8¾-8⅞.

Gold

Gold fixed: am. $438.25 (an ounce); pm. $439.75 close. $439.50.
Krugerrand* (per coin): $453-454.50 (£288.5-289.5).
Sovereigns* (new): $103-104 (£65.5-66.25).
* Excludes VAT.

Investment and Finance

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THE TIMES

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STOCK EXCHANGES

FT Index: 668.6 down 4
FT Gilts: 81-04 down 0.09
FT All Share: 417.74 down 1.60
Bargains: 13,583
Tring Hall USM Index: 168.4 up 0.4
Tokyo: Nikkew Dow Jones, 8653.90 down 37.68
Hongkong: Hang Seng Index, 952.98 up 9.96
New York: Dow Jones Industrial Average latest 1213.62 down 6.10

CURRENCIES

LONDON CLOSE
Sterling $1.5695 up 10 pts
Index 84.0 up 0.1
DM 3.8450 up 0.225
FrF unchanged
Yen 363.25 up 0.25
Dollar
Index 121.5 up 0.1
DM 2.4373 down 7 pts
Gold
$439.50 down $4.25
NEW YORK LATEST
Gold $439.75
Sterling $1.5685

INTEREST RATES

Domestic rates:
Base rates 10
3 month interbank 10¼-$10\frac{3}{16}$
Euro-currency rates:
3 month dollar $8\frac{11}{16}$-$8\frac{13}{16}$
3 month DM$5\frac{1}{16}$-$4\frac{15}{16}$
3 month $13\frac{3}{16}$-$13\frac{1}{16}$
ECGD Fixed Rate Sterling Export Finance Scheme IV Average reference rate for interest period April 6 to Mayll 3, 1983 inclusive: 10.304 per cent.

PRICE CHANGES

Bunzl 311 up 19p
Coats Patons 75½p up 4½
Lee Cooper 130p up 10p
Linfood Hldgs 268p up 20p
Man Agcy Music 121p up 7p
Trans Paper 50p up 17p
Harlow Rand 775p down 8p
Beecham 365p down 8p
Fisons 599p down 8p
Massey Ferg 355p down 60p
Minorco 828p down 25p
Schroders 470p down 15p

TODAY

Interims: Reliant Motors
Finals: James Beattie, M. J. Gleeson Group, King and Shaxson, Richardsons Westgarth.
Economic statistics; Building societies' monthly figures (April). Usable steel production (April).

BOC profits fall 22pc

BOC International, the industrial gases group, has announced a 22 per cent fall in half-yearly pretax profits from £46.6m to £36.1m, putting into doubt the salary of Britain's highest paid man, Mr Richard Giordano, the group's chief executive.

Although the company anticipated that earnings will rise during the remainder of the year, they are likely still to finish the year as a whole substantially down on the £112.1m made last time.

Whether this will affect Mr Giordano's salary, which last year rose from £477,000 to £579,000, is a matter of conjecture.

"Contrary to belief, my salary is not linked to profit performance," Mr *Giordano* said yesterday. "The board decides my salary which does not necessarily go up or down with profits."

Investors' Notebook, page 20

● **OVERSUBSCRIBED:** The offer of shares in International Income Property has been oversubscribed, S. G. Warburg merchant bankers, announced yesterday. Applications were received for 1.52 million shares compared with the million on offer at 587p.

● **SHARE SUCCESS:** The USM's first share sale by tender proved a resounding success yesterday when offer for sale of 2.3 million shares in Micro Focus Group, the computer software company was three times oversubscribed. A striking price of 240p was fixed yesterday morning against a base price of 155p

● **DEBT PLANS:** Debt rescheduling proposals to ease Venezuela's cash crisis will be given to international banks by the end of May. Señor Sosa was optimistic about refinancing around $13bn of debts. Venezuela's total external debt is estimated at $36bn.

● **JOBLESS RISE:** Australian unemployment rose to 715,000, or 10.3 per cent of the workforce, in April. The March figure was an upward revised 701.900 (10.1 per cent) and the April 1982 total was 440,100 (6.4 per cent).

WALL STREET

Share prices retreat

New York (AP-Dow Jones) - Stocks retreated from their initial advance yesterday and were lower in active trading. The Dow Jones industrial average was down about three points after giving up an early rise of three. Declines had a slim lead over advances. Mr James M. Meyer, vice-president at Janney Montgomery Scott in Philadelphia, said he doubted that interest rates would fall much lower. "Earnings will be the criteria for judging stocks as demonstrated by the responses to both good earnings and poor".

"There is nothing on the international front indicating any imminent change. We are in the middle of the quarter so earnings expectations are less a factor and there is no institutional window dressing at present. The market's advance is slowing while some investors are taking profits. The long holders have made money but now you must be a stock picker," he added.

Generl Electric was off ⅞ at 100⅜ with **General Motors** unchanged at 68¼, **International Business Machines** off¼ at 115 ¼, **Eastman Kodak** up⅜ at 73¾, **Honeywell** unchanged at 120¾, **Monsanto** down 1 at 85½, and **Allied Corp** unchanged at 48½.

Hewlett Parkard was 77⅜ down 1⅞ with **Federal Express** 81 down 1, **Exxon** 34½ unchanged, **K-Mart** 31¾ up ⅛, **United Technologies** 72 off ⅝, **Teledyne** 140¾ down 2 and **Texas Instruments** 149¾ off 1¼.

Mobil Corp was up ¼ to 31⅜ and **Pantry Pride** up ¼ to 6⅛.

Massey Fergason, which had risen on heavy trading recently, was off ½ to 5⅞.

Burger King plans big expansion

By Our Commercial Editor

Fast-food chain, Burger King, which in the United States claims to be number two to McDonald's is revamping its troubled European operation with substantually increased investment and promotion in Britain.

It is aiming to build its business in Britain to at least 50 to 60 outlets withing three to four years.

At present, Burger King has nine outlets in Britain, compared with McDonald's 130 outlets. It plans to have a bigger equity stake rather than relying on growth through franchising.

Burger King, which in the United States had aimed upmarket of McDonald's and claims to be more profitable as a result, has had considerable losses in Europe.

Turnover in Europe last year was about $65m (£14.4m) and losses may have been about $10m, largely in West Germany and Britain. Burger King's Spanish operation is reported to be making a profit.

Burger King, a subsidiary of the United States-based Pillsbury Company, will spend $16m on developing and buying outlets in Europe in the coming year, according to Mr Jeffrey Campbell, newly-promoted president of the company. The European network of 69 outlets will be increased to between 300 and 400 by 1988.

Burger King, however faces stiff competition from the Wendy's chain, which already has outlets in Britain, and in the United States

Package includes 1,900 jobs in 242 shops and factory

John Collier management plans buyout from UDS group

By Jonathan Clare

The management of John Collier is proposing to buy the men's clothing chain from the UDS retailing group which Hanson Trust now controls.

The proposed deal would involve all 242 of the John Collier shops as well as the Hartlepool factory and involves 1,900 jobs.

The Collier plan has been put together by Laurie Milbank, stockbrokers, and Herbert Smith, a firm of London solicitors.

The value placed on John Colliers by the deal is unclear, but the cash for it would be raised by the sale and leaseback of shops to institutional buyers. The John Collier and Richard Shops chain have together been valued at £113m but the Collier proposals do not involve Richard Shops.

However, the Richard Shops management has previously indicated that it might try to organize a management buy out if Hanson gained control.

The Collier plan was first made known to Hanson when it bid for UDS in February. Talks are believed to have been held through the office of Mr Tony Alexander, one of the new Hanson directors on the UDS board. But last night, Mr Martin Taylor, Hanson finance director said: " We have no comment to make on any negotiation we may be having with anyone."

The Burton Group says it is still negotiating with Hanson to buy both Richard Shops and John Collier, for which it offered UDS £78m as a defence against the first bid from the privately controlled Bassishaw.

Since Hanson's bid, Mr Ralph Halpern, Burton's chairman, has offered to raise the price by £5m. Burton still believes a deal is on the cards.

However, Bassishaw has also shown an interest in the two chains as a consolation prize and it has retained its large shareholding in UDS.

This stake has prevented Hanson Trust from gaining full ownership and could be used as a lever to sell off two chains, which would then be run by Mr Cyril Spencer, Bassishaw's chief executive and a former chairman of Burton.

Hanson Trust's auditors have spent three weeks going over the Collier books as well as those in the rest of the group. It is unlikeky to decide whether to keep the shops or sell them until the auditors' report.

So far Hanson has given no clue to either the Collier mangement or to Laurie Milbank bout what it thinks of the proposals.

No merchant bank is involved and it is thought that the disposal of the shops to institutions would be organized through Laurie Milbank's institutional contacts. However, the firm says talk of any deal is "premature."

Mr David Hall, Collier's managing director said the "situation had been overtaken by events". He added: "The present situation is that now Hanson has secured us we are anxious to prove out worth."

He and other members of the John Collier board were brought in over the last two years to reestablish John Collier in its plan for UDS would a buy-out be contemplated.

It is believed that some members of Collier management approached Laurie Milbank soon after the Hanson bid with projections about what the chain could achieve in the future but without the consent of the main UDS board.

Both the Hanson directors on the UDS board have visited Collier in the last few days.


Halpern: still negotiating with Hanson Trust

City Comment

In defence of the rule book

The Stock Exchange said yesterday that it expects to be in court next January, defending its rule book against the attacks of the Office of Fair Trading. The latter is the agency which maintained for five years that at least some of the Exchange's rules add up to a restrictive practice which might be considered to be against the public interest and which should therefore be prohibited.

As the day of battle draws nearer so the areas of conflict are narrowing. Sir Nicholas Goodison, chairman of the Stock Exchange, said yesterday that he believed the market's system of self regulation and surveillance would probably escape challenge, as would the restrictions it places on quoted companies under the listing agreement - the chief of which is that price sensitive information has to be published in the stock market before it is made available elsewhere.

The main thrust of the attack will be on the fixed commissions schedule which means that all brokers charge the same minimum sum for carrying out a purchase or sale of stock, and makes it impossible for one form to undercut another.

This used to be the pattern on Wall Street, but minimum commissions were swept away in the mid 1970s. Since then, no one could argue that Wall Street or the investor has suffered.

Minimum commissions are hard to defend - which is perhaps why some Stock Exchange sources began yesterday discreetly to lobby the Government, saying that forcing brokers to change their ways could upset the smooth workings of the gilt edge market.

This is so far fetched that for it to be swallowed in Whitehall you would need a Labour government and perhaps even Sir Nicholas would rather abandon his rule book.

Bid battle looming for Key Markets

By Derek Harris, Commercial Editor

The Monopolies and Mergers Commission and the Office of Fair Trading yesterday cleared the way for a takeover battle for the Key Markets chain, part of the Fitch Lovell food manufacturing and sales group.

There is increasing City speculation that Safeway Stores, whose £34.8m deal on Key Markets with Fitch Lovel has been topped by £3m by a bid from Linfood Holdings, is about to raise its bid. But Safeway would not comment on this yesterday.

A later possibility is an increased bid by Linfood for the whole of Fitch Lovell.

The battle began with Linfood's £75m bid for the whole group. Fitch's deal with Safeway has largely been interpreted as a defensive move, although Fitch hotly contests this.

The Monopolies Commission yesterday cleared this original Linfood bid. The bid was unlikely to reduce competition either at wholesale or retail level, the commission decided. It might even increase competition in retailing by creating a larger unit to stand up against the bigger multiple grocery chains, the commissioned argued.

In a separate move, Lord *Cockfield, Secretary of State for* Trade, announced that on the recommendation of the Office of Fair Trading the Safeway bid for Key Markets would not be referred for monopoly investigation.

If Safeway acquired Key Markets, it would hold 3.2 per cent of the packaged grocery market. If Linfood won, its Gateway chain combined with Key Markets would create a chain with a 4 per cent market share.

There are crucial elements of timing in the bids battle. Linfood's increased bid for Key Markets is an appeal over the heads of the Fitch Lovell board to the company's shareholders. There is an extraordinary meeting called for May 20 at which shareholders will decide on the Safeway bid.

Mr Alec Monk, Linfood chairman, has made it clear that if the Safeway deal goes through Linfood will not renew its bid for Fitch Lovell.

Linfood yesterday pointed out that it had three weeks under Takeover Panel rules in which to decide whether to mount a new bid for the whole group.

Linfood's original bid for the group lapsed automatically when it referred to the Monopolies Commission.

It is a clear option for Safeway to improve it bid before the May 20 meeting. There appears to be room for this although by no means all 106 Key Markets outlets would seem to dovetail with Safeway's *existing style of trading.*

A typical Safeway outlet was 20,000 to 25,000 square feet of selling area. Only 23 of the Key Markets outlets are of 15,000 square feet or more.

Linwwod welcomed the Monopolies report. It also withdrew its writ for defamation against Fitch Lovell which it took out after Fitch produced its defence document.

At Fitch Lovell, Mr Geoffrey Hankins, Chief executive, said last night: "The Linfood offer on Key Markets has to be considered. We are seeking to clarify some of the points in the Linfood documents."

It is cler that for the moment the Fitch Lovell board will have to remain flexible over offers for Key Markets.

Fitch Lovell shares closed 3p down at 142p yesterday. Linfood, after the optimistic estimate of increased profits, rose 20p to 268p.

Hankins: 'Confusing'

Tighter money predicted

By Graham Searjeant

A number of monetary economists in the City believe that the Government will have to tighten up on the money supply and public spending if it is returned to office at the election. This view has grown significantly since the latest figures for money supply and central government borrowing, published this week.

Mr Roger Nightingale, economics director at brokers Hoare Govett, said yesterday: "Slack money policy has financed the retail sales and housing boom. A returned right of centre Government is bound to tighten up".

Hoare Govett's economic review concludes that "there would be no need to continue the almost reckless expansion of credit which characterized the six months centred on last Christmas. Instead, the Government might feel that it was worth saving its capacity for reflation for a more rainy day".

Mr Stephen Lewis of brokers Phillips & Drew also suggests that there could be a tightening of policy in response to the money and spending figures and that interest rate prospects for the second half of the year are not as good as they were.

This would not necessarily mean that interest rates would rise, merely that they would not fall in line with the expected drop in interest rates abroad. This is in line with earlier official thinking that bank base rates would, at best, fall to about 9 per cent by the end of this year.

Mr Nightingale concedes that if the Government wins the election and the United States adopts a permissive money policy ahead of the 1984 presidential election, there could be a strong surge in sterling that would encourage cuts in British interest rates.

Moreover, Mr Robin Leigh-Pemberton, who will take over as governor of the Bank of England shortly after the election, suggested this week that interest rates should fall soon.

Economists at the Bank of England have taken the nost cautious view of the recovery.

Brazil wants loan terms relaxed

From Bailey Morris, Washington

Brazil, which oews more $80bn (£51bn) in foreign debts, is expected to appeal for more time from the International Monetary Fund to meet the strict economic conditions attached to its emergency loan package arranged only two months ago.

Señor Carlos Langoni, governor of Brazils central bank, is due in Washington next week for emergency talks with the IMF.

Brazil's request comes at a time when world leaders are expressing growing fears of a "second round" liquidity crisis among heavily indebted nations which have been forced to reschedule their debts and arrange emergency "bailout programmes" over the past year.

Mr Donald Regan, the US Treasury Secretary, said in a speech in Paris on Monday that "second round difficulties" could not be ruled out, particularly among hard-pressed Latin American nations which have accumulated a large portion of the world's debt.

Mr Regan's remarks coincided with a number of unsettling developments which point to growing difficulties among the debtor nations.

Chile, for example, disclosed recently that- not long after negotiating a special IMF loan, it was unable to meet the conditions attached to the loan and was likely to need even more financial help.

Venezuela, another large debtor, met its foreign bank creditors earlier this week to formulate the basis for debt rescheduling negotiations.

Meanwhile, it was disclosed in Switzerland that eight central banks had granted Hungary an emergency $100m (£63.7m) bridging loan through the Bank for International Settlements to tide it over a temporary liquidity shortage until it receives the next portion of a standby IMF credit due in June.

Brazil has apparently fallen behind on an estimated $800m of payments due on its debt

The troubled nation is due to draw down the next payment from its IMF loan at the end of this month but will be unable to get it, without a special dispensation from the IMF board.

Latin debt, page 21

British Shipbuilders lands £40m Mexican order

By Jonathan Davis

British Shipbuilders yesterday won a £40m order from Mexico to build two ships which will provide work for 1,200 men at a Sunderland yard for two years.

Financing of the deal is being guaranteed by the Export Credits Guarantee Department, in what amounts to its first big major loan guarantee to Mexico since the country's debts crisis last summer.

The order for two 45,700-tonne deadweight container bulk carriers has been placed with the state corporation's Sunderland Shipbuilders subsidiary by Transportacion Maritima Mexicana.

The badly needed order comes only days after Sir Robert Atkinsn, the corporation's chairman, said that loses in the last financial year approached £100m, or 10 times its government loss limit of £10m.

The Sunderland company operates two yards on Wearside with a total workforce of 2,500 men, and the order guarantees the future of one of them, the Deptford yard. The other yard, Pallion, is still looking for orders, and BS said yesterday that despite more than 400 redundancies earlier this year, a further 260 jobs were still at risk.

The new Mexican order was welcomed yesterday by Sir Robert, who is seeking more than 8,500 redundancies as part of a survival plan for the corporation.

The order is being financed by a loan to the Mexican shipping company of more than $60m. It has been arranged by Grindlay Brandts Bank in London, with a guarantee from the ECGD.

This appears to represent some change of policy by the Treasury, which was believed to have clamped down on large ECGD loan guarantees involving Mexico after the threatened default on its debts last August.

Senor Enrique Rojas, chairman of the Mexican shipping group, and Mr Graham Findlay, an assistant director of Grindlay Brandts, both said that the ECGD guarantee had been critical to the deal.

Ruberoid offer for Camrex

By Our Financial Staff

Ruberoid, the bituminous coverings company chaired by Mr Tom Kenny, has made a £6m bid for Camrex, the speciality paint manufacturers where Mr Michael Ashcroft's Hawley Group had a 28 per cent stake.

Camrex, with most of its board away, has issued a holding statement asking shareholders to take no action. There had been no formal contact between the companies, but Mr Kenny and Mr Stanley Clarke, Camrex's chairman, have met unofficially in the past and Dr John Roberts, Ruberoid's managing director, had visited Camrex's research facilities.

The Hawley Group has already said that it will accept the bid, equivalent to 62½p per share, "in the absence of any higher offer".

The terms are 24 Ruberoid shares for every 100 in Camrex. There is a cash alternative of 58p a share. Full take-up of the share offer would increase Ruberoid's capital by 16 per cent. Ruberoid's shares fell by 5p to 260p and Camrex's jumped 9p to 65p.

Transparent Paper bid

By Peter Wilson-Smith

A mystery approach for Transparent Paper, which makes plastic wrapping, sent shares in the Lancashire-based company climbing to the highest level since 1979 yesterday.

Transparent Paper said that preliminary talks were underway, but would not reveal the name of the potential bidder. The directors were unavailable for comment.

Employees of the company were told yesterday that an approach had been received but business would continue as normal: there would be no job losses.

This provoked speculation in the stock market that a rival packaging company could be behind the approach.

Shares in the company closed up 18p at 53p, valuing the group at £3.9m. It is thought that a takeover bid would be pitched at at least 55p.

Transparent Paper has been emerging from a drastic rationalization programme, and lost £2.18m pretax in the year to March 1982.

Government sets tough objectives for MacGregor

NCB told to cut lossmaking pits

By Our Energy Correspondent

The Government has set tough new objectives for the National Coal Board which explicitly require it for the first time to eliminate its loss-making pits.

The objectives were agreed earlier this year with Mr Norman Siddall, the present board chairman, and are certain to form the basis of the mandate given to Mr Ian MacGregor if Mrs Thatcher retains power and he takes over the chairmanship as planned in September.

Although the Government has made no attempt to publicize the new targets, they have clearly played a significant part in the coal board's recent warnings that it is about to accelerate its pit closure programme with the loss of up to 15,000 jobs *this financial* year alone.

In its agreement with Mr Siddall, the Government says that the basic objective of th coal board must be to earn a satisfactory return on its assets in real terms after payment of social grants–although this return has still to be quantified.

The second objective is the key one. It reads "The NCB should aim at that share of the market which they can profitably sustain in competition with other fuels. The board should not plan on any continuing tranche of sales which will not be profitable. The board should bring its productive capacity into line with its continuing share of the market".

Last week the board announced that it lost more than £100m in the last financial year, despite government deficit *grants of £380m.* It expects the loss to be even greater this year, as it continues to produce several million tonnes more coal a year than it can sell.

The board has also been set the target of reducing the operating costs per tonne of coal produced in real terms for both deep-mined and opencast production, although this has not yet been quantified.

The setting of objectives for nationalized industries was one of the recommendations of the still-unpublished Think Tank report which the Government commissioned to investigate methods of improving control over the nationalized industries.

Both Mrs Thatcher and Mr Nigel Lawson, the Energy Secretary, are known to be keen to see a radical restructuring of the coal industry under Mr MacGregor.

Whereas the Government originally planned to phase out all deficit grants to the industry by the current financial year, the grants and losses are continuing to run at a high rate, with little immediate signs of improvement.

Siddall: agreed objectives

INVESTORS' NOTEBOOK ● edited by Sandy McLachlan

Gilts hold well on Tory election hopes

An imminent general election might reasonably be expected to unsettle the gilts market, a sensitive political creature at the best of times.

But the present market is remarkable chiefly for its placidity. Since the date of the election was given at the start of the week, prices have fallen about an eighth of a point in moderate trading trading.

There are two reasons for the lack of excitement. One is that most market operators, including the fickle foreign holders of government stock, expect a Conservative victory. Further, they think that Labour is unlikely to improve its opinion poll showing sufficiently to unnerve the market.

But the irony is that some market analysts expect a tightening of policy if the Government is returned.

They fear that the latest money supply figures – possibly swollen by public sector wage drift – and the inevitable acceleration of inflation later in the year will prompt the authorities either to raise interest rates or to try to soak up the excess liquidity in the system by issuing more paper. Both would be bad for gilt prices.

The second related factor is the diminishing expectations of an interest-rate cut before the election.

The American omens are not good since last week's money supply figures apparently postponed a fall in discount rate.

Money market rates have hardened in Britain, six months money rising from 10 per cent to $10\frac{7}{16}$.

In the circumstances, some holders of gilts might be tempted to lighten their portfolios over the coming weeks.

BOC

BOC International
Half-year to 31.3.83
Pretax profit £36.1m (£46.4m)
Stated earnings 5.48p (8.99p)
Turnover £826.4m (£763)
Net interim dividend 2.73p (2.6p)
Share price 206p down 2p. Yield 4.1%

A 22 per cent fall in the first half pretax profits of BOC International to £36.1m was almost exactly what the market had expected. But thee company still raised the dividend from 2.6p to 2.73p net and expects earnings in the second half to improve.

The half-year figures benefited from currency movements worth about £800,000 and the new practice of capitalizing interest during the current bulge in its spending. This was worth about £4m in extra profits.

Against this was a £9.6m fall to £400,000 in realized stock gains – the hazard of falling inflation. If all these factors are stripped out, the decline in profits is reduced to 12 per cent.

The resilience of BOC profits through four years of recession is a credit to its diversification. BOC has acquired businesses in fields such as health care which have carried on growing through the bad times.

THE BOC GROUP SHARE PRICE

DATASTREAM
230 220 210 200 190 180 170 160 150
RELATIVE TO FT/A ALL SHARE INDEX
MAY JUN JUL AUG SEP OCT NOV DEC JAN FEB MAR APR

Losses in welding crept up to £8m during the half year and unlike the carbon and carbide interests, there is little prospect of immediate recovery.

The losses help explain the geographical split in profits. In Europe health care activities have considerably boosted returns but overseas has felt most of the blow of welding and carbon losses.

The heavy programme of capital spending – about £400m this year including acquisitions – will begin to tail off in the autumn when the two graphite plants in the United States are completed.

And that is when the substantial rise in profits will begin to come through, especially if the economic recovery in the United States does not prove quite as fragile as the pundits think.

That is also when the £95m worth of extra shares the company has issued since last September is going to have to be justified with better dividend payments.

Hawtin

The results from Hawtin, a small manufacturing group, suggest that the recovery may not be as patchy as some of the larger industrial companies have implied. Group losses have been cut from £125,000 to £75,000 pretax but the trading improvement is greater than it seems.

Two non-recurring items make things appear worse than they are: the £55,000 compensation to Mr Frank Hawtin, former chairman, who resigned last October when Mr Leonard Dovey took over and injected his private textile and property dealing companies, coupled with £133,000 of losses from discontinued activities.

The news is that the company is trading profitably, and that its borrowing have been substantially reduced. But against that, a potential shareholder should note that the quality of earnings in textiles and property is often low, reflecting the risks of the business, Mr Dovey holds a 37.8 per cent stake in the group, which gives him effective control.

It is perhaps wiser then to wait until the profits are in the bag rather than simply promised, and the new management has had longer to prove its worth.

Amax

Sharp changes of fortune are natural to mining companies, dependent as they are on commodity price cycles over which they exercise little control.

But Amax, the American natural resource group, has suffered more than most. Net earnings swung from a record \$470m in 1980 to a \$390m (£248m) loss last year. In the first quarter of this year the net loss was \$49m.

Nevertheless, the company is spreading the message that the tide has turned: Mr Pierre Gousseland, Amax's chairman and president, argued in London yesterday that cash flow had been positive for two successive quarters, that metal prices were picking up, that industrial demand was rising and inventory rebuilding on the way.

Mr Gousseland was even optimistic about the specialist metal molybdenum. As the world's biggest producer Amax has carried the brunt of the slump.

All three of its main molybdenum mines – Climax and Henderson in Colorado and Kitsault on British Columbia – are closed.

At the present molybdenum price of about \$4 a pound, however, these mines are roughly covering their costs and Mr Gousseland suggested that they might reopen next year.

Savage cuts in expenditure – capital outlays are to be reduced again this year – and asset disposals have stabilized the financial position and eased the pressure from the banks.

Amax, however, is in the wrong markets to take early advantage of an economic recovery.

Demand for molybdenum, nickel and tungsten, Amax's most profitable metal business in better times, comes later in the cycle. Like base metals which go into consumer products, these specialist metals are used by process plant and investment goods industries.

Even if the recovery does continue, therefore, Amax will not see the benefits until the fourth quarter at the earliest.

Shareholders who received only a 5 cent dividend in the last quarter of last year should not expect their luck to change quickly.

WALL STREET

SEC faces inquiry on Ashland Oil

Washington (NYT) – The Securities and Exchange Commission, under Congressional criticism for its enforcement activities, now faces an inquiry into its failure to follow up charges of questionable payments by Ashland Oil to government officials of Oman, according to Congressional sources.

In 1981, questions were raised within Ashland and the commission about company deals in the previous year worth millons of dollars, with government officials of Oman as part of a company oil-purchase deal, Ashland officials say.

A Congressional subcommittee is trying to determine, among other things, why the commission has yet to obtain any documents from Ashland, even though the commission was first told two years ago that the company may have improperly paid Omani officials as part of the oil deal, the sources add.

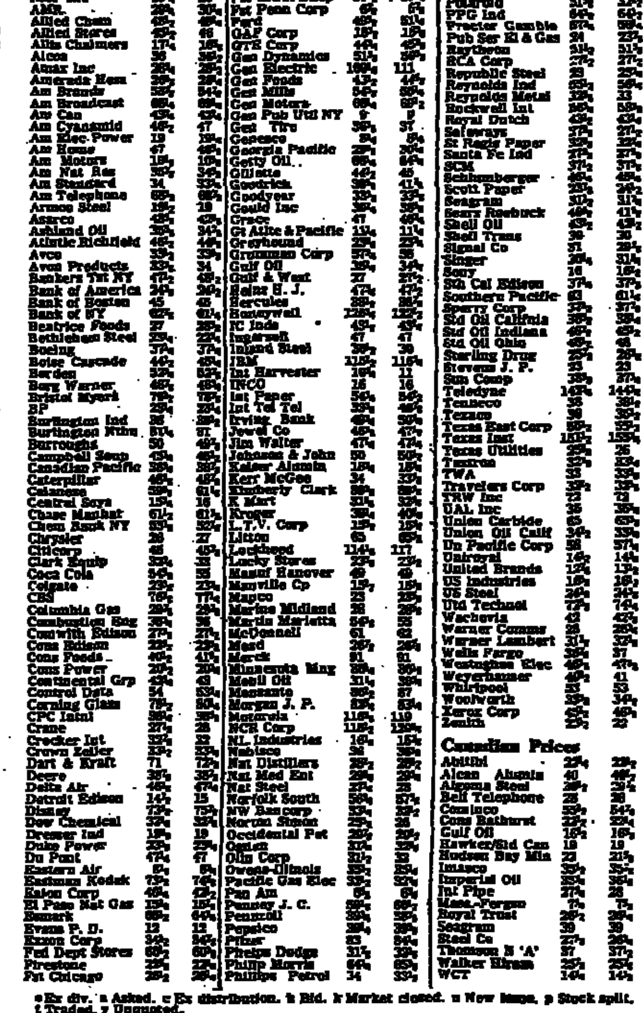
Ashland, based in Kentucky, has long been one of the nation's leading independent oil refiners. In the late 1970s, the company sold most of its domestic oil production and exploration interests, leaving it vulnerable to the tightening international crude oil market in 1979 and 1980.

The commission's officials have demanded the agency's enforcement record in general, maintaining that pursuit of corporate misconduct cases is not a priority. However, a spokesman said that a matter of policy the commisssion does not comment on continuing investigations.

Ashland Oil, in a prepared statement in response to questions, said an outside law firm, had been retained in 1981 after internal concerns were raised that certain improprieties may have occurred with respect to purchases of crude oil in 1980 from the Government of Oman.

The law firm told the company's directors that United States law had not been violated and that the company had no obligation to disclose the investigation or its results, the statement added.

Ashland also said it was cooperating with what it called an imformal review of the matter by the commission.



• Ex div. a Asked. c Ex distribution. h Bid. k Market closed. n New issue. p Stock split. t Traded. y Unquoted.

Lloyds and Scottish rallies

By Peter Wilson-Smith
Banking Correspondent

Lloyds & Scottish
Half-year to 31.3.83.
Pretax profit £10.6m (£6.5m)
Stated earnings 5.15p (3.56p)
Net interim dividend 1p (1.87p)
Dividend payable 8.7.83

Lloyds and Scottish, the finance house controlled by Lloyds Bank and in which Royal Bank of Scotland has a large minority stake, staged a partial recovery in profits in the six months to March 31. Profits before tax increased to £10.6m, compared with £6.5m in the very depressed first half of 1981-82.

However, profits were still well below the £12.8m of the first half of 1980-81 and, after tax and minority interests, the recovery is less impressive. The tax charge was £1.4m higher at £3.4m and minority interests soared from £187,000 to £1.06m, leaving attributable profits up from £4.2m to £6.1m.

The group has also had to provide for expected losses on closures and disposals of a subsidiary and this has led to a £3.03m extraordinary debit.

Lloyds and Scottish said that the better performance was due to a more boyuant market and the lower cost of funds.

In January, after announcing a sharp downturn in annual profits from £29.2m to £10.7m, Lloyds and Scottish raised £71.3m from shareholders with a rights issue.

The interim dividend has been reduced from 1.87p to 1p. Last year's final dividend was cut by 30 per cent to 3.87p.

Hotels and canned beer lift Vaux

By Jonathan Clare

Vaux Breweries
Half-year to 19.3.83
Pretax profit £4.2m (£3.5m)
Turnover £48.4m (£42.2m)
Net interim/dividend 3.025p (2.75p)
Share price 235p, down 8p

Slack sales of draught beer and the effects of the Channel 4 dispute which has hit Tyne Tees Television where Vaux Breweries has a large stake will depress profits of the Sunderland-based company in the second half. But the first six months saw Vaux profits increase from £3.5m to 14.2m helped by canned beer and the hotel division which continues to underpin the business.

However, there should be further benefits from the new canning plant

The results include 24 weeks of trading from the London International Hotel against just two weeks last time and 20 weeks profits from Sheffield Refreshment Houses. Finance charges have increased from £257,000 to £510,000.

More tourists should help boost the hotels. Sales of property should also bring in about £500,000, similar to last year. Profits of about £11.5m are possible this year

Sharp fall at Bank of Ireland

By Our Banking Correspondent

The Bank of Ireland reported a sharp drop in full-year profits from Ir£62.6m to Ir£48.9m before tax in the year to March 31. Earnings per share declined from 82.9p to 66.2p but the group is paying a second interim dividend of 3.5p and additional dividend of 10.5p out of undistributed profits leaving the total for the year unchanged at 22p.

To bring issued capital more in line with capital employed the bank is proposing to use Ir£21.8m of reserves for a scrip issue on the basis of Ir£1 of capital stock for each Ir£2 of capital stock.

On a current cost basis profits were down from Ir£22.8m to Ir£15.2m.

In the first half of the year the bank reported a sharp rise in bad debt provisions but said it expected that the problems in the first half would prove to have been exceptional.

COMPANY NEWS IN BRIEF

Warner Estates Holdings
Half year to31.3.83.
Pretax profit, £1,215,000 (£991,000).
Stated earnings, 5.79p (4.28p).
Turnover, £4,402,000 (£3,518,000).
Net interim dividend, 4p (3.5p).
Dividend payable July 4

JSD Computer Group
Year to 1982.
Pretax profit, £392,000.
Stated earnings, 3.3p.
Turnover, £4,635,000.
Dividend payable June 13.

Porter Chadburn
Year to 6.1.83.
Pretax loss, £545,460 (£180,789 loss).
Stated loss, 17.19p (5.19p).
Turnover, £13.561m (£13.652m).
Net final dividend, 0.35p(same).
Dividend payable July 4.

Hartons Group
Year 1982.
Pretax profit £267,000 (£37,000).
Stated earnings 0.71p (0.16p).
Turnover, £4,897,000 (£4,314,000).
Net final dividend, (0.175p (nil).
Dividend payable July 1

Francis Panker
Year to 31.12.82.
Pretax profit, £784,000 (£326,000).
Stated earnings, 2.46p(0.94p).
Turnover, £22,244,000(£18.768,000).
Net final dividend, 0.7p, mkg1.05p(0.7p).

Bestwood
Year 1982.
Pretax profit, £219,661 (£185,988).
Stated earnings, 11.32p(7.55).
Turnover, £839,086(£805,795).
Net final dividend, 6.5p (5.5p).

Holyrood Rubber
Year 1982
Pretax profit, £45,000 (£113,000).
Stated earnings, 42.12p (97.14p).
Turnover, £483,000 (£501,000).
Net final dividend, 20p, mkg 30p (45p).

Border and Southern
Half Year to 31.3.83.
Pretax profit, £2.585m (£2.633m).

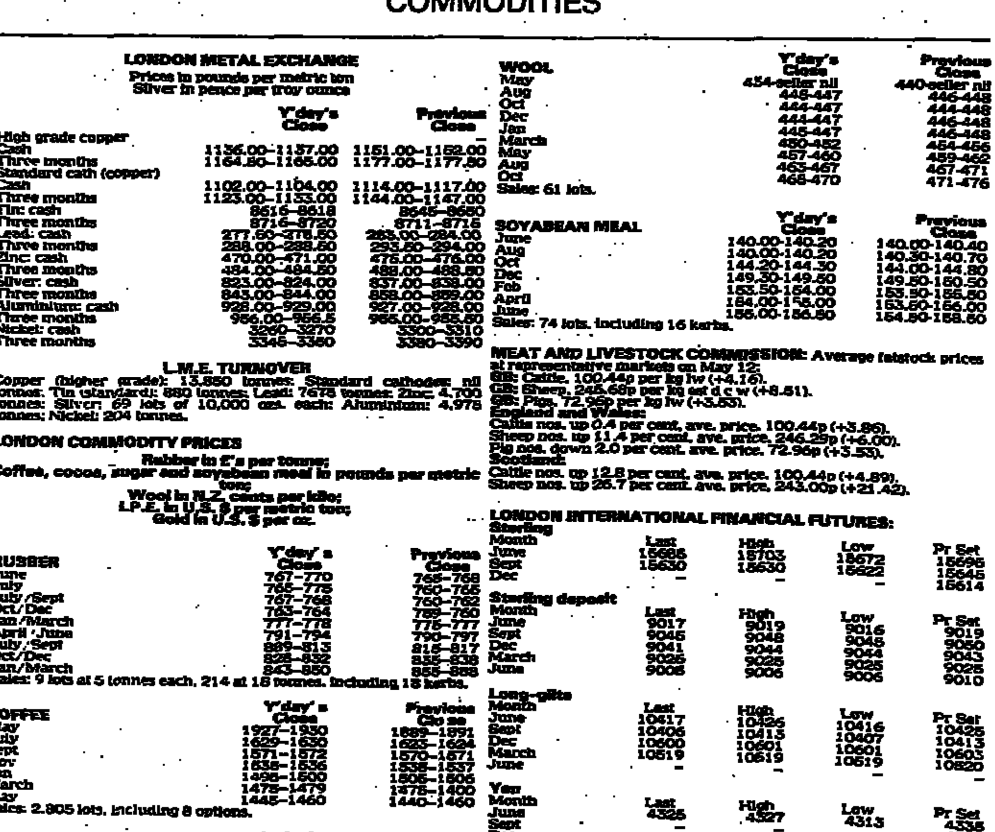
Dencora
Year 1982.
Pretax profit, £404,000 (£271,000).
Stated earnings, 3.6p (1.8p).
Turnover, £3,836,000(£3,244,000).
Net final dividend, none.

Minty
Half-year to 29.1.83.
Pretax loss, £21,000 (profit £107,000).
Stated earnings, 8.29p (17.54p).
Turnover, £3,422,000 (3,460,000).
Net final/dividend, 2p, mkg 4p (7.5p).
Dividend payable July 15.

Holt Hoyd International
Year to 26.2.83.
Pretax profit £2,061,000(£3,070,000).
Stated earnings 1.1p(5.6p).
Net final dividend 1.67p, mkg 3.17p (same).
Dividend payable July 29

Kuala Selangor Rubber
Year to 1982.
Pretax profit £334,000 (£295,000).
Stated earnings 20.02p (18.36p).
Turnover, £749,000 (£657,000).
Net final dividend 9p, mkg 13.5p

COMMODITIES



LONDON METAL EXCHANGE
Prices in pounds per metric ton
Silver in pence per troy ounce

	Y'day's Close	Previous Close
High grade copper		
Cash	1136.00–1137.00	1151.00–1152.00
Three months	1164.50–1165.00	1177.00–1177.50
Standard cath (copper)		
Cash	1102.00–1104.00	1114.00–1117.00
Three months	1123.00–1153.00	1144.00–1147.00
Tin: cash	8616–8618	8645–8650
Three months	8716–8720	8711–8715
Lead: cash	277.50–278.50	283.00–284.00
Three months	288.00–288.50	293.50–294.00
Zinc: cash	470.00–471.00	475.00–476.00
Three months	484.00–484.50	488.00–488.50
Silver: cash	823.00–824.00	837.00–838.00
Three months	843.00–844.00	858.00–859.00
Aluminium: cash	928.00–929.00	927.00–928.00
Three months	956.00–956.5	965.00–985.50
Nickel: cash	3260–3270	3300–3310
Three months	3345–3360	3380–3390

L.M.E. TURNOVER
Copper (higher grade): 13,850 tonnes: Standard cathodes: nil tonnes: Tin (standard): 880 tonnes: Lead: 7675 tonnes: Zinc: 4,700 tonnes: Silver: 69 lots of 10,000 ozs. each: Aluminium: 4,975 tonnes; Nickel: 204 tonnes.

LONDON COMMODITY PRICES
Rubber in £'s per tonne;
Coffee, cocoa, sugar and soyabean meal in pounds per metric ton;
Wool in N.Z. cents per kilo;
L.P.E. in U.S. $ per metric ton;
Gold in U.S. $ per oz.

RUBBER	Y'day's Close	Previous Close
June	767–770	765–768
July	765–775	760–765
July/Sept	767–768	760–762
Oct/Dec	763–764	759–760
Jan/March	777–778	775–777
April/June	791–794	790–797
July/Sept	809–813	815–817
Oct/Dec	828–832	835–838
Jan/March	843–850	855–858

Sales: 9 lots at 5 tonnes each, 214 at 15 tonnes, including 15 kerbs.

COFFEE	Y'day's Close	Previous Close
May	1927–1930	1889–1891
July	1629–1630	1625–1624
Sept	1571–1572	1570–1571
Nov	1535–1536	1535–1537
Jan	1498–1500	1505–1506
March	1475–1479	1475–1400
May	1445–1460	1440–1460

Sales: 2,805 lots, including 8 options.

COCOA	Y'day's Close	Previous Close
May	1260–1261	1252–1260
July	1294–1296	1293–1296
Sept	1307–1308	1301–1302
Dec	1323–1324	1318–1319
March	1337–1338	1334–1336
May	1350–1354	1348–1350
July	1368–1369	1349–1370

Sales: 1523 lots. ICCO prices (daily (May 11). 88.66c: indicator price (May 12). 5-day average, 89.09c. (U.S. cents per lb).

SUGAR	Y'day's Close	Previous Close
Aug	160.50-160.75	143.50-143.75
Oct	160.25-160.50	151.90-152.25
Dec	166.25-166.50	157.95-158.00
March	173.50-174.50	165.10-165.50
May	177.50-178.50	169.00-169.50

Sales. 8,733 lots.

WOOL	Y'day's Close	Previous Close
May	454-seller nil	440-seller nil
Aug	445-447	446-448
Oct	444-447	444-448
Dec	444-447	446-448
Jan	445-447	446-448
March	450-452	454-456
May	457-460	459-462
Aug	465-467	467-471
Oct	468-470	471-476

Sales: 61 lots.

SOYABEAN MEAL	Y'day's Close	Previous Close
June	140.00-140.20	140.00-140.40
Aug	140.00-140.20	140.30-140.70
Oct	144.20-144.30	144.00-144.80
Dec	149.30-149.50	149.50-150.50
Feb	153.50-154.00	153.50-155.50
April	154.00-155.00	153.50-156.00
June	156.00-156.50	154.50-158.50

Sales: 74 lots, including 16 kerbs.

MEAT AND LIVESTOCK COMMISSION: Average fatstock prices at representative markets on May 12:
GB: Cattle, 100.44p per kg lw (+4.16).
GB: Sheep, 245.68p per kg est d c w (+8.51).
GB: Pigs, 72.96p per kg lw (+3.53).
England and Wales:
Cattle nos. up 0.4 per cent, ave. price, 100.44p (+3.86).
Sheep nos. up 11.4 per cent, ave. price, 246.29p (+6.00).
Pig nos. down 2.0 per cent, ave. price, 72.96p (+3.53).
Scotland:
Cattle nos. up 12.8 per cent, ave. price, 100.44p (+4.89).
Sheep nos. up 26.7 per cent, ave. price, 243.00p (+21.42).

LONDON INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL FUTURES:

Sterling Month	Last	High	Low	Pr Set
June	15686	15703	15672	15696
Sept	15630	15630	15622	15645
Dec	–	–	–	15614

Sterling deposit Month	Last	High	Low	Pr Set
June	9017	9019	9016	9019
Sept	9045	9048	9045	9050
Dec	9041	9044	9044	9043
March	9025	9025	9025	9025
June	9006	9006	9005	9010

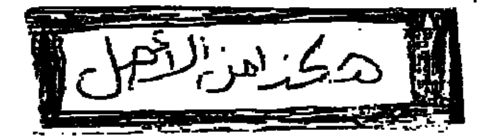
Long-gilts Month	Last	High	Low	Pr Set
June	10417	10426	10416	10425
Sept	10406	10413	10407	10413
Dec	10600	10601	10601	10603
March	10519	10619	10519	10820
June	–	–	–	–

Yen Month	Last	High	Low	Pr Set
June	4325	4327	4313	4335
Sept	–	–	–	4365
Dec	–	–	–	–

D-mark Month	Last	High	Low	Pr Set
June	4110	4113	4102	4110
Sept	4150	4150	4150	4150
Dec	–	–	–	–

Eurodollar Month	Last	High	Low	Pr Set
June	9135	9142	9135	9144
Sept	9118	9125	9118	9129
Dec	9091	9095	9093	9103
March	9069	9073	9070	9082
June	9048	9048	9048	9050

Swiss franc Month	Last	High	Low	Pr Set
June	4960	4960	4932	4932
Sept	5024	5024	5024	4996
Dec	–	–	–	–



APPOINTMENTS

Keey to head Minet Brokers

The chairman of a proposed company, Minet Insurance Brokers, will be Mr C. W. Keey, who will in addition continue in his role as deputy chairman and chief executive of Minet Holdings (Pty), South Africa. Mr R. E. Stedman will be the deputy chairman of the new company. Mr Keey and Mr Stedman are both directors of Minet Holdings plc.

Professor Michael S. Scott Morton has been appointed a non-executive board member of ICL from June 7.

Mr Clive F. Williams has become managing director of Alexander & Alexander, the new UK broking operation which incorporates the retail divisions of Alexander Howden Insurance Brokers. He has resigned from the London Life Association.

Mr D. Meinertzhagen has been re-elected chairman and **Mr M. H. McAlpine** and **Sir John Cuckney** have been re-elected deputy chairmen of Royal Insurance.

Mr Graham Leeke has been appointed managing director of the engineering division of Valor. He fills the vacancy created by the departure of **Mr Bob Ing**.

Mr Luke Meinertzhagen has been made a director and deputy chairman of Moorgate Investment Trust.

Mr David Alderson has been appointed manager at National Westminster Bank's Hongkong branch. He succeeds **Mr Peter Phelan** who will be taking up a new appointment in Paris on completion of his tour of duty.

Mr John Bridle, Mr Jose Castellvi and **Mr Tim Smart** have been made directors of William Grant and Sons Distillers.

Mr David Jude has become deputy treasurer of National Westminster Bank's domestic banking division. He succeeds **Mr John Leopold** who becomes treasurer.

Mr David Hider becomes service director at British Gas headquarters from June 1. He has been director of marketing with South Eastern Gas since 1979.

Mr David Annat has been appointed marketing director of Henry Wigfall & Son. He was previously marketing manager. **Mr Thomas Cole**, previously marketing director, now assumes the position of commercial director.

Caroline Atkinson examines two countries' attempts to avoid financial collapse

Mexico and Brazil at precipice

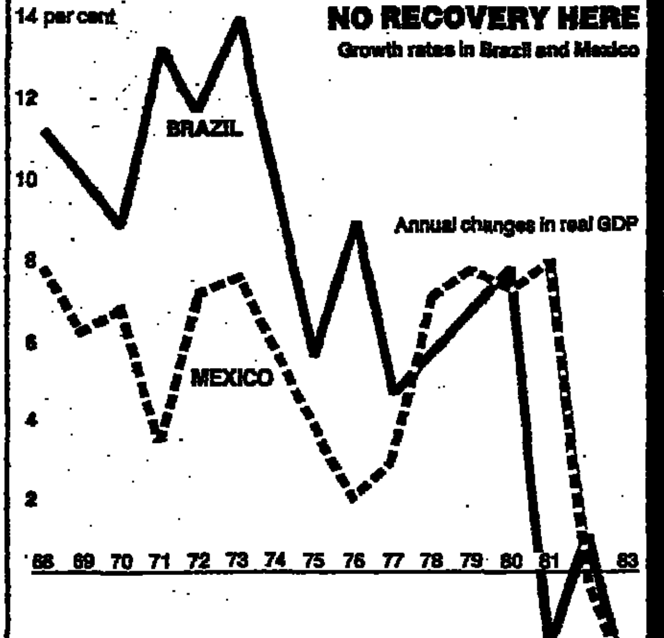
Bankers and international officials are watching anxiously to see if Mexico and Brazil, the *world's two biggest borrowers*, can make it through the year without tipping into default. Both are still skating close to the edge of bankruptcy and both will probably need more money in the coming months.

Most experts believe that the two countries will avoid financial collapse. But their attempts to do so are already having a drastic effect at home as they cut imports, try to raise exports and squeeze their domestic economies.

As these and other developing countries are pushed by the *debt crisis into strict austerity* programmes at home, the rest of the world is likely to feel some of the effects. The United States suffered a sharp drop in exports to Mexico last year as bankers stopped wanting to lend and Mexico was unable to go on buying without new loans.

White House officials estimate that a reduction in sales to the Third World, as a result of the debt crisis, could cut US growth by 1 percentage point this year.

The extra unemployment that this will cause is an *unwelcome problem for administration officials*. But it pales beside the cost for the borrowing counties themselves of trying to restore their financial respectability.



Jobless figures for developing countries such as Mexico and Brazil, are a poor guide, even *when they are available, to* what, in industrialized counties, is known as "unemployment". In Brazil there is no unemployment benefit and in Mexico almost none, so that few people can afford not to work altogether.

In both countries, a factory worker made redundant is likely to search for some marginal employment, such as selling lottery tickets, rather than stay without a job at all. Many try to go back to the land. But there are now few real job opportunities in the rural areas either, and poverty is rife there.

In both Mexico and Brazil, there has to be a steady increase in the number of jobs merely to absorb the rapidly growing labour force. Instead, the number of industrial jobs has been shrinking. In Sao Paulo, which accounts for more than 40 per cent of total industrial output in Brazil, manufacturing employment has plunged by more than 20 per cent since its peak at the end of 1980.

There are no good figures for Mexican unemployment, but declining output last year and a deeper drop expected this year suggest that job opportunities are shrinking fast.

People sell lottery tickets rather than stay jobless

Mexico, it is generally agreed, went on a spending spree after the discovery, in the middle of the 1970s, of huge oil reserves that could not last. The oil boom enabled the country to move out of its last recession and drop the restrictive policies it had earlier been forced to adopt when it borrowed money from the International Monetary Fund.

On the strength of oil, it borrowed heavily from willing international bankers and embarked an a large development and industrialization programme that put its balance of payments heavily into the red.

A weakening oil market, high US interest rates and deepening world recession forced the unwilling government of Sen José López Portillo to give up its dream of rapid growth and *development*. Once foreign bankers stopped wanting to lend to Mexico last year, growth slumped. Instead of the 8 per cent annual rate of growth aimed at by Señor López Portillo, the economy stopped expanding altogether. Private investment plunged by 15 per cent.

Government spending continued to climb for a while last year after the collapse of the private economy. But by the second half of the year, real government spending began to fall, with state investment bearing the brunt. If Mexico is to hold to the strict targets for spending and borrowing that it has promised the IMF, in exchange for a three-year credit and the agency's seal of approval, the public sector will shrink further.

The IMF asked for a near halving of the budget deficit in relation to gross domestic product this year – from 16.5 per cent in 1982 to 8.5 per cent and for a further reduction in 1984.

On the bright side, the IMF has told commercial bankers that Mexico is making good progress *in meeting its policy* targets. But to a large extent this success, particularly in turning the trade deficit into a small surplus last year, is simply a mirror of how weak the economy is.

The deep recession and the unwillingness of private industry to invest have cut imports dramatically and weakened the demand for foreign exchange.

The new government of Señor Miguel de la Madrid which took office in December says that it is determined to hold to the IMF–agreed programme. But ministers recently warned a high level delegation of US officials in Mexico City, including Mr George Shultz, the Secretary of State, and Mr Donald Regan, the Treasury Secretary, that the social and political costs of reining in the economy could be considerable.

Private consumption has held up surprisingly well, but as the recession continues, and government subsidies are lifted on a wide range of products, from tortillas to petrol, this is unlikely to last.

Mexican officials want the Americans to make it easier for them to sell their exports in the US. But although US officials are constantly aware that hard times across the border are likely to swell the numbers of unwanted illegal immigrants into the US, they are also more sensitive to the demands of their own workers for protection. Mr Regan predicted after the meetings that the Mexican economy would continue to decline for some months this year, although he held out the hope that the US recovery now underway could feed through to Mexico by the end of the year.

Recession in both countries seems certain to continue

The pattern of the Brazilian recession is similar to that in Mexico, with investment down sharply but consumption not yet too depressed. However, the Brazilian recession started earlier, as the country had no oil to shield it from the slow-down in the world economy.

After bankers threatened to stop lending in late 1980, the military government brought in austerity measures to slow the economy and to reassure its creditors and started to pay more *for the money it wanted to* borrow. For a while this worked, but after the Mexican financial crisis last summer, bankers stopped lending to Brazil too, forcing the country to the IMF for help.

Brazil has now agreed to another round of austerity measures, which economists believe will cut output by as much as 3 per cent to 4 per cent this year.

Cuts in government spending, advised by the IMF, have so far fallen predominantly on investment, with capital goods production and construction down sharply. Retail sales remain ralatively bouyant but, as in Mexico, rising unemployment and falling wages are *expected to harm consumption*

In Brazil, as in Mexico, officials look to the U.S. economy to pull them out of trouble.

Brazil's was a success story in the 1970s, despite the blow to its economy from the oil-price increases of 1973 and 1979. Oil *imports account for about half* of the country's total import bill so that, unlike Mexico, Brazil has been helped by the recent decline in prices.

This will not be nearly enough, however, to offset the effects on growth of he drying-up of the foreign credit. Brazil *built up its economy on loans* from overseas, borrowing to improve its industrial sector, to develop its huge natural resources and, more recently, to build alternative energy sources.

The money seems to have been better spent than the foreign cash that went into Mexico, and Brazil's long-term prospects as an industrializing and exporting country look better than Mexico's.

But the prospects for expansion are dismal. The trade targets agreed with the IMF were extremely ambitious – the country is aiming for a $6bn trade surplus this year – and will be met only if domestic demand and imports are held down tightly. Although the Government is doing less well on the other IMF targets for spending and borrowing, officials still say they intend to meet them this year.

Neither Brazil nor Mexico appears on the verge of revolution – one left-wing economist in Rio said that the unemployed are no danger to the Government because they have no power. But the depth of the recession in both countries is unprecedented for the post-war period.

Industrial notebook

Oil figures and the art of the possible

Statistics, like politics, are very much the art of the possible. Nowhere has this been more evident than with the recent ringing declarations by government energy ministers that we are on the verge of a new boom in North Sea development activity, thanks largely – so they claim – to the *oil taxation concessions in the* last Budget.

Mr Nigel Lawson, the Energy Secretary, and his oil minister, Mr Hamish Gray, have been telling all and sundry since the Budget that they expect development approvals for new fields to come through over the next two years at the impressive rate of one every six to eight weeks.

This claim, it is no secret, has been greeted with some amusement by the oil industry, which simply does not believe it, and by not a little embarrassment by the Government's own officials, who (to put it diplomatically) would probably not be prepared to bet their index-linked pensions on the prediction coming true.

It is noticeable that the first time Mr Lawson made this remark it was put out by the Conservative Central Office rather than with the imprimature of the Department of Energy. By Monday this week, however, he was telling MPs that it was an official "best estimate" by the department.

There is some irony too in being asked to swallow such bullish remarks from a minister who not only consistently argued while at the Treasury that North Sea taxes were too low but who also frequently asserts that making forecasts in the energy business is as hazardous as it is fruitless. Such is politics, of course.

But is the forecast boom actually going to materialize? The concensus appears to be yes – at least up to a point. Mr Lawson's figures have not just been plucked from thin air. The Government has identified 17 fields with which it has had preliminary or well *advanced discussions* about development with other companies.

If you assume, as Mr Lawson does, that they will all come to fruition over the next two years, that works out neatly (allowing for public holidays anyway) at the rate of one every six weeks.

The figure itself is fairly meaningless. It smacks just a little of Mr Healey's famous election-time boast that inflation was running "at the rate of" eight per cent. It is certainly not the whole answer. The new fields will all be smaller than the ones that have gone before. Some have *been on the cards for some* time, and would have been developed anyway. Others are gas fields, which do not benefit from the tax changes and owe little if anything to the Government's breaking of the British Gas Corporation monopoly over gas supplies.

Equally, companies and Whitehall officials are sceptical on how quickly the development approvals will in fact materialize, given the continuing uncertainty over oil prices and the delays that have been experienced in the past. And nobody, including the ministers, claims that the first orders from these new fields will come to the rescue of the struggling platform and module construction yards for at least a year, and probably longer.

Nevertheless, without donning Mr Lawson's rose-tinted spectacles, it is perfectly possible to be optimistic about the future of the North Sea and our ability to retain long term self-sufficiency in oil.

Labour's willingness to let the oil tax changes through this week suggests that the necessary fiscal stimulus to new developments will survive any electoral outcome.

The North Sea is still very productive. Oil is being discovered with great frequency, albeit in smaller economically marginal quantities. The Government deserves the cre*dit for stepping up the rate of* licensing and exploration drilling, which must be the basis of any sensible depletion policy.

The only thing that sticks in the craw of the industry is being asked to be grateful for the tax changes that should, by universal consent, have been made *12 to 18 months* ago. Having said that, the industry will almost certainly prefer another dose of Mr Lawson to the threatened return, under Labour, of an interventionist department and State oil company.

Jonathan Davis

Authorized Units & Insurance Funds

1982/83 High Bid	Low Offer	Trust	Bid	Offer	Yield
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

FOOTBALL

Ferguson's clan show world the Real McCoy

By Stuart Jones, Football Correspondent

Alfredo di Stefano, *the incomparable* leader of an incomparable Real Madrid in the fabled fifties, steered his men to the Ullevi Stadium in Gothenburg on a rain-ravaged Wednesday night and, in an arena whose rigging curves with the grace of a mighty ocean wave, saw his flagship slowly submerge – scuttled by the pocket battleship Aberdeen.

In deservedly winning the European Cup-Winners' Cup the northern Scots inscribed their name indelibly in Scottish football annals. Only the old dreadnoughts, Celtic and Rangers, had triumphed on the Continent before. With Alex Ferguson at their helm (family motto: "Forget yesterday, tomorrow we'll conquer the world") Aberdeen can look forward to writing a few more radiant pages. There is already a roll of honour that will not have escaped the eye of the Scotland manager, Jock Stein, who was in Wednesday's soaked audience.

Stein has recognized the ability of five of the Ferguson clan so far. Four of them, if anything, exceeded expectations. Leighton, with a crucial save from Santillana's ferocious volley near the end; Miller, the captain and the epitome of composure; Strachan, always a danger; and Weir, the fleet-footed winger – all played influential parts.

The other, McLeish, did so for a different reason. With an ill-advised back pass and a moment's hesitation, he allowed Santillana to produce Real's only genuine threat. The first terror led to Juanito equalizing with a penalty and the second, but for Leighton, would have been as costly.

Stein has selected five of Aberdeen's youngsters in Scotland's under-21 side and the four who played strengthened their senior claims as well. None more so than Black, who "heads better than Yosser Hughes", as one banner read. He scored and might have added another with in the opening seven minutes and went on the outmanoeuvre experienced international defenders as though they were aquaplaning on the watery surface.

Hewitt took the most dramatic role and completed a remarkable personal record as a substitute. He did not start in any of Aberdeen's 11 ties yet finished with five goals, second only to McGhee, and they included the winner in both the quarter-final against Bayern Munich and the final. His colleagues are thinking of giving him the soubriquet "Roy".

Stielike, in contrast, continued a miserable run. Since 1977 he has appeared in four finals, with Borussia Mönchengladbach, Real and West Germany, and walked away with four losers' medals. A vivid picture of dejection, he left the pitch behind his Spanish colleagues, no doubt pondering on his future.

Yesterday Stielike, who also cast doubts on the efficiency of Real's doctors that treated his thigh injury, was involved in discussions about his contract. He wants to be extended for four years and the club have offered him half that. Ferguson admitted that Stielike "caused us the most problems until he tired in the second half."

Otherwise, there was once again a Real disappointment for which Aberdeen should take most but not all the credit. To compare their recent teams, including the one that was destroyed by Keegan and Hamburg in the European Cup semi-final two years ago, with the days od di Stefano is as relevant as judging the present Hungarians with the old Magyars. They are similar only in name.

Real's chance of competing in next season's European Cup has gone but they could yet qualify for the Cup-Winners' Cup. Even if Aberdeen fail to become champions and to retain the Scottish Cup in eight days, they are assured of entering next year's competition as the holders. No one, curiously enough, has yet succeeded in defending it.

Should Aberdeen reach the final again Gothenburg will be eager to stage it. The Swedes were unanimous in their praise of the exemplary behaviour of Aberdeen's supporters, some of whom travelled in fishing boats and slept next to the stadium walls in cardboard boxes. Nils Klintenberg, the police commander, said: "There were no problems. We were pleased to have them here."

Dick Donald, Aberdeen's chairman, was told by Uefa's observer that "they were a credit to the game". Although five were arrested for being "so drunk as to be incapable of looking after themselves," they set an example that Englishmen should follow. Sadly, the excitement of the first goals proved too much for one 23-year-old, who collapsed and died.

Aberdeen's supporters were boisterous – that is indeniable – and they kept many a local inhabitant awake until "the wee small hours" on Wednesday night, but they did so with humour. "Never mind the submarine, Sweden – the Red Army is here," another banner proclaimed. The Scottish Armada came *and saw their heroes conquer* proudly and peacefully. All deserve congratulations.

Foster takes the FA to court

Steve Foster, the captain of Brighton and Hove Albion, is to appeal to a High Court judge against his suspension by the Football Association. At the moment he is banned from playing in the FA Cup Final against Manchester United on May 21.

High Court judge Mr Justice Vinelott, sitting in London, yesterday gave 24-year-old Foster leave to serve the proceedings on the FA for a hearing next Monday. This followed confirmation by the FA that Brighton's appeal against Foster's suspension had been rejected.

Foster's counsel, Mr Daniel Serota, had told the judge that the matter was of considerable urgency. Foster is claiming that his suspension is contrary to FA rules. "Neither he nor his club has been permitted to make any representations, although the rule seem to permit an oral hearing in a case of alleged misconduct," his counsel said.

The Football Association, not represented in court yesterday will have the opportunity to put their case at the full hearing on Monday.

Foster, and England player, was cautioned for dissent during the match with *Nottingham County* two weeks ago. This offence gave him an accumulated 31 penalty points which led to a two-match ban being imposed on him.

After the FA's formal rejection of Brighton's appeal, a spokesman said: "An approach was made, but was rejected. Foster cannot play in the Cup Final." He added that there *had been no personal hearings on* cautions or sending off for eight years.

Just the ticket

England's supporters were given a chance yesterday to buy tickets for next month's biennial Wembley battle against Scotland.

But Scottish followers thinking of applying for the FA's ticket leftovers need not bother – unless they pst their applications from addresses south of the border.

The Scots have already snapped up their 15,000 allocation and the FA have made it clear they do not want them to have any more. "A limited number of tickets for the match have been made available to the general public," an FA spokesman said. "They are available from the Wembley box office, but any applications with a Scottish postmark will not be considered."

Tickets for the "auld enemy" encounter are normally snapped up by county associations, but the seitch to a midweek date – Wednesday June 1 – could mean Wembley operating below full capacity.

The Scots were officially banned *from the last Wembley meeting, but* thousands still managed to buy tickets.

Stein and Moss wait

The injured Luton players, Brian Stein and David Moss, could be thrust into tomorrow's crucial relegation match at Maine Road against Manchester City. Their manager, David Pleat, is considering calling on the two forwards who were originally ruled out for the season.

Stein, the leading scorer, has missed half the season with a foot *injury but is ready to answer the* survival call. It would be his first match for three months and Pleat admitted: "I would be a bit of a gamble to bring Brian in." But Pleat, whose side must win at Maine Road to stay up, added: "Every player on our books is keen to play in this game and I'll take more time to decide on team selection."

Moss, a winger, missed Monday's defeat by Manchester United because of a rib-muscle injury. He says: "At the start of the week I was told I had no chance of playing at City, but I'm not taking that verdict without a fight. I'm doing everything I can to try to get fit because I want to play at Maine Road."

The Luton defender, Money, is under treatment for a bruised foot, but said: "I'll make it." City have Kinsey, a striker, available after injury, and their manager, Benson, must decide whether to change the side that won at Brighton last Saturday.

Manchester United, needing a point to clinch the runners-up spot, will be without Robson and Moran, who have ankle injuries, Cunningham, with a damaged hamstring, and McQueen, suspended for the match against Notts County. That gives the Welsh Under-21 striker, Davies, a chance to stake an FA Cup final claim. Webley opponents, Brighton, are without suspended Foster and Wamsey at Norwich. O'Reagan, aged 18, makes his debut and he, too, could nudge his way *into the final reckoning.*

Wales keep England

Mike England, the Wales manager has accepted a new three-year contract. The Welsh Council agreed to retain England and give him the chance of taking the principality to the 1986 World Cup finals. They just missed qualification for last year's finals in Spain.

England in tough group

England's youngsters will lay the foundations for a bright future of attacking football when they launch their assault on the European youth championship tonight. Although England are in tough first round group and have lost several key players, their preparations have concentrated on a positive approach.

The loss of Robson (Arsenal) and Thompson (Coventry City), through injury, and Newcastle United's refusal to release McDonald, have hampered the coach, Graham Taylor.

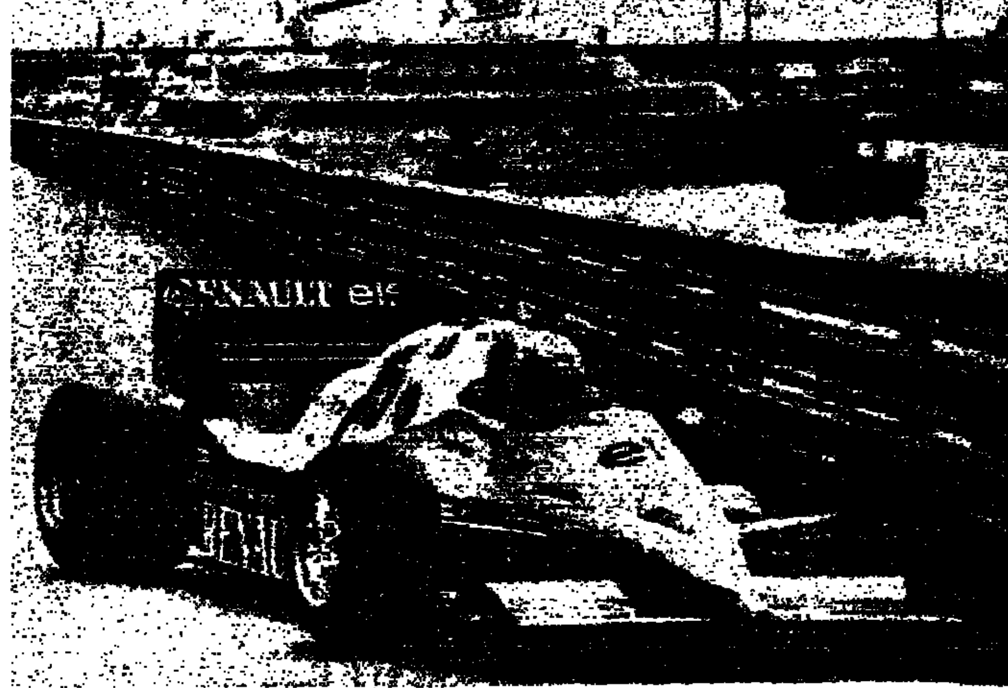
England take on Spain at Stoke in their opening match. Scotland, the *holders, will provide formidable* opposition at Birmingham on Sunday before England meet Russia at Aston Villa on Tuesday.

ENGLAND SQUAD: I Andrews (Leicester City), P Sucking (Coventry City), D Bardsley (Blackpool), G Humphries (Doncaster Rovers), L Sinnott (Walsall), A Spearing (Norwich City), B Venison (Sunderland, captain), D Clarke (Notts County), B Little (Charlton Athletic), S Mills (Sheffield Wednesday), D Norton (Aston Villa), P Atkinson (Sunderland), D Kerslake (QPR), J Morrissey (Everton), I Painter (Stoke City), P Rideout (Swindon Town), A Simmons (Sheffield Wednesday).

Prost and Arnoux lead the turbo-charge in Monaco

Driving force of mortal gods

DAVID MILLER



Monte Carlo banker? Prost of France, takes the lead in yesterday's practice

You begin to understand the strange, quasi-religious overtones of motor racing when, immediately after yesterday's first round of timed practice for Sunday's Monaco Grand Prix, the widow of Gilles Villeneuve, killed a year ago in practice at Zolder, is to be seen giving a trackside interview. It is not only those who die who give their life to the sport.

There is something Machiavellian about the beauty of the tight, twisting, two-mile Monte Carlo course nestling in its cosmopolitan bowl beneath cloud-capped Riviera hills, where the exploding noise of gear changes and the screaming top note of the 200mph turbocharged monsters rebounds like a thunderclap off the harbour walls and the luxurious hotels.

The proximity of ostentatious wealth and mesmerising danger is almost obscene. While the cars hurtle up the hill towards the casino as fast as a jet at take-off, then writhe downhill to the entrance to the tunnel, howl through the chicane and round the harbour rim to the 360-degree bends of the Rascasse corner, all the time pushed to margins of a thousandth of a second, the occupants of the gradiose yachts, gently rocking on their moorings, sip champagne and occasionally stretch amber limbs.

Of Course, the matadors themselves, *les pilotes* as the French call them, are among the wealthiest men in town. As they stroll in flame-proof suits from the big mobile homes in the paddock down to the pits they are greeted like gods every stride of the way. World champion Keke Rosberg flies his own plane, and Villeneuve was said to be the highest paid professional in sport not excluding Borg or the American gridiron footballers. To the outsider it seems to have been an outrageously trivial death at Zolder, going for one last fling for a high place on the starting grid with the sticky-soft practice tyres which increase adhesion and last a mere couple of laps before being thrown away.

Twenty five drivers and 37 spectators and marshals have lost their lives in 32 years of the championships, and brave men continue to grapple with the multi-million-pound jungle of technology which simultaneously races ahead of the game and struggles to keep up with it. A single turbo-charged engine can cost £50,000 and one car may have a dozen such engines to keep it in business.

After yesterday's practice, with tomorrow's round still to come, the Cosworth-powered Marlboro McLarens of John Watson and Niki Lauda are outside the 20 qualifiers, because their Michelin practice tyres, designed to accommodate the huge power of the Brabham-BMW and Alfa turbos, were reaching insufficient temperatures, only 40°C instead of 80°C. But the two men are confident that, if it does not rain tomorrow, they can still get on to the grid and then, with hard racing tyres, demonstrate again their tremendous skill on round-the-houses tracks as they did at Long Beach, coming from 22nd and 23rd start positions respectively to finish first and second. The problem here, of course, is that there is almost *no room to pass.*

The scene in the pits during practice is one of the most bizarre in sport, with a thousand journalists and photographers rubbing shoulders with the mechanics and managers who are working under intense pressure every time a car slides in for attention, adjustment, tyres, advice or even a change of vehicle. Everywhere there are huge piles of liquorice lozenges 10ft high – the tyres. The expense is mind-boggling.

Speech is impossible, the manager communicating with his driver through an intercom plugged into the helmet. Watson, that amiable Irishman driving in his 142nd Grand Prix – the fourth highest total ever – has to get out during the untimed practice while rear springs are changed. The streets have some fearful bumps. Watson stands around eating an unappetising looking cheese sandwich extracted from crumpled silver paper. He appears to have about as much tension as a holiday-maker in a deckchair.

For Derek Warwick (Candy Toleman) it has been a different sort of day. In the eight am pre-qualifying practice he makes the split by a mere 0.364 sec over Venezuelan Johnny Cecotto. Two turbos failed and with less than 10 minutes to spare Warwick jumped into the car of colleague Bruno Giacomelli and got in the vital lap. It is machines, you see, more than men, in the final reckoning, which is an injustice to the men. In the afternoon Warwick pulls up to 10th to become the leading Briton with an improvement of over five seconds at 1min 28.017sec.

The removal of the "skirts" this season has slowed the cars perhaps six seconds – some two seconds slower than last year plus the probable four-second improvement the cars would otherwise have shown. But is does not stop the turbos dominating the day.

The lead changes four times between Alaing Prost (Renault Elf) and Rene Arnoux (Ferrari), with their team colleagues, Eddie Cheever and Patrick Tambay – the man who replaced Villeneuve and winner at Imola last week – taking third and fourth. Only three Cosworths finish in the top 10 – the TAG Williamses of Rosberg (5th) and Jacques Laffite (8th) and Jean-Pierre Janer's Ligier (9th).

As Frank Dernie, aerodynamic designer for Williams, said beforehand: "Monte Carlo is a very difficult circuit indeed to set the car up for. It has some very bad bumps and a lot of slow corners which put good traction and sheer horsepower at a premium. This means that the circuit favours the turbos because they can get off the line smartly and with almost nowhere to pass, there's not much chance of beating them. They can accelerate out of the slow corners and up the hill much better. It's going to be a tremendous problem getting a Cosworth car like ours on to the front row of the grid."

LEADING TIMES: PRACTICE: 1, A Prost (Fr), Renault, 1min 24.84sec; 2, R Arnoux (Fr), Ferrari, 1:25.18; 3, E Cheever (US), Renault, 1:26.28; 4, P Tambay (Fr), Ferrari, 1:26.33; 5, K Rosberg (Fin), Williams, 1:26.31; 6, N Piquet (Br), Brabham, 1:27.27; 7, A de Cesaris (It), Alfa Romeo, 1:27.66; 8, J Laffite (Fr), Williams, 1:27.73; 9, J Jarier (Fr), Ligier, 1:27.91; 10, D Warwick (GB), Toleman, 1:28.12; 11, M Alboreto (It), Tyrrell, 1:28.28; 12, M Surer (Switz), Arrows, 1:28.35; 13, M Baldi (It), Alfa Romeo, 1:28.64; 14, N Mansell (GB), Lotus, 1:28.72; 15, C Serra (Br), Arrows, 1:28.78; 16, M Winkelhock (WG), Ats, 1:28.98; 17, R Patrese (It), Brabham, 1:29.20; 18, R Boesel (Br), Ligier, 1:29.22; 19, E de Angelis (It), Lotus, 1:29.52; 20, D Sullivan (US), Tyrrell, 1:29.53; 21, B Giacomelli (It), Toleman, 1:29.55; 22, N Lauda (Austria), Mclaren, 1:29.90; 23, J Watson (GB), Mclaren, 1:30.28; 24, C Fabi (It), Osella, 1:30.50; 25, P Salazar (Chile), March, 1:31.23; 26, P Ghinzani (It), Toleman, 1:35.57. Eliminated: J Cecotto (Ven), Theodore, 1:33.82; R Guerrero (Col), Theodore, 1:38.39.

Leamington protest against grounds for refusal

By Paul Newman

AP Leamington have appealed against the *Alliance Premier* League's decision to refuse their application for membership. Leamington won the Southern League championship last week, but Kidderminster Harriers, the runners-up, have been promoted to the Alliance, who say that Leamington's ground is not up to the required standards.

The support of the Southern League will be required if Leamington are to proceed with their appeal, which would be heard by the joint liaison committee representing the Alliance, Southern, Northern, Premier and Isthmian Leagues. The Southern League's management committee met yesterday to discuss *the case, but will not announce their* findings until tomorrow, by when both clubs will have learned of their decision.

Leamington, who were relegated to the Southern League at the end of *last season, were founder members* of the Alliance four years ago and recall that no objections were made then about their ground. They also state they have since carried out several improvements. The Alliance say that their club's original ground gradings were carried out by the Football League and that the recent inspection of Leamington's facilities was the first made by their own officials, who decided that the main stand did not meet requirements.

Gateshead, the Northern Premier League champions, have been admitted to the Alliance, but none of the leading Isthmian League clubs want to fill the third available promotion place. Only the bottom two Alliance clubs, Stafford Rangers and Barrow, are therefore relegated, both to the Northern Premier.

Tamworth and Netherfield have left the Northern Premier voluntarily to join the Southern and *Northwest Counties leagues respectively.* Rhyl, runners-up in the Northwest Counties, fill the remaining vacancy in the Northern Premier; Burscough, the champions, did not apply, and the only application from the Northern Counties East League, the Northern Premier's other intended "feeder", was from Spalding United, who will finish outside the top three. The Northern Premier have said they will consider only clubs in the first three places.

● Kettering Town's future in the Alliance League appears secure. Doubts had been raised about their suitability as members after the way in which a new company took over the financially troubled club last year. The Alliance's management committee, however, now say they are satisfied with Kettering's new arrangements and will recommended to the league's annual meeting next month that they remain in membership.

● John Layton, the former Hereford United defender, is the new player manger of Trowbridge Town. Layton, aged 31, who has had managerial experience with Gloucester City, joined Trowbridge two months ago as a player and helped them avoid relegation form the Alliance League. He succeeds Alan Birchenall who resigned because he was unable to devote enough time to the club.

● Peter Feenan, the former manager of Durham City (Northern League), has been appointed manager of Brandon United (Wearside League) in succession to Bob Morton.

TENNIS

Taroczy is smarter than Lendl

From Rex Bellamy, Tennis Correspondent, Hamburg

Ivan Lendl, who had been seeded to win the men's singles in the German championships, was beaten 6-2, 4-6, 6-1 by Balazs Taroczy here yesterday. When Taroczy was 4-3 up in the second set, the match was *interrupted by rain for* four hours and 22 minutes. Then Lendl won the second set at the cost of only two more points, but he was never in the match again.

Taroczy won his first three matches with Lendl, then a teenager, but took only one set from their next eight matches and, for all his skill and experience, was not favoured *to win yesterday. But* the affable Hungarian was smarter than Lendl, and more consistent too. As is always the case when there is not much depth of confidence in him, Lendl missed too many first services and forehands. He did himself justice only at the beginning and end of the second set.

Mats Wilander, aged 18, but already the reigning monarch of clay-court tennis, has won at least £3,926 by playing five sets to reach the last eight. He had a bye in the first round and then beat Manuel Orantes and Claudio Panatta. Yesterday there was a pleasing contrast between the rough-hewn methods of the inscrutable Swede and the flowing elegance of Panatta, whose nature insists that life should be lived – and tennis played – with an Italian respect for beauty in all its forms. Wilander won 6-2, 6-2.

This tournament has provided another example of the way in which justice is too often sacrificed *to expediency* in men's tennis these days. The singles draw was restricted to 56 and the eight byes were granted to the leading seeds. In other words, they were protected not only from each other but, for one round, from everbody else.

This is a new system. Most of the players are angry about it, and have reason to be. It has been introduced *to placate a few leading players,* their business managers, and some misguided tournament directors.

The system elicited some sharp comment yesterday from Ray Moore, who forms a minority of one on the Men's International Professional Tennis Council because he is actively engaged in men's international professional tennis. "It's like throwing a dog a bone," he said. "They are kow-towing to the demands of some of the top players. I voted strenuously against having byes. It's like having a horse race in which some start in front of the others. If it was a question of giving byes to guys who reached the semi-final the week before, I would still be against it, but it would be tolerated."

Moore added that the Association of Tennis Professionals, who issue computerized world rankings, had decided that players who received byes would not be eligible for as many ranking points as players contesting first round matches.

The MIPTC and tournament directors probably think that under the bye system the celebrities will play more grand prix tournaments. The truth is that the programme of too many celebrities is influenced by privately negotited "appearance" fees which are against grand prix rules. Everyone knows it. Everyone talks about it. But nobody can pin anything down.

MEN'S SINGLES: Second round: E Fromm (US) bt M Westphal (WG) 6-3, 1-6, 6-2; W Fibak (Pol) bt C Barazzutti (It) 6-3, 5-7, 7-5; M Wilander (Swe) bt C Panatta (It) 6-2, 6-2; B Taroczy (Hun) bt I Lendl (Cz) 6-2, 4-6, 6-1.
MEN'S DOUBLES: Quarter-final round: A Jarryd and H Simonsson (Swe) bt B Boileau (Bel) and L Pimek (Cz) 6-3, 6-2.

LUGANO: Women's Open: First round: P Vasquez (Peru) bt S Mascarin (US) 6-2, 6-0; R Tomanova (Cz) bt P Delhees (Switz) 6-4, 6-2. Second round: E Cawley (Aus) bt V Wade (GB) 6-4, 6-4; C Jolissaint (Switz) bt K Horvath (US) 7-6, 6-3; A Temesvari (Hun) bt V Nelson (US) 6-4, 6-0; C Tanvier (Fr) bt L Ghova (Cz) 7-5, 6-3; I Madruga (Arg) bt D Gilbert (US) 6-2, 6-0; M Mesker (Neth) bt L Arraya (Peru) 6-3, 6-3; E Inoue (Jap) bt C Pasquale (Switz) 6-3, 6-2; P Casale (US) bt V Ruzici (Rom) 6-1, 6-4; P Medrado (Br) bt P Vasquez (Peru) 2-6, 7-6, 6-2; B Bunge (WG) bt Y Brzakova (Cz) 6-4, 6-1.

TULSA: Oklahoma Classic: Men's singles, first round: B Teacher (US) bt S Glickstein (Isr), 6-4, 6-4; S Mayer (US) bt C Hooper (US), 6-4, 6-3.

Bates raises the computer's pulse

By Richard Eaton

Jeremy Bates, the 20-year-old England number seven, is likely to improve that ranking after reaching the semi-final of the Pernod tournament with his third good win at Lee-on-Solent yesterday. His 6-2, 6-3 win against the Australian Syd Ball followed his victories against John Feaver, Britain's number six, and Andrew Jarrett, Britain's number two, and that made it Bates finest *performance in an inter*national computer points tournament.

Bates has added steel to steadiness. The wind continued to play its capricious tricks and Ball provided a few experienced ones of his own, but there was no disturbing the Englishman's concentration, and there was no question either of his letting Ball off the hook. Bates attributes his new mental strength to his trip with Britain's junior Davis Cup squad on the satellite circuit earlier in the year to Brazil, which has left him with a realistic ambition to play his first senior Davis Cup match. Come September, he could be a front runner for a singles place.

Britain's other quarter-finalists Nick Brown, and Jonathan Smith, both lost, and Smith became one of five more players to receive warnings, bringing the tournament's total to 14. Another of those warned was Scot Lipton, a 23-year-old Californian whose win over fellow American, Bruce Foxworth, now means that both top seeds are out.

Lipton once lost to Foxworth in a collegiate match and was determined to win, but it was a pity that this determination should cause him to let slip the four-letter word that earned him his £70 fine.

The others to be warned were Judith Warringa, of the Netherlands, Tina Scheur-Larsen, of Denmark, and the British junior hard-court champion Shelley Walpole, whose 6-1, 7-6 loss to Kate Brasher means that both holders are out too.

MEN'S SINGLES: Quarter Finals: J Bates bt S Ball (Aus) 6-2, 6-3; A Venter (SA) bt J Smith 7-6, 4-6, 6-1; D Schneider (Is) bt N Brown 7-6, 7-5; S Lipton (US) bt B Foxworth (US) 6-2, 7-6.
WOMEN'S SINGLES: Quarter Finals: J Warringa (Neth) T Scheur-Larsen (Den) 6-3, 4-6, 6-3; D Jarrett bt R Eisy 6-0, 6-0; K Brasher bt S Walpole 6-1, 7-6; C Drury bt A Brown 2-6, 5-3 ret.

IN BRIEF

No bout for Graham

The South African promoter Rodney Berman said yesterday in Johannesburg that proposals for a bout in Durban between the British and Commonwealth light-middle-weight champion, Herol Graham, of Sheffield and the former world champion, Wilfred Benitez, of Puerto Rico had fallen through.

Mr Berman said that after talking to Graham's agent, Mike Barrett, he realised Benitez would probably refuse the contest because of South Africa's race policies.

David Blunkett, the leader of Sheffield City council, described the South African bid as "a deliberate bribe to get maximum publicity. The city council's position on this is clear. We hope advisers help Graham to choose correctly and not go to a country where he will be seen to condone apartheid politics."

BASEBALL

AMERICAN LEAGUE: Milwaukee Brewers 4, Minnesota Twins 1; California Angels 3, Boston Red Sox 1; Detroit Tigers 5, Oakland Athletics 2; Baltimore Orioles 1, Seattle Mariners 0; Cleveland Indians 2, Kansas City Royals 0; Texas Rangers 3, New York Yankees 1; Toronto Blue Jays 3, Chicago White Sox 1.
NATIONAL LEAGUE: Montreal Expos 8, Atlanta Braves 5; Cincinnati Reds 2, Philadelphia Phillies 0; New York Mets 3, Houston Astros 0.

BASKETBALL

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION: Conference Final: Eastern Division: Best-of-seven series: Philadelphia 76ers 87, Milwaukee Bucks 81. (Sixers lead series 2–0.)

FOOTBALL

FOOTBALL COMBINATION: Ipswich 2, Southampton 2; Millwall 2, Leicester 2; Queen's Park Rangers 6, Charlton 1.
EUROPEAN UNDER-21 CHAMPIONSHIP: Group eight: Sweden 4, Luxembourg 1.
NORTH AMERICAN LEAGUE: Toronto 3, Tampa Bay 1; Vancouver 1, Fort Lauderdale 0; Montreal 4, Tulsa 1; New York 3, Seattle 0.

JUDO

PARIS: European men's championships: Light-heavyweight: First round: K Nastica (Rom) bt N Kokotaylo (GB), Ippon. Heavy: First round: D Zaprianov (Bul) bt McLatchie (GB), Ippon.

UTTOXETER EVENING RACING

6.0: 1, Tracey's Special (6-4 fav); 2, Reeva Song (13-2); Mount Olives (14-1). 9 ran. NR: Combe Hill, Lollipopman, Fiats Farm, Linpac, Fox Bridge.
6.30: 1, Leeaine (11-2); 2, Spider's Web (4-1 fav); 3, Kalihson (11-2). 12 ran. NR: Orange Tag, Outlaw Man, Saucy Moon, Murray's Star.
7.0: 1, Garrick Sussins (20-1); 2, Tania's Lad (4-1 fav); 3, The Vintner (14-1). 15 ran. NR: Give Us Justice, Fancy Fellow.
7.30: 1, Ever-so-Sure (9-1); 2, Pearly Stamp (8-1); Monsleigh (4-5 fav). 19 ran. NR: Worlingworth Way.

EQUESTRIANISM

Hickstead in danger of closing

Hickstead, the Sussex venue for big show jumping events, is in danger of closing next year unless new sponsors can be found. Douglas Bunn, the owner of the Hickstead All-England jumping course, has learnt in the past 10 days that his two major sponsors, Kerrygold and Hambro Life, are pulling out at the end of the year, writes Jenny MacArthur.

"If no one takes the Jumping Derby sponsorship, then the whole of Hickstead will almost certainly have to close", Mr Bunn says in an interview in this week's *Horse and Hound*. In it, he attacks the performance of British Equestrian Promotions, the sponsorship firm headed by Raymond Brooks-Ward, the show jumping commentator and director of other shows.

Mr Bunn told the magazine: "On many occasions, I have got hold of Raymond Brooks-Ward and I have said to him, 'Come on, Raymond, you are British Equestrian Promotions, what can you do to help?' In 1980 I told him that I had one sponsor out of four needed to run the major meetings, and that was Everest Double Glazing. We needed sponsosr the Spring meeting, the Nations Cup and the Derby.

"In the first three years I have not had even a hint of a possible sponsorship from Raymond Brooks-Ward and British Equestrian Promotions. I find this extremely puzzling, and, to be candid, extremely disappointing. If a commercial company is going to call itself British Equestrian Promotions, and they have more or less created a monopoly in that field, they should look after British Equestrianism. And I would like to think that Hickstead is part of British Equestrianism."

But Mr Brooks-Ward, the managing director of BEP, said yesterday: "We're doing our best." He added that it is the policy of BEP to concentrate first on sponsors who will cover a selection of county shows with a final at a big Longon show such as the Horse of the Year or the Royal International. It was not so easy to find a sponsor for one meeting as required at Hickstead.

Fast round by Mrs Russell

The only event which took place at the Royal Windsor Horse Show yesterday was the Trident Driving Grand Prix Marathon for teams and pairs of ponies.

Eight pairs of ponies and 10 teams competed in yesterday's marathon section. The pairs competition was won by Mrs Gay Russell, who was lying second overnight after the presentations and dressage. She went at a great pace round the course with her pair of chestnut Welsh ponies, to finish eight points ahead of her nearest rival. In second place was Mr T. R. Beeby with his pair of Welsh ponies, who was fifth in the presentations and dressage, and third was Miss S. L. Smith with her pair of brown Hackney geldings.

At the end of the marathon for the teams of ponies, the leader was Mark Broadbent with a total of 109 points.

CRICKET

Plenty to do and no time to do it

By Peter Ball

Yorkshire so far have managed just four hours' play in the championship, and one John Player League match reduced to 24 hours a side, and their first Benson and Hedges Cup match washed out. Play tomorrow in the second, against Nottinghamshire at Bradford, is in doubt.

Even before today's matches are completed Yorkshire are 24 points behind the championsip leaders, Nottinghamshire, with just one point to their credit. It means that the team are starting under a considerable handicap and that they should have lost one of their southern games adds to the problem.

"This thing is in the North you know you are never going to make up on the weather. It is very rare for us to be able to play when other parts of the ocuntry can't, and we have to accept that over the season we are probably going to lose another 15 or 20 points more than anyone else through the weather, so we know already that after such a bad start we have got a hell of a lot to do to win the championship," their captain, and team manager Raymond Illingworth CBE, said.

For a team which has a lot to prove and is under more pressure than most to produce results to meet the demands of the club's tradition and its supporters' expectations, such knowledge so early is probably the last thing they wanted. It is particularly frustrating for Illingworth who, had hoped to find his troubles behind him.

"Two or three weeks ago I thought we were in very good shape, mentally and everything else," he said. "You cannot say you will win the championship, but I would be very disappointed if we weren't pushing on all fronts, because I think we have a good enough squad now.

"I *think* we are better *equipped* now than at any time since I returned, but we desperately need to play some cricket. We have done nothing for the last two or three weeks, and there is no doubt that you become mentally dull sitting *around in the pavilion all the time.*"

There was little sign of mental dullness afflicting the captain, however, and this week did bring one piece of good news with the slightly unexpected decision by the Test and County Cricket Board working party to refer his plan for two divisions in the county championship to the TCCB cricket sub-committee for further consideration.

Illingworth believes that his proposal would give more teams something to aim at, even if it is only avoiding relegation. Under Illingworth's scheme, there would be a first division of nine counties, and a second division of eight, or nine if, as has been mooted, Northumberland and Durham join forces as a first class county. Teams would play opponents in their own division at home-and away, and to overcome objections about the loss of traditional fixtures, would also play the counties in the other division once, giving a total of 24 three-day championship matches.

Pace setters

Twelve young men who are hoping to solve England's fast bowling problems will be receiving coaching from the former England fast bowler Alf Gover, under the eye of the Test selector Alec Bedser, on May 25. The players, whose ages range from 16 to 24, will be the qualifiers from trials organized by *The Cricketer* magazine with sponsorship by Brengreen Holdings.

● Leicestershire are to give a joint testimonial to Chris Balderstone and Ken Higgs next season. Balderstone, aged 42, joined the club from Yorkshire in 1970 and *Higgs, aged 46, in 1972* after many years of service with Lancashire. Higgs now holds the position of coach.

Roebuck's relish cut short

By Peter Marson

WORCESTER: Somerset, with all first-innings wickets in hand, are 26 runs behind Worcestershire.

We had 100 minutes' cricket at New Road yesterday before driving rain finally led to play being called off at six o'clock. It had rained during the night and that had left a lush and otherwise immaculate outfield weighed down with moisture.

There was an early lunch and with banks of threatening dark clouds conveniently managing to find an alternative route round the city, the prospect of some batting for Somerset after Worcestershire declared at their overnight score of 325 for nine.

Lloyds and Roebuck even had a shaft of sunlight to encourage them as they took guard at 10 minutes past one. The pitch, too, sided with the batsmen, who settled in comfortably against the bowling of Warner, Pridgeon and Inchmore. All three managed a degree of movement off the seam, but, with the ball coming through slowly, the batsmen needed only to bat responsibly to stay put.

The occasional bad ball was put in its proper place and at the end of an hour and a quarter Lloyd had made 20, Roebuck 13 and Somerset had reached 50 off 21 overs. Illingworth was brought on and that apparently suited Roebuck, who saw the advent of a slow bowler as the moment when his timing and neat footwork could be seen to advantage.

Gliding up the pitch Roebuck firmly on-drove Illingworth's second ball to the boundry; the fourth was driven straight to the sight-screen. It was at this point that the weather turned sour and forced the players to seek shelter in the pavilion. Although they returned later, it was for only 15 minutes, *wherein Somerset advanced their* score by seven runs.

● Worcestershire responded coolly to reports that Younis Ahmed intends to appeal against their decision to cancel his contract for placing a £100 bet on Worcestershire to lose last Sunday's match at Leicester. The secretary, Mike Vockins, said that an appeal would be considered by the executive committee, "but no one should be under any misapprehensions as to the seriousness with which the club views this matter." The club have repossessed Younis's sponsored car.

WORCESTERSHIRE: First Innings 325 for 9 dec (C L King 123; Bowling: Botham 11.3-5-29-1; Dredge 20-2-90-2; Wilson 9-0-40-1; Marks 31-8-101-4; Palmer 12-0-28-1; Popplewell 4-0-28-0).

SOMERSET: First Innings

J W Lloyds not out	26
P M Roebuck not out	22
Extras (b5, l-b5, w1, n-b 7)	18
Total (no wkt, 28.2 overs)	66

I V A Richards, *B C Rose, I T Botham, N F M Popplewell, V J Marks, G V Palmer, C H Dredge, †T Gard and P H L'E Wilson to bat.

Umpires: C Cook and N T Plews.

Games fall mainly to rain

Cricket again came out a poor second best in its battle with the May rains yesterday. Although the weather fell short of its previous best performance of the season, when the entire first-class programme of nine matches was wiped out on bank holiday Monday, May 2, it did not take long to send the players running for cover. at Worcester, the only ground out of nine where first-class play took place, Marcus Williams writes.

With Lord's sodden and the outlook far from encouraging, Middlesex are making plans to transfer their Benson and Hedges Cup matches next week (against Glamorgan on Tuesday and Combined Universities on Thursday) to *either Uxbridge or Enfield.* Middlesex are mindful of their fate two seasons ago, when, because of the weather, they failed to qualify for the quarter-final round of the competition.

Lord'd is so wet that today's play in the match against Yorkshire was called off early yesterday afternoon; and nine days out of 13 have now been lost at headquarters. Not a ball has yet been bowled *on the first two* days of Gloucestershire's five-day festival at Gloucester, on which the county have spent £8,000. Not surprisingly, they have so far recouped nothing in entrance money.

Rain has also put paid, for the time being, to one of the facilities for spectators at the St Lawrence ground, Canterbury. Because the grass is so wet, car parking around the boundary will not be allowed at the games against Middlesex tomorrow and Surrey next Tuesday.

CHELMSFORD: Essex 320 (K R Pont 105, K W R Fletcher 56, G R Dilley 5 for 70) v Kent.
CHESTERFIELD: Derbyshire 51 for 2 v Lancashire.
GLOUCESTER: Gloucestershire v Sussex.
SOUTHAMPTON: Hampshire v Warwickshire.
NORTHAMPTON: Northamptonshire 198 for 2 (G Cook 71, P Willey 52 not out) v Nottinghamshire.
THE OVAL: Surey 170 for 4 (M A Lynch 69 not out) v Leicestershire.
THE PARKS: Oxford University 163 (R G P Ellis 103 not out, M W W Selvey 6 for 47) v Glamorgan.

Match abandoned

LORD'S: Middlesex v Yorkshire.

Kapil Dev retained

Delhi (Reuter)–India have retained Kapil Dev as captain for the Prudential World Cup next month. The selectors, who took only five minutes to make the appointment, will announce the rest of the party today.

RACING: A 33-1 SURPRISE IN THE YORKSHIRE CUP

Rare Roberta to frank the Guineas form

By Michael Phillips, Racing Correspondent

Today's meeting at Newbury has been sponsored in aid of Action Research for the Crippled Child. With £10,000 added to the sweepstakes, the Sir Charles Clore Memorial Stakes could shed some much needed light on the Oaks.

With the exception of Rare Roberta, all the runners are still engaged in the Epsom fillies' classic, but on this occasion it could be the odd one out who triumphs. If she does, she will draw attention to Royal Heroine's Epsom chance, which can only have been increased following the announcement yesterday that Jolly Bay is coughing and will not be able to run in the Lupe Stakes at Goodwood next Thursday.

When she finished fifth in the 1,000 Guineas Rare Roberta was only about a length behind Royal Heroine. Every bit as pertinent, as far as today's race is concerned, she was five lengths in front of Ski Sailing, one of her rivals now. The 5lb that Ski Sailing gets from Rare Roberta should help to bridge that gap, but it may not be sufficient, especially as Rare Roberta has shown a marked liking for soft ground. And soft it will be after yet more rain in the area early yesterday morning.

In the prevailing conditions a weight allowance of any substance can be a crucial factor so both Sun Princess and Zeeza must come into the reckoning. Sun Princess was runner-up to Khaizaraan in the Blue Seal Stakes at Ascot in the autumn. Sul-el-Ah, who finished third in the same race, will be meeting Sun Princess on 8lb worse terms now, having been penalised for winning the Masaka Stakes at Kempton. Afterwards she could finish only sixth in the Nell Gwyn Stakes at Newmarket.

Zeeza was fourth behind Jolly Bay at Newmarket, although what one makes of that form following the dismal performance of Fields of Spring in the Musidora Stakes at York on Tuesday it is difficult to know.

Key To The Minstrel, Michael Stoute's runner, had her limitations exposed at Ascot last September when she could finish only fourth in the Hoover Mile. Rare Roberta's more recent form in the 1,000 looks the better.

After Dunbeath's disappointing performance in the Mecca-Dante Stakes on Wednesday, Shaikh Mohammed will be hoping for better things from Zabeel, my selection for the Pembroke Pools Stakes. Promising races at Ascot and Salisbury last summer point to Zabeel probably being good enough to beat Conrad Hilton, Sharpish, Vino Rossi and Lyphnap at these weights, although anyone who opposed Lyphnap could be taking a bit of a liberty as her stable can do little wrong these days.

Sedra will be fanced to win the Ultramar Stakes following her good run behind Sugar Loch at Newmarket but Ballad Island's stout effort in the Esher Cup in which she finished on the heels of the placed horses looks marginally better. She is my selection.

King of Clubs, runner-up to Precocious at Newmarket on 2,000 Guineas day, will be all the rage to win the May Stakes unless one of the newcomers is out of the ordinary. Popsi's Joy and Red Field, first and second at Newmarket at the end of last month, clash again in the Thurlow Handicap there this afternoon, when the weights will still favour old Popsi's Joy marginally in spite of being penalized.

El Mansour is another possible winner there whose task has been made slightly more difficult by a penalty resulting from a recent win. However, it may be worth the risk because that victory under 9st 10lb at Salisbury clearly showed that he has recaptured his zest of two seasons ago which enabled him to win the Newham Stakes at the big meeting at Goodwood in July.

Finally, on a totally different subject, the champion National Hunt trainer Michael Dickinson reported that Silver Buck, the winner of the Cheltenham Gold Cup last year, and the winner of more prize money than any other jumper ever trained in Great Britain, is not to be retired after all.

It was said that he might be pensioned off in the heat of the moment after his somewhat lacklustre performance in this year's Gold Cup. But subsequent tests revealed the reason for that tame display. He had bruised a pedal bone. With rest and time Silver Buck is now 100 per cent sound again and Dickinson says that we can expect to see him back in the thick of the fray again in the autumn.

Beverley off

TODAY'S Beverley meeting has been cancelled because of waterlogging. There will be a further inspection at 1pm today to see if tomorrow's card can go ahead, but this might be brought forward if heavy rain persisted.

Today's Taunton meeting was called off yesterday because of a waterlogged course.

● Willie Carson has been booked by John Dunlop to ride High Hawk in the Italian Oaks in Milan on Sunday. Carson will also ride Dunlop's City and Suburban handicap winner Cannon King in the Premio Ambrosiano on the same day. Walter Swinburn rides the Italian-trained Retrousse in the Milan Classic.

● Newmarket trainer Jeremy Hindley said that his Craven Stakes winner, and 2,000 guineas third, Muscatite, will not run in the Derby. "Muscatite runs in the Diomed Stakes at Epsom, and, or the Prince of Wales Stakes at Royal Ascot before he tackles the Eclipse Stakes" he said.

● Mick O'Toole's American-owned Old Observatory, an eight lengths winner over one mile two furlongs on heavy ground at Navan, will be sent to Epsom for the Derby.

Hide steals march on Line Slinger

By Michael Seely

Edward Hide's bold and enterprising tactics stole the Yorkshire Cup for Bill Elsey and the Home County yesterday. Khairpour would probably have won instead of finishing second if the Aga Khan's four year old had not swerved across the course a furlong and a half from home. But by stealing a priceless four lengths advantage approaching the straight Hide and Line Slinger still gained the day. Horses find it hard to quicken in heavy ground and no one is more aware of the fact than this experienced jockey whose skill has already won him six classic races.

After waiting in front Hide widened the gap half a mile out. John Reid and Khairpour immediately went in pursuit of the leader but as the pair's challenge looked like succeeding Khairpour jinked over to the stand rail. He recovered to be beaten one and a half lengths, with Broken Rail three lengths away third. He's done this before, said Reid "but for this he would have won easily. Fulke Johnson Houghton, the trainer, said, "Blinkers might cure Khairpour of this habit. We might try them on him in the Henry II Stakes at Sandown. Broken Rail was also unlucky not to have been concerned in the finish as Dick Hern's four-year-old was swung on when Khairpour went across him.

Even Elsey was surprised by this 33-1 shock victory. "She hadn't run this season, so I thought that Line Slinger would either be outpaced or blow up, probably a combination of the two. Line Slinger is owned by her breeder, Noel Hetherton. "This is the sixth generation to win from this family," said Mr Hetherton. Other good horses to have carried the well-known pink colours are Tantivy and Cold Storage, who finished third to Ribero in the 1968 St Leger.

The other pattern race, the Duke of York Stakes, saw a vintage piece of riding by the incomparable Lester Piggott. Vaigly Star made the running and, asked to quicken to go clear below the distance appeared to have her race won, but once again this consistent filly was destined to be the bridesmaid and not the bride. Piggott suddenly conjured a late run from the hard ridden Vorvados who made up three lengths in under a furlong to win an exciting race by half a length.

Prince Spy, the 7-2 favourite, was outpaced early on but stayed on to finish third two lengths further away. "Vorvados always seems to find another gear. Sometimes I think she's got five or six," said Michael Haynes, the winning trainer. Vorvados will now be bidding for top sprint honours at Royal Ascot where he is entered for both the King's Stand and Cork and Orrery Stakes. It looked as though Walter Swinburn had dropped his hand a trifle prematurely on Vaigly Star but it made no difference to the result. "Vaigly Star was having her first race of the season and I didn't want to be too hard on her in the desperate ground. She would not have beaten the winner."

On Tuesday So True had played a handsome tribute to the form of the Esher Cup when finishing second to Give Thanks in the Musidora Stakes. And yesterday Larionov, who had finished third to So True at Sandown, further underlined the merit of this competitive handicap when storming home by five lengths in the Norwest Holst Trophy.

John Winter trained the winner for Mrs Peter Rossdale and Don Prenn. Double Finesse, the dam of Larionov, was also trained by Winter as was his sire Balidar. "Larionov won two races at Yarmouth before he was born, said Winter. Double Finesse was so well when carrying her foal that we decided to run her."

Jack Berry's run of success with his two-year-olds was halted when Oyston's Special could only finish third to Louise Moillon in the Wilkinson Memorial Stakes. The 11-8 on favourite was struggling at half way and it did not help her cause when she collided with Nellie Bly. Louise Moillon is one of 12 two-year-olds that Daniel Wildenstein has placed with Paul Kelleway. The Newmarket trainer captured this race last year with the subsequent Chesham Stakes winner Right Dancer. Louise Moillon is also bound for Royal Ascot where her target will be the Queen Mary Stakes.

On the Derby front all the money yesterday was for Lomond and Tolomeo. The Tote reported heavy support for Lomond and had cut his price from 9-2 to 7-2. An anonymous cash punter put £5,000 on Lomond in a betting shop in Salford. It is thought that it was the same man who put the same amount on Golden Fleece before his victory last year. Both the Tote and Esal bookmakers had backing for Tolomeo at 12-1 and had reduced his odds to 10-1.

It only remains to congratulate John Sanderson, the imaginative and hard working clerk of the course at York, and his staff for all they had done to stage a magnificent three days racing under difficult conditions.

● John Dixon, the Cumbrian permit holder and Carlisle steward, has died after a long illness. Dixon held a public licence in the fifties, but in recent years divided his time between farming and training his own mainly home-bred horses. He enjoyed considerable success with Kilmogany Five, Skiddaw View and Crofton Hall, and many of his winners were partnered by John O'Neill.

The former champion jump jockey said "John was a very good friend, an absolute gentleman, and knew a lot about horses, he was a quiet man but was well-known and respected by everybody connected with racing in the north, he will be sadly missed."

The funeral will be at Thursby village church, near Carlisle, at 1 pm, today.



Line Slinger holds Khairpour's challenge in the Yorkshire Cup

Troy found dead

The death of Troy, at the early age of seven, comes as a tragic blow to European breeders, following as it does hard on the heels of the disappearance of Shergar. The 1979 Derby winner was found dead in his box at Lord Porchester's Highclere stud yesterday, Michael Seely writes.

Lord Porchester said: "This is ghastly news. It is a disaster for English racing, and the owners. We are all heart-broken." A post-mortem has been carried out and Troy was found to have died of a perforated main gut. The stallion covered a mare at 4.30 yesterday afternoon. At 9.30 he was lying down, having eaten threequarters of his evening meal. At 7.30 in the morning he was found to be dead.

During his racing career Troy was owned in partnership by Sir Michael Sobell and Lord Weinstock and trained by Dick Hern at West Ilsley. As a two-year-old he won two of his four starts. The following season Troy's only defeat occurred when he finished third to Three Troikas in the Prix de l'Arc de Triomphe. His six victories included triumphs in the Derby, the Irish Derby, the King George VI and Queen Elizabeth Diamond Stakes, and the Benson and Hedges Gold Cup. "He was the best three-year-old I have ever ridden", said Willie Carson.

The surge of power that carried Troy to a seven lengths win over Northern Baby in the 200th Derby will live for ever in the memory of those privileged to watch it. At the end of 1979 Troy was retired to stud. He was syndicated at £180,000 a share which placed a capital value of £7.2m on the son of Petingo. He will have 45 two-year-olds in training this season, the first year that he will be represented on the track. 41 mares have been tested as being in foal to Troy this breeding season.

York results

Going: heavy

2.0 (2.1) WILKINSON STAKES (2-y-o fillies £3,038: 5f)

LOUISE MOILLON br f by Mansingh – Ma Griffe (D Wildenstein) 8-8 ... E Hide (8-1) 1
Tacheo ch f by Tachypous – Camusky (C Tatsson) 8-13 ... G Duffield (14-1) 2
Oystons Special ch f by Music Boy – Aldbury Girl (R Oyston) 8-13 ... K K Darley (8-11 fav) 3

Also Ran: Nellie Bly (5th), Smokey Lin (4th). 5 ran.

TOTE: Win: £7.80. Places: £1.60, £3.40. Dual forecast: £38.30. CSF: £68.06. P. Kelleway at Newmarket. 7l, 2½l. 1m 07.01sec.

2.35 (2.36) DUKE OF YORK STAKES (Group III: £18,050: 6f)

VORVADOS gr h by The Go Between – Karavnos (Miss F Gallichan) 9-6-0 ... L Piggott (11-1) 1
Vaigly Star b f by Star Appeal – Vervaig (T Sellier) 4-8-11 ... W R Swinburn (9-1) 2
Prince Spy b c by Balled Rock – Bay Laurel (S Powell) 3-8-1 ... W Carson (9-4 fav) 3

Also Ran: 4 Sweet Monday 5th, 9-2 On Stage (4th), 8 Fine Edge, 20 Gabitat, Top of the North, Winter Wind (6th), 25 Come on the Blues, 33 Hello Cuddles. 11 ran.

TOTE: Win: £9.60. Places: £2.60, £2.20, £1.40. Dual forecast: £35.90. CSF: £96.06. M. Haynes at Epsom. ½l, 2l. 1m 19.91sec.

3.10 (3.11) NORWEST HOLST HANDICAP (3-y-o: £10,774: 7f)

LARIONOV gr c by Balidar – Double Finesse (Mrs P Rossdale) 8-9 ... B Taylor (11-2) 1
Master & Servant ch c by Sweet Revenge – Lady (Mrs Z Karpidas) 7-2 ... S Dawson (12-1) 2
[illegible] – Aswellas (Marquesa de Moratalla) 8-12 ... G Baxter (7-2 Fav) 3

Also Ran: 4-1 Solimile 11-2 Travelguard (4th) 10 Assada 12 Swing to Me (5th) 14 Havelday (6th) Zaheendar Swingin Cowboy. 10 ran.

TOTE: Win: £8.40. Places: £1.90, £2.40, £1.60. DF: £30.20. CSF: £51.00. Tricast: £238.75. J Winter at Newmarket. 5l, 1½l, 1m 34.16 sec.

3.40 (3.43) YORKSHIRE STAKES (Group II: £20,796: 1m 6f)

LINE SLINGER b f by High Line – Snow Tribe (N Hetherton) 4-8-4 ... E Hide (33-1) 1
Khairpour gr c by Arctic Tern – Kharya (H H Aga Khan) 4-8-7 ... J Reid (7-1) 2
Broken Rail b c by Busted – First Huntress (T Egerton) 4-8-7 ... J Mercer (8-1) 3

Also Ran: 7-4 Fav Little Wolf (6th) 15-2 Crusader Castle 8 Mubarak of Kuwait 9 Palace Gold (5th) Top Creasor (4th) 40 Henricus 50 Hold Tight. 10 ran.

TOTE: Win: £24.20. Places: £3.60, £2.90, £2.20. DF: £308.80. CSF: £210.35. C Elsey at Malton. 1½l, 5l. 3m 19.39sec.

4.15 (4.18) MICKLEGATE HANDICAP (£3,319: 1m 4f)

PATH OF PEACE br g by Warpath – Turtle Dove (Miss L Gold) 7-8-12 J Bleasdale (14-1) 1
Miss Dieward b m by Supreme Sovereign – Gay Pretendre (Mrs M Grant) 6-7-7 A Nesbitt (8-1) 2
Keelby Kavalier b h by Ardoon – Elegant Lady (Mrs J Durrant) 5-8-9 ... J Seagrave (7-1) 3

Also Ran: 3 Fav Percase 11-2 Jupiter Island 17-2 Corduroy 11 Bravet (5th) 12 Ridgefield (6th) 20 Prince Santiago 25 Sid Run 33 Broken Seal (4th) Blakey Bank, Hagen Queen, Parkdale. 14 ran.

TOTE: Win: £9.70. Places: £3.20, £1.90, £2.00. DF: £15.60. CSF: £106.24. Tricast £768.37. C Thornton at Middleham 1l, 1l. 2m 49.58sec.

4.45 (4.48) DERWENT SPRINT HANDICAP (3-y-o: £3,038: 6f)

DEPUTY HEAD b c by Tower Walk – Ista Jil (P Callard) 8-4 ... P Waldron (6-1) 1
Sillager gr c by Lochnager – Silly Sue (Mrs E Rhind) 8-0 ... W Carson (5-2) 2
Coquito's Friend b c by Owen Dudley – Kissing Cousin (A Alvarado) 9-7 ... B Raymond (9-4) 3

Also Ran: 5 Belinda Brown (5th), Friendly Bobby (4th), 14 Medaala (6th). 6 ran.

TOTE: Win: £7.20. Places: £3.10, £1.40. DF: £13.70. CSF: £20.23. C Holtn at Basingstoke. 1½l, 1l. NR. Deportment, Return Match. DAILY DOUBLE: Larionov, Path of Peace £62.30. TREBLE: Vorvados, Line Slinger, & Deputy Head £439.95. JACKPOT: Not won. PLACEPOT: £1,880.90.

Newbury

Draw: No advantage.
Tote double: 3.0, 4.0. Treble 2.30, 3.30, 4.30.
[Television (BBC 2) 2.30, 3.0, and 4.0 races.]

2.00 CHARITY DAY STAKES (2-y-o selling: £2,666: 5f) (13 runners)

101		ARROW BEAK (Mrs W Fine) W Musson 8-11	P D'Arcy	8
103	40	CASBAR KID (T Tobin) S Mathews 8-11	R Fox	10
105	30	JACK GAGGER (A Smith) J Sutcliffe 8-11	P Eddery	4
106		KANSAS BOB (D Wickins) R Akehurst 8-11	G Baxter	13
107	02	MI LAST FLING (Mrs C Benton) P Felden 8-11	D McKeown (3)	1
110		SURFING ERA (J Oakden) Mrs J Reavey 8-11	T Rogers	9
111	40	TENDER SEEKER (Esal Commodities) G Lewis 8-11	P Waldron	11
113		CHIMERA (B Carvell) M Hinchcliffe 8-8	A Murray	11
114		FLEETING SHADOW (Mrs M Isherwood) M Hinchcliffe 8-8	–	12
116	00	MONTANA DAWN (K Ivory) K Ivory 8-8	J Reid	6
117	0	MUSICAL LOVE (Dr C Labracciosa) B Hanbury 8-8	B Raymond	5
118	1	PAMELA JANE (D) (A Duffield) N Tinkler 8-8	Paul Eddery (3)	7
119		SHAMBOLIC (Mrs G Smith) R Smyth 8-8	W Carson	2

2 Pamela Jane, 3 Tender Seeker, 7-2 Jack Gagger, 5 Mi Last Fling, 6 Musical Love, 16 others.

2.30 GOLDEN EAGLE HANDICAP (3YO: £2,991: 1m 4f) (8)

201	0314-00	RING OF GREATNESS (Dexam Int. Ltd) J Dunlop 9-7	W Carson	5
204	0041-20	MOON JESTER (T Marshall) M Usher 8-2	P Waldron	6
205	2013-34	GALLIC WIT (P Mellon) I Balding 8-0	–	1
206	030-01	HARBOUR BRIDGE (Mrs R Kennard) W Wightman 7-13 (6 ex)	B Rouse	3
207	0400-1	RIKKI TAVI (A Boon) B Hills 7-11	R Hills (3)	7
209	043-0	SILENT POOL (R Crutchley) R Houghton 7-8	R Fox	8
210	0210-23	TRIPLE JUMP (Mrs A Lang) R Hannon 7-7	A McGlone	4
211	00-012	MISS ZHIVAGO (J Zwirn) N Callaghan 7-7	–	2

15-8 Rikki Tavi, 4 Triple Jump, 5 Gallic Wit, 6 Harbour Bridge, 8 Miss Zhivago, 10 Moon Jester, 16 Ring of Greatness, 33 Silent Pool.

3.0 SIR CHARLES CLORE STAKES (3YO Fillies: £8,298: 1m 2f) (7)

303	2104-	KEY TO THE MINSTREL (E Kessly) M Stoute 8-12	E Johnson	2
305	3300-20	OCTAVIA GIRL (V Centamore) D Elsworth 8-12	B Rouse	6
306	3101-00	RARE ROBERTA (Gulting Stud Ltd) P Cole 8-12	T Quinn	7
308	3-10	SUL-EL-AH (C Shack) P Kelleway 8-12	E Hide	1
310	21-0	SKI SAILING (R Bonnycastle) B Hills 8-7	S Cauthen	4
316	2-	SUN PRINCESS (Sir M Sobell) W Hern 8-4	W Carson	5
317	00-4	ZEEZA (A Dragone) J Dunlop 8-4	B Raymond	3

11-4 Rare Roberta, 3 Ski Sailing, 5 Sun Princess, 7 Key To The Minstrel, 8 Octavia Girl, Sul-El-Ah, 10 Zeeza.

3.30 ULTRAMAR HANDICAP (3YO: £4,454: 7f 60yd) (11)

409	044131-	RANA PRATAP (Esal Commodities) G Lewis 8-7	P Waldron	7
410	01-	ONAIZAH (H Al-Maktoum) Thomson Jones 9-6	R Hills (3)	1
411	021-	BOTH ENDS BURNING (R Cyzer) H Candy 9-6	W Newnes	10
412	34210-4	JIMJAMS (CD) (G Shoemark) R Hannon 9-4	–	3
413	2122-2	SEDRA (M Alqatami) J Dunlop 9-1	W Carson	6
418	40-10	HARD KINGDOM (E Moller) G Wragg 8-11	P Eddery	8
423	113-000	UNDER THE HAMMER (L Fenning) D Arbuthnot 8-6	T Quinn (5)	5
424	01-210	BALLAD ISLAND (F Wilson) M Jarvis 8-3	W Ryan (7)	9
425	0-43	NEVER SO BOLD (E Kessly) R Armstrong 8-3	E Johnson	2
426	000-012	AVERON (R Cleland) C Wildman 7-13	D Dineley	4
427	0004-23	TIMSAH (H Al-Maktoum) C Benstead 7-13	J McLean (7)	11

3 Sedra, 4 Hard Kingdom, 5 Ballad Island, 6 Rana Pratap, 7 Both Ends Burning, 8 Timsah, 12 Onaizah, 14 Never So Bold, 20 others.

4.00 PEMBROKE POOLS STAKES (3-y-o: £2,560: 6f) (25)

502	3-21	CONRAD HILTON (Essa Alkhalifa) H Cecil 9-4	L Piggott	16
503	20300-1	SHARPISH (R Richmond-Watson) B Hobbs 9-4	G Baxter	19
504	3-01	VINO ROSSO (H Joel) H Candy 9-4	W Newnes	23
505	43-1	LYPHNAP (D) (K Abdulla) J Tree 9-1	P Eddery	12
506	0	AL MEAD (H Al-Maktoum) C Benstead 8-11	J Mathias	15
507	0-	ALAWIR (H Al-Maktoum) Thomson Jones 8-11	R Hills	14
509	0424-34	AULAIT (R Sangster) B Hills 8-11	S Cauthen	17
513	0040-	BELLAMONTI (R Sangster) B Hills 8-11	K Willey	11
514		CHARLIE NOVEMBER (A Berzack) K Ivory 8-11	M Wigham	25
517	30	FATTY'S CHOICE (I Wasserman) G Balding 8-11	W Higgins	24
518		FLYING GAYLE (Esal Commodities) G Lewis 8-11	P Waldron	6
519	00-	GUNTRIPS CENTENARY (W Murphy) G Hunter 8-11	T Rogers	5
520	030-	LOVE EXPRESS (K Hsu) B Hills 8-11	R Street	21
522	0-	PLIANT (P Brunold) C Horgan 8-11	B Rouse	8
524	00-0	QUI SON (Sheikh Mohammed) J Dunlop 8-11	W Carson	7
525	0	ROIPAUL (D Baker) S Mathews 8-11	R Fox	3
526	0-0	TAGIO (R Miller) G Hunter 8-11	A Clark	9
528	00-	THE THUNDERER (G Brunton) P M Taylor 8-11	–	20
529	30	TIP THE BALANCE (Col F Hue-Williams) P Cole 8-11	–	10
531	334-	ZABEEL (Shiekh Mohammed) R Houghton 8-11	J Reid	4
532	2	BLESSIT (Lady Beaverbrook) M Jarvis 8-8	B Raymond	13
533	00-	FRIENDLY LASS (P Burgess) P Mitchell 8-8	R McGhin	18
535	0-0	LEW HEATH LADY (B Stacey) J Bosley 8-8	R Wernham	2
536	000-	PALACE OF LOVE (Miss P Flowers) D Laing 8-8	D Dineley	1
539	0-	PASSING THROUGH (R Sangster) G Hunter 8-8	M Hills	22

7-4 Conrad Hilton, 3 Lyphnap, 9-2 Blessit, 7 Vino Rosso, 10 Sharpish, 16 Zabeel, Aulait, 20 others.

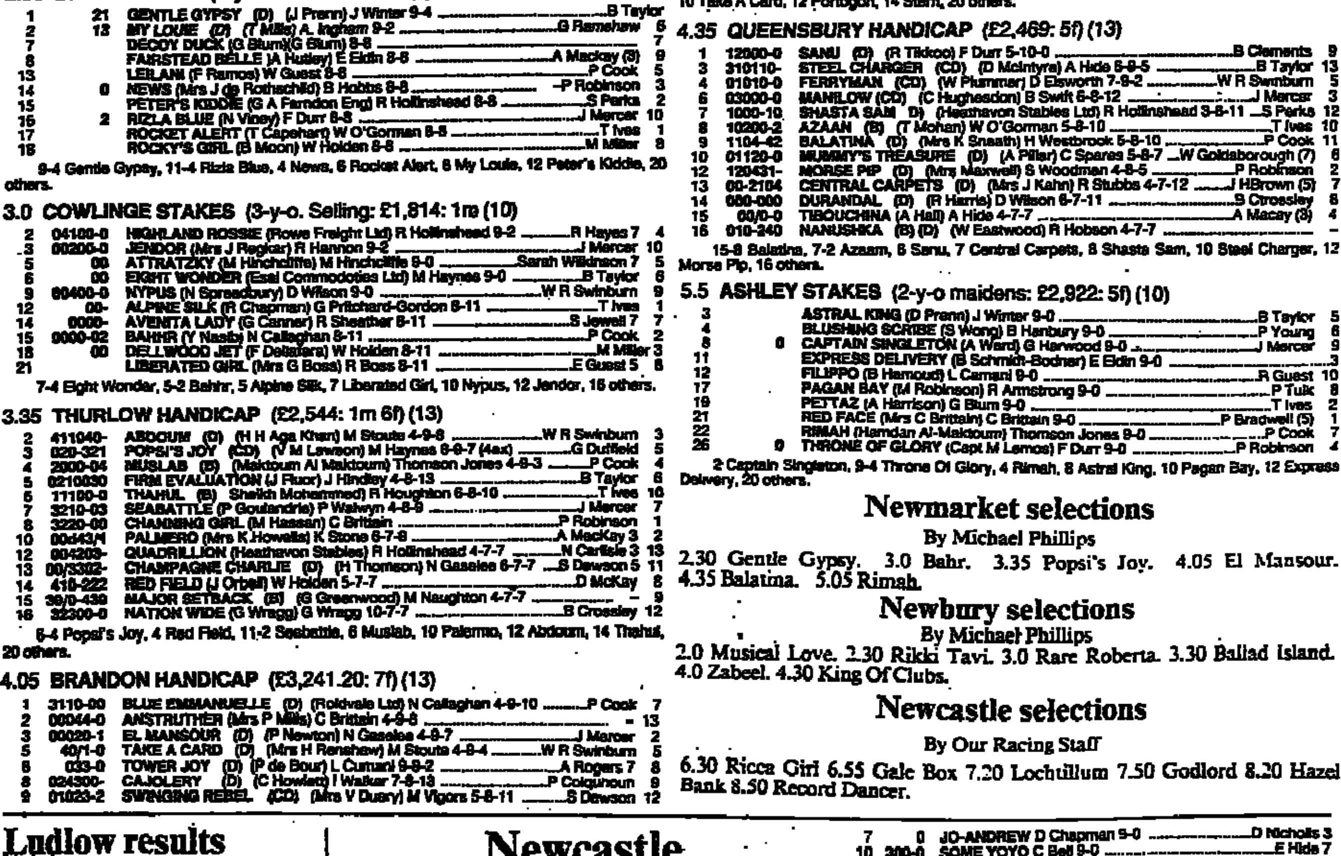
4.30 MAY STAKES (2YO: £2,560: 5f) (8)

606	0	DUNANT (W Gredley) C Brittain 8-11	L Piggott	5
607		GO BANANA'S (Mrs K Ivory) K Ivory 8-11	J Reid	8
609		INDIGO JONES (Roldvale Ltd) J Sutcliffe 8-11	B Raymond	3
610	2	KING OF CLUBS (P Mellon) I Balding 8-11	Pat Eddery	1
611	0	LEYDENE LAD (Comdr D Howard) Mrs R Lomax 8-11	A Murray	1
614		OPENING BARS (C Nelson) C Horgan 8-11	B Rouse	7
615		SATURNIAN (Lady Chelsea) W Hern 8-11	W Carson	4
618	2	SON OF KANDY (A J. Singley) D Elsworth 8-11	S Cauthen	6

11-10 King of Clubs, 3 Son of Kandy, 4 Saturnian, 10 Dunant, 16 Indigo Jones, 20 others.

Newmarket

Draw no advantage
Tote: double 3.35, 4.35. Treble 3.0, 4.05, 5.05



5.5 ASHLEY STAKES (2-y-o maidens: £2,922: 5f) (10)

3		ASTRAL KING (D Prenn) J Winter 9-0	B Taylor	5
4		BLUSHING SCRIBE (S Wong) B Hanbury 9-0	P Young	6
8	0	CAPTAIN SINGLETON (A Ward) G Harwood 9-0	J Mercer	9
11		EXPRESS DELIVERY (B Schmidt-Bodner) E Eldin 9-0		3
12		FILIPPO (B Hamoud) L Camani 9-0	R Guest	10
17		PAGAN BAY (M Robinson) R Armstrong 9-0	P Tulk	8
19		PETTAZ (A Harrison) G Blum 9-0	T Ives	2
21		RED FACE (Mrs C Brittain) C Brittain 9-0	P Bradwell (5)	1
22		RIMAH (Hamdan Al-Maktoum) Thomson Jones 9-0	P Cook	7
26	0	THRONE OF GLORY (Capt M Lemos) F Durr 9-0	P Robinson	4

2 Captain Singleton, 9-4 Throne Of Glory, 4 Rimah, 8 Astral King, 10 Pagan Bay, 12 Express Delivery, 20 others.

Newmarket selections

By Michael Phillips

2.30 Gentle Gypsy. 3.0 Bahr. 3.35 Popsi's Joy. 4.05 El Mansour. 4.35 Balatina. 5.05 Rimah.

Newbury selections

By Michael Phillips

2.0 Musical Love. 2.30 Rikki Tavi. 3.0 Rare Roberta. 3.30 Ballad Island. 4.0 Zabeel. 4.30 King Of Clubs.

Newcastle selections

By Our Racing Staff

6.30 Ricca Girl 6.55 Gale Box 7.20 Lochtillum 7.50 Godlord 8.20 Hazel Bank 8.50 Record Dancer.

Ludlow results



Point-to-point

Newcastle



7	0	JO-ANDREW D Chapman 9-0	D Nicholls	3
10	300-0	SOME YOYO C Bell 9-0	E Hide	7
13	00-0	WHINSTONE T Fairhurst 9-0	R Elliott	9
15	00-04	AUSPICIUM E Weymes 8-11	S Webster	6
18	0	CORALS SECRET J Jefferson 8-11	M Wood	2
19	3	DEBAYO S Norton 8-11	J Lowe	5
25	0230-	REDGRAVE CREATIVE R Whitaker 8-11	J Bleasdale	1

11-4 Debayo, 7-2 Eastbrook, 4 Godlord, 6 Jo-Andrew, 8 Some Yoyo, 10 Redgrave Creative, 12 Auspicium, 16 others.

8.20 ELLINGTON HANDICAP, (£1,805: 1m 4f 60yd) (12).

1	0404	FRASASS D Chapman 6-9-11	D Nicholls	5
2	310-3	FASCADALE J W Watts 9-9-9	N Connorton	33
3	330-0	THARSUS GIRL P Rohan 4-8-8	D Letherby	7

GOLF

Johnstone builds a platform with a spirit-level

By John Hennessy, Golf Correspondent

Tony Johnstone, an amiable Zimbabwean, has called in an unusual instrument in pursuit of golfing excellence, a builder's spirit-level picked up in Paris for 25 francs last week. Its influence was such (we must assume) that he was able to score 64, six under par, at Wilmslow on the first day of the Martini tournament to share the lead with José-Maria Cañizares, of Spain. Sandy Lyle lies a stroke behind, followed by Neil Coles on 66 and by Nick Faldo, Nick Job, Manuel Calero and Ian Mosey on 67.

It might have been thought that Johnstone was more in need of a spirit medium than a spirit-level in view of his extraordinary antics when addressing a golf ball, but these of late have become mercifully less pronounced and he has addressed himself more to the problems he has on European greens.

He is, he says, so incapable of reading slopes here (much less affected by nap than at home) that he has even had his eyes tested. The ophthalmic specialists satisfied. Johnstone was driven to other means and three successive failures on one green last week, the 10th at La Boulie in the French Open, drove him on the Friday evening into a Parisian hardware store.

Thus it was that away from prying eyes, lest people should regard him as "dilly", he said, he watched the way the bubble rather than the ball broke on nine greens, after Wednesday's pro-am at Wilmslow. Can a spirit-level only two feet long possibly give a true reading, supposing the general principle of its application were acceptable? Johnstone thinks so and has a card recording his lowest score in his three years on the tour to prove it.

Not once did he take three putts. Five times he got away with a single strike, from distances ranging between four feet and 20 feet, and on one occasion with no putt at all as his bunker shot at the 16th rolled obligingly into the hole. Altogether he took only 28 putts – and immediately declared himself available for spirit-level endorsements.

Cañizares has the reputation of being a "streak" putter and a 64 on the uncertain greens that prevail just now would suggest that he upheld his reputation yesterday. In fact there were seven holes where he took two from four or five metres. In prime streaking form he would have stripped, not himself, but the course there, as he did the Swiss *Open course at Crans in 1978*, when he had 11 successive birdies and an eagle, with nightfall intervening between second round and third.

Lyle, by his own admission, did not play well. Like Faldo, his swing had been affected by the adjustments he had had to make to combat the wind in the practice rounds and pro-am. Both, however, scrambled well. Lyle six times got up and down from off the green to showWthat he is more than a long-hitting powerhouse.

Faldo's report was much the same, though he was able to pick off three fewer birdies than Lyle, with no putt longer than three feet. His waywardness is illustrated by single putts for pars on five other greens. Both players knew where their errors lay, and how to take remedial action. Lyle under the professional eye of his father. But scores of 65 and 67, when they are not playing well, confirm their towering stature in the game, in Europe at least.

First round leaders
64: T Johnstone (Zimb); J M Canizares (Sp).
65: S Lyle.
66: N Coles.
67: N Faldo; M Calero (Sp); N Job; I Mosey.
68: D Smyth; G Bond; S Martin; R Chapman; B Gallacher; B Dassu (It); R Drummond; B Waites; D Godman (US); K Waters; E Lane.
69: I Classens (SA); J Harrison; D Sheppard; D Frost, M Mannelli (It); B Longmuir; M Ingham; J Bland (SA); G Torrance; J Anglada (Sp); Steckmann (US; M Mclean.
70: S Graham; E Pollard; R Darreumertou (Fr); M King; T Horton; K Brown; G Brand; E Darcy; M Poxon; J Anderson (Can); E Murray; P Terravainen (US).

Cañizares: not in top streaking form yesterday

Bonallack bows out

By Peter Ryde

Continuous rain from breakfast to lunchtime interrupted the second day's qualifying for the Brabazon Trophy which starts today over 72 holes at the Notts Club, Hollinwell, and play was restricted to eleven holes.

It would take a flood of Noah-like proportions to inundate this course lying on its bed of sand and coal dust, but greens had to be cleared of water and with the need to qualify at least 46 and also to give the 26 exempt players a chance to play the course, time became scarce. A shortened version, cutting out in particular the holes on high ground, was used for which par was 46.

Among the 56 who qualified on Wednesday was Peter McEvoy, who won the Amateur in 1977 and 1978 but who is now more concerned with golf promotion. He is drawn in the first round with Paul Downes, who won the tournament last year and with whom he has been associated in business.

McEvoy scored a 74 over the full round, three strokes behind the leader, Andrew Carman. Other exempt players in a minimum field of 130 include members of last year's England team who have not turned professional – Peter Hedges, Andrew Sherborne and Michael Kelley. With the team for next month's European Championship expected to be announced next week, thre is plenty to play for. The course measures more than 7,000 yards, and will be playing its full length, the valley looking as green as it ever has.

Three out of England's four Walker Cup men are in the field – Martin Thompson, the Amateur champion, Andrew Oldcorn, 1982 English champion, and Stephen Keppler, who won the *Golf Illustrated* Gold Vase last week after his return from his American university.

Michael Bonallack is understood to be making his last competitive appearance in an England tournament. The British Amateur is still to come but after that his new post as secretary of the Royal and Ancient will be occupying much of his time. It would be fanciful to suggest that he might win here, but what a fitting conclusion to an outstanding career it would make if he added a fifth victory in the stroke-play championship to his five in the British and English Amateurs.

CYCLING

A spoke in the wheel

Brescia, Italy, (Reuter) – The first stage of this year's Tour of Italy was cancelled here yesterday when striking metal workers blocked the course for the individual time trial and threatened further disruptions.

Officials later met to decide on rules to make today's timed 70 kilometres team trial. But the strikers have called a demonstration to coincide with the riders' arrival at the finish in Mantua today. Yesterday's time trial was due to start at Piazza Della Loggia here but the square and the surrounding streets were packed with striking workers.

The race organizer Vincenzo Torriani, negotiated an agreement with a union leader to finish the demonstration an hour and a half after the race should have started. But the demonstrators stayed on, forcing Torriani to cancel the stage.

Italian rivals Francesco Moser and Giuseppe Saronni are the favourites in this 22-stage tour, which has been deserted by the French expert Bernard Hinault.

Other big names in the competition, which ends in Udine on June 5, include Tommy Prim, of Sweden, the Australian Maichael Wilson, Jostein Wilmann, of Norway.

Five leaving Raleigh

By John Wilcockson

Leo van Vliet and four other leading Dutch riders will be leaving the Britsh-sponsored TI Raleigh professional team at the end of this season. Van Vleit, who won the Dunkirk four-day race last Sunday, said he prefers to remain with the team leader, Jan Raas, who indicated last week his intention of joining a new team to be formed in Belgium next year. Raas said he did not see eye to eye with the manager, Peter Post, over the organization of the team.

The three others to leave are Johan van de Velde, the current Dutch champion, Peter Winnen, Raleigh's best hope in this year's Tour de France, and Cees Priem.

A spokesman for Raleigh said yesterday "We will have a team next year, but it is up to Peter Post which riders he finds. He has almost a completely free hand and there is no pressure from the company to sign English riders."

Post was not available for comment yesterday but it is understood that he was having an important meeting in Rotterdam with Raleigh's Chris Handley, who is responsible for the team's budget.

TODAY'S FIXTURES

Kick-off 7.30 unless stated

Third division
Southend United v Oxford United

Fourth division
Colchester United v Torquay United
Crewe Alexandra v Tranmere Rovers
Halifax Town v Stockport County

SCOTTISH SECOND DIVISION: Montrose v Forfar Athletic.

FOOTBALL COMBINATION: Queen's Park Rangers Res v Tottenham Hotspur Res (2.0).

EUROPEAN YOUTH CHAMPIONSHIP: Group 1: Czechoslovakia v West Germany (Burnley); Bulgaria v Sweden (Preston). Group 2: Yugoslavia v Romania (Aldershot); Italy v Turkey (West Ham). Group 3: England v Spain (Stoke); Scotland v Russia (WBA). Group 4: Finland v France (Huddersfield); Republic of Ireland v Belgium (Sheffield United).

OTHER MATCHES: Chesham United v Hyde (7.0); Harrow Borough v Bishop Auckland.

HOCKEY
Meridian women's indoor championships (Crystal Palace NSC).

CRICKET
(11.0–5.30 or 6.0)
COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP
CHESTERFIELD: Derbyshire v Lancashire.
CHELMSFORD: Essex v Kent.
GLOUCESTER: Gloucestershire v Sussex.
SOUTHAMPTON: Hampshire v Warwickshire.
NORTHAMPTON: Northamptonshire v Nottinghamshire.
THE OVAL: Surrey v Leicestershire.
WORCESTER: Worcestershire v Somerset.
Other matches
FENNER'S: Cambridge University v MCC.
THE PARKS: Oxford University v Glamorgan.
Second XI championship
BURTON: Derbyshire v Northamptonshire.
ENFIELD CC: Middlesex v Essex.
OLD TRAFFORD: Lancashire v Glamorgan.
TRENT BRIDGE: Nottinghamshire v Warwickshire.
TAUNTON: Somerset v Hampshire.
EASTBOURNE: Sussex v Kent.
HARROGATE: Yorkshire v Surrey.

GOLF
Brabazon Trophy (Notts GC, Kirkby-in-Ashfield).

TENNIS
Lee-on-Solent men's challenger series.

STUDENT SPORT

Cram's hopes take a tumble

By Derek Wyatt



Cram: the profile hits a new low in Colarado

Cram has injured his groin quietly preparing for the World Student Games at Edmonton in July and the world championships in Helsinki in August. He turned awkwarkdly in a hole while out running in Colorado. His preparations had until then gone to plan and he was due home two days after the accident.

"It's going to be three or four weeks before I can start training," he said. "It would be foolish of me to run in competition before I am ready." This makes it unlikely that he will compete in the World Student Games.

Cram has resisted sponsorship offers and is happier maintaining a low profile. He is studying for a degree in recreational management at Newcastle Polytechnic and sits his final examinations in a month's time. "In three years at the Poly I think I have only been asked twice for my autograph," he said.

To those who assume that athletics has sold its soul by going open, Cram counters: "I didn't start running so that I could make money out of it. Sure, it's an added bonus. But basically I still run for fun and the day that I don't enjoy it I shall pack up."

Although he trains twice a day in winter and once a day in season he is not averse to discotheques or an occasional beer. He has not yet competed seriously indoors.

Cram wishes he could play more basketball and the occasional game of football but he is wary lest he gets injured. "It wouldn't be worth my while, would it? I'm content to stick with snooker and golf for the moment."

It would be dangerous to underestimate the passion Cram has for winning. "I hate training," he said. To me running is all about winning. In fact, winning at everything, whether it is tiddlywinks, dominoes or monopoly. I have to win."

Conscious of his role behind Ovett and Coe, he said: "I've never beaten them in competition. Naturally, when I do race against them this year, I shall want to be 100 per cent fit." So it is unlikely that he will meet either of them until Helsinki.

He scoffed at the suggestion that Britain would finish first, second and third in the 1,500 metres final. "So far as I'm concerned the first thing is to qualify for the final and then to take it from there," he said.

Cram feels strongly about mental fitness. Russian coaches estimate that 75 per cent of winning springs from mental toughness. Coe and Ovett have indulged in setting world records independently of each other. Cram has concentrated on winning major events.

Coe has again established an early lead this season, and Ovett will start gingerly. Cram may be temporarily sidelined but he is no longer the also-ran in this triumvirate that seemingly rules the world over 1,500 metres.

BOXING

The world dances to Magri's Samba

By Srikumar Sen, Boxing Correspondent



Magri: getting into gear

Talk about driving a coach and horses through television's advertising policy - Charlie Magri, the world flyweight champion, aims to whip a Talbot Samba through it in September when he makes his first defence of his title. Magri is hoping that the BBC, after making concessions to the Football League, will have no objection to his wearing the Talbot logo on his trunks at Wembley.

Mike Barrett, the promoter, said yesterday: "We are going to take a strong stand. I have the backing of the boxing board. Every boxer is a one-man business and he is entitled to benefit in any way he can." Mr Barrett is to have talks with Harold Anderson, of "Sportsnight", next week. The BBC will have to box clever to get out of this corner.

Magri has a choice of two opponents for his defence on September 27. He can try to unify the world title by taking on the World Boxing Association champion, Santon Laciar, of Argentina, or avenge a ridiculous defeat by Juan "Little Monkey" Diaz, who stopped the Stepney Sparrow and knocked him off his perch at the top of the tree.

Since it is money that Magri is after, it has got to be Laciar. As Magri said before hopping into his white convertible Samba which Peugeot have loaned him, and waltzing off home to Stepney: "I have to choose between which fight would be the bigger attraction and bring in most money and that would have to be Laciar. I would like to get my own back on Diaz but at the moment money still counts more than revenge." It is a view which would have been applauded hugely by that Hollywood heavyweight, Sidney Greenstreet, who once said: "I warn you money means more to me than my life - it means more to me than your life".

There could be a few problems with the Laciar bout as the WBA distance is 15 rounds and the World Boxing Council's 12. Mr Barrett also fears that Laciar's nationality could be a sensitive issue. But Laciar is keen to come to London. "He has never stopped complaining his defeat at the Albert Hall since he left here and he badly wants to avenge it," Mr Barrett said.

The hopes of Frank Warren, the promoter, of putting on a British featherweight championship between Barry McGuigan, the holder, and Jimmy Duncan, were dashed when the British Boxing Board of Control rejected his application yesterday. It would have been McGuigan's first defence since he won the title in Belfast last month. Duncan has already been beaten in five rounds by the Irishman.

● The new date for the world middleweight championship between the holder, Marvin Hagler, and his American compatriot, Wilford Scypion, is May 27. The contest should have been staged today but Hagler injured a knee while training.

Biggs faces Hussing challenge

Tokyo (Reuter) The world amateur super-heavyweight champion, Tyrell Biggs of the United States, will defend his title in the world championships challenge series here on May 22. He meets Peter Hussing, of West Germany.

In other matches, the bantamweight Floyd Favors and welterweight Mark Breland, both of the United States, box Japan's Hiroaki Takami and South Korea's Chong Yong-Bom respectively.

Cuba's Bernardo Comas and Pablo Romero, the middleweight and light-heavyweight champions, are challenged by Shin Joon-Sup of South Korea and Alex Krupin, of the Soviet Union. The flyweight champion Steve McCrory, of the United States, will meet Seiki Segawa, of Japan.

RUGBY UNION

Auckland test for Colclough

When Ciaran Fitzgerald leads his team out against Wanganui tomorrow to start the tour of New Zealand, he will be one of 13 new British Lions. The team for the opening match contains only two players who have worn the Lions jersey before – the back row forwards, Squire and Beattie.

Squire played in the final international in New Zealand in 1977 and in four internationals in South Africa in 1980. Beattie was a Lion in 1980 without playing in an international.

This Lions team is far from their strongest, but they are not taking too many chances as the local side have done nothing this season to suggest they can win. The main surprise is that Colclough is not given an early match after spending four months recovering from the knee injury he suffered against France at Twickenham. His big examination should come against the provincial champions, Auckland, next week.

The manager, Willie John McBride, made few comments on team selection beyond saying about Colclough: "We have our own reasons for leaving him out". He probably wants Colclough to have more intensive training, but stressed that all 30 Lions were available for selection.

Hare's recovery from his foot injury is so complete that he is in at full back. The coach, Jim Telfer, has not yet decided whether Hare or Evans will do the goalkicking.

Only four men seem certain to play in the internationals – Fitzgerald, Norster, Squire and Winterbottom, Norster left training with a bang on the head yesterday. He resumed 10 minutes later. The Lions again trained in heavy rain.

LIONS: W. Hare; T. Ringland, R. Ackerman, M. Kiernan, G. Evans; J. Rutherford, R. Laidlaw; S. Jones, C. Fitzgerald (captain), I. Milne, P. Winterbottom, S. Boyle, R. Norster, J. Beattie, J. Squire. Replacements: C. Woodward, O. Campbell, R. Holmes, I. Stephens, C. Deans, I. Paxton.

WANGANUI: T Fearn; D Brooks, S Crowley, S Gordon, M O'Connell; M Kendrick, A Donald; B Dallison, L Graham, R Kahukaka, B Milleton (captain), G Coleman M Wild, R Parsons, P Stratton.

A spur for England's young men

By David Hands Rugby Correspondent

While the spotlight turns towards the Lions, who play the first match of their New Zealand tour tomorrow, an England under-23 party slips quietly out of London today for three matches in Romania. It is an important tour for both countries since they are rebuilding and looking to their young men for signs of a better future.

It will be Dick Greenwood's last trip in charge of the under-23s before he takes over the post of England's senior coach. Six of the party were with him in Italy on last year's three-match tour and it would be no surprise to see several of the players pressing claims for senior status next season. Three, of course, have already received senior caps and a fourth, Nigel Melville, the captain, was selected against Scotland last season but had to withdraw through injury.

Melville was put through a rigorous test on his damaged ankle last weekend and satisfied Greenwood of his fitness. His well-being and that of Youngs is important to the party because there is every likelihood of the scrum half and back row being a vital area. Despite having midfield players of the capability of Barnes and Halliday, Greenwood is unlikely to pursue an open game merely for the sake of it.

"I played against the Romanians at club level and I appreciate the influence the French have had on them and their own inhibitions," Greenwood said.

TOUR PARTY: N Stringer (Wasps); D Trick (Bath), B Evans (Leicester), M Bailey (Cambridge University), S Halliday (Bath), R Knibbs (Bristol), S Townend (Wakefield), S Barnes (Bristol), R Andrew (Cambridge United), N Melville (Wasps, captain), N Youngs (Leicester), S Redfern (Leicester), M Higgs (Sale), M Dixon (Fylde) B Moore (Nottingham), J Curry (Gosforth), M Hobley (Coventry), C Pinnegar (Wasps), B Kidner (Coventry), N Wilkinson (Waterloo), J Gadd (Gloucester), A Dun (Wasps), G Rees (Nottingham), P Buckton (Liverpool), D Richards (Leicester). Manager: R Greenwood.

Fixtures: May 15: v Universities (Timisoara); May 18: v Polytechnics (lasi); May 22: v Romania Under-23 (Bucharest).

HOCKEY

England to face holders

By Sydney Friskin

England and Wales have been drawn in group A with West Germany, the holders, for the European Cup tournament at Amstelveen (Netherlands) from August 18 to 28. The event will be played on artificial turf in the Wagener Stadium, which was the venue for the second World Cup in 1963.

England's first match on August 18 is against Spain who should not be too difficult an obstacle. England beat them in London last October and Scotland recently beat them twice in Barcelona. Spain's resources have dwindled since the retirement of some of their more senior players.

A danger to England and Wales in this group could be France who though beaten by England last year, have recently found new strength in a crop of rising young players and are aiming to play in the Olympic Games. Austria seem to be the weakest team in this group. In the remaining group, the tougher looking one, Scotland and Ireland are opposed by Netherlands, Soviet Union, Poland and Belgium. The winners and runners-up in each group will qualify for the semi-final round on August 26.

England won the bronze medal when the tournament was held at Hanover in November 1978 and a high placing for England, in fact all the home countries, will be crucial for Britain's Olympic selection. Scotland's preparation for the cup will include two matches against France at Largs, Ayrshire, on June 11 and 12.

SCOTTISH PARTY: W McLean (Grange), W McPherson (Menzieshill), A Tait (Western), N Menzies (Perthshire), T Middleton (Grange), D Rowlands (York), D Leiper (Ruthrieston), D Hay (Grange), D Potter (Edinburgh Civil Service), B Cuthill (Menzieshill), V Pappin (RAF), T Hay (Edinburgh CS), G Buchan (Brooklands), C Reilly (Southgate), M Yellowlees (Edinburgh CS), A Hay (Inverleith).

FISHING

Tracking deep trout

By Conrad Voss Bark

In the great Midland reservoirs, Grafham (1,670 acres) and Rutland (3,100 acres) the stock trout, mostly rainbow, are inclined to shoal at great depths below the surface where they feed on clouds of plankton.

To reach such trout, new methods of fishing with a fly rod – spinning is prohibited under the rules – have been developed in the last 20 years. The rods have been strengthened and new types of lines and flies introduced to reach the trouts' feeding grounds.

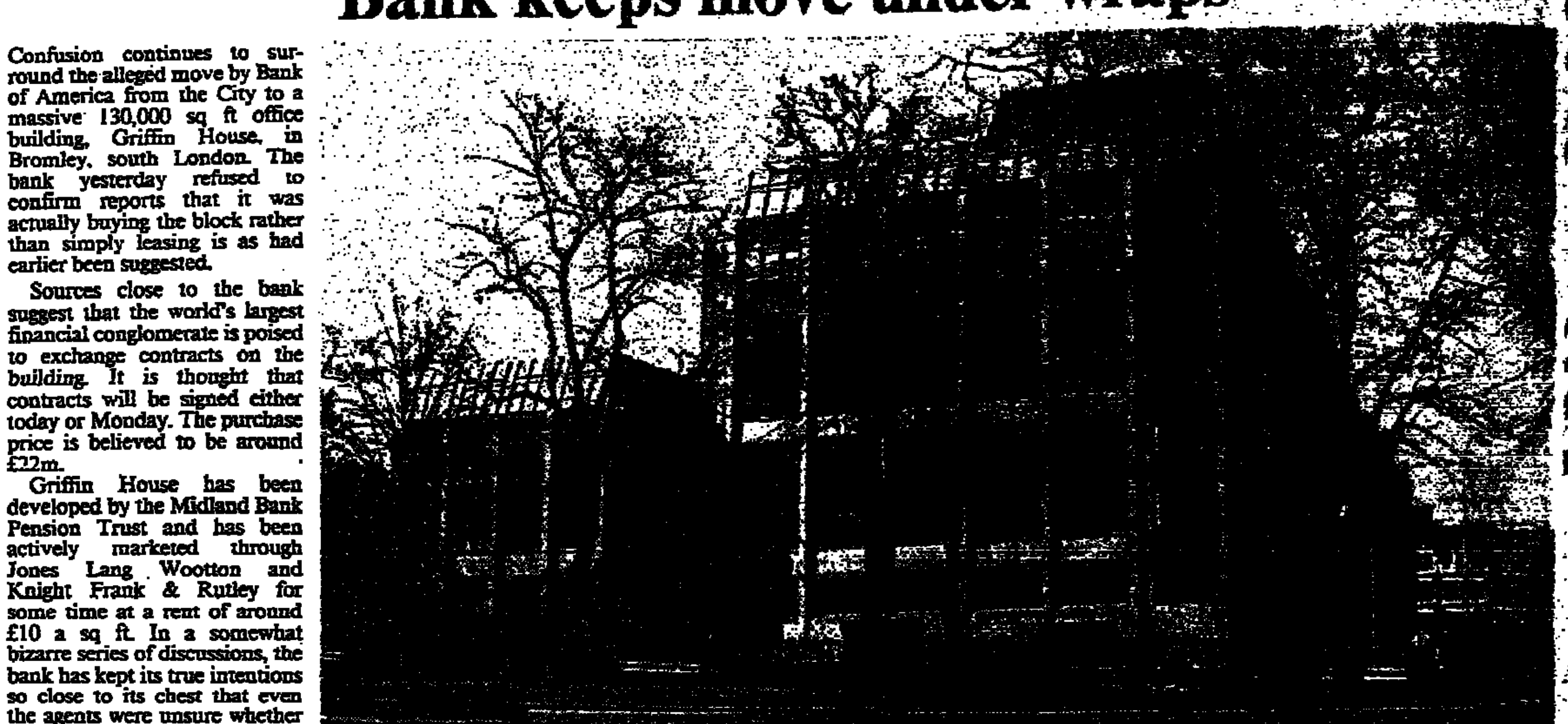
The great exponent of deep fishing is a Midland tackle dealer, Bob Church, whose book (*Reservoir Trout Fishing*, Black, £6.95) has been written for him by an admirer, Colin Dyson. There is indeed much to admire about Mr Church, He is clearly a most inventive and enterprising angler but at the same time suffers from a malaise which has attacked other reservoir fishermen before him, a contempt for river fly fishermen. He calls them tweedy types who live in "dusty corners of gentlemen's clubs."

Such bias strikes a note of invert snobbery which has no place in a fishing textbook. Otherwise, it is admirable, Mr Church uses echo sounders to track the fish, follows them by boat controlled by a portable rudder or a leeboard, and uses 100-metre lead-cored lines to fish for them at any depth from 30 to 70 feet down. His coloured lures are fished in a highly skilled and most professional manner and the *fact that he takes seven fish to the* average angler's one is a sufficient recommendation for fishing these new ways on these huge inland lakes.

BADMINTON: China, Indonesia and Denmark, are among the countries, who have agreed to send their leading players to the Malaysian Open Championships from July 2-6.

Commercial Property/Baron Phillips

Bank keeps move under wraps



Laing Properties has completed development of its 58,000 sq ft building on the old town hall site in Reading. The whole scheme was prelet to the Guardian Royal Exchange on a 25-year lease and will be opening later this summer as a new branch office. Gibson Eley acted for the GRE and are now retained agents for subletting part of the block. Donaldson & Son represented Laing Properties, while Goddard & Smith acted for Reading Council.

Confusion continues to surround the alleged move by Bank of America from the City to a massive 130,000 sq ft office building, Griffin House, in Bromley, south London. The bank yesterday refused to confirm reports that it was actually buying the block rather than simply leasing is as had earlier been suggested.

Sources close to the bank suggest that the world's largest financial conglomerate is poised to exchange contracts on the building. It is thought that contracts will be signed either today or Monday. The purchase price is believed to be around £22m.

Griffin House has been developed by the Midland Bank Pension Trust and has been actively marketed through Jones Lang Wootton and Knight Frank & Rutley for some time at a rent of around £10 a sq ft. In a somewhat bizarre series of discussions, the bank has kept its true intentions so close to its chest that even the agents were unsure whether the block was being leased or sold.

From its Cannon Street headquarters Bank of America has been casting around over the past few months for a large building in which to relocate some of its 1,200 London staff. At the moment they are spread throughout the City in several buildings including Condor House, by the side of St Paul's New Change Building, behind the Cannon Street HQ, and in the Commercial Union block in Leadenhall Street.

Already the bank has established a base for its computer staff in Croydon and several other sites south of the river have been under consideration, although no precise locations have been confirmed. The bank has been keen to bring several of its major departments together under one roof and a demographic survey of key staff has narrowed the field to Bromley. Executives were also concerned about the growing costs of housing clerical and junior managerial staff in expensive City accommodation.

This, together with other well publicized moves, underlines the increasing need among even large financial and well-heeled institutions to slash overheads in an effort to maintain profitability. Companies like Bank of America are finding that suburban London office costs, at roughly a third of those in the City, are an acceptable alternative to an expensive relocation to leading provincial centres.

Whether the bank leases or buys in Bromley it is now certain to be one of the other – comes as good news for the local office market. The deal will considerably ease Bromley's 300,000 sq ft oversupply of offices and boost confidence in the local market which has always limped along in the shadow of Croydon its larger neighbour.

But Bank of America will now be faced with disposing of surplus City space. Apart from its accommodation in the CU building, the bank might find itself with office space which is difficult to let in the ppresent market conditions. A spokesman, however, said that much of the space likely to become surplus is held on short leases.

Developers and landlords with large buildings in less than prime locations are encountering market resistance. This is underlined by Central & City Holdings' decision this week to cut the rent on Bishops Court in Artillery Lane in the hope of finding a tenant.

Mr David King, C&CH chairman, said that he is now offering the building at a rent of £12.75 a sq ft compared to the original £14 which makes the futuristic block cheaper than anything comparable in Slough. But, as has been pointed out in this column on numerous occasions, even 200 yards makes all the differwence between finding a tenant and looking at an empty block.

● London & York Property Investment has completed its purchase of the former Fulham Power Station close to Wandsworth Bridge. The group has paid the CEGB £1.5m for the 10 acre site. Great care is to be taken in demolishing the power station, which will be carried out over the next two years. A specialist firm of contractors will remove the 9,000,000 bricks in the 318ft high edifie to make way for a proposed 200,000 sq ft light industrial and warehouse estate. But planning permission has yet to be sought for the reverside site, although the company is expected to meet little resistance from local planners. Richard Ellis advised the CEGB and Stewart Newiss acted for London & York.

● Mrs Thatcher's decision to call an election could not have come at a worse time for either the Kuwaiti Investment Office or the London Docklands Development Corporation, who were keen to see a swift announcement on the proposed Hay's Wharf scheme. Plans for a 2.26m sq ft development on the 24 acre South Bank site had been sent Mr Tom King, the Environment Secretary, for approval under his Special Development Order powers. According to an LDDC spokesman, the submission does not include either detailed or outline plans. Instead, a "hybrid" set of plans are sitting on a desk at the Department of the Environment, waiting the outcome of the election.

The scheme came under fierce attack yet again from both the Greater London Council and the Borough of Southwark. Mr Alan Davis, Leader of Southwark Council, while commenting on the oversupply of offices along the southern river bank, said: "The Hay's Wharf development contradicts both Southwark's and GLC's plans for the area, where the accent is on boosting the community by providing jobs and homes suitable for local people."

Unfortunately, Southwark has not the best record of providing accomodation for its community. Residents of the 900 homes on the Bonamy Estate in Bermondsey, built 13 years ago, have asked for it to be demolished because the houses have deteriorated so badly.

Car Buyer's Guide

Motoring by Clifford Webb

Born-again Sigmas show their age

It must be a unique event for a car to be ousted by a modern replacement and then to reappear two years later and be sold in competition with its successor. But that is what is happening with the Lonsdale, which has just gone on sale in Britain.

To all intents and purposes the Lonsdale is the Mitsubishi Sigma, which was sold here by the Colt Car Company until October, 1980, when it was replaced by the Galant. The last Sigma was probably cleared from stock by mid-1981.

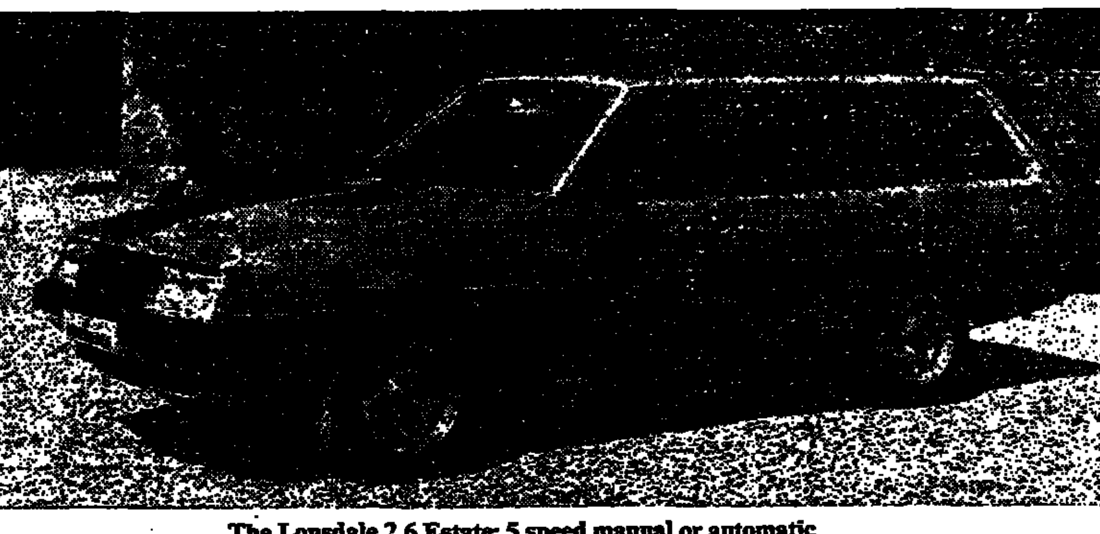
Why is an old car being sold under a new name? There are two very good reasons. Firstly, it permits Mr Michael Orr, the extrovert boss of Colt Cars, to beat the 11 per cent ceiling on the Japanese share of the British car market, because these Sigmas are manufactured in Australia and not subject to import restrictions. And secondly, it gives him a cheaper line of cars to pacify those of his dealers who complain that their mian line Colt Mitsubishi cars are too expensive.

But nothing about Mr Orr is ever that simple and to further complicate matters he has formed the Lonsdale Car Company to import and sell the Australian Mitsubishi. Not all Colt dealers have opted to sell the Lonsdales but they could be missing a good thing. Lonsdale dealers will receive 20 per cent, profit margin compared with 17½ per cent for Colt dealers.

Mr Orr himself admits that there is "nothing very exciting" about the born-again Sigmas. "They are good, straight cars for the man who wants a bargain. We shall have no problems in selling the 3,600 we expect to receive in the first full year", he told me.

Ten versions, five saloons and five estates, are being sold here, starting with a 1.6 litre saloon at £5,699 and ending with a 2.6 litre automatic estate at £8,299. For my money the best buy at £7,899 is the five-speed manual version of the top-of-the-range estate.

It is a big, robust load-carrier which should find a ready home with the family shopkeeper whose personal car also doubles as his business transport. In a necessarily brief drive in Devon recently I was impressed by its solidarity and ability to gobble up the miles without fuss.



The Lonsdale 2.6 Estate: 5 speed manual or automatic

There is a shortcoming, however, which prospecive buyers will have to set against the price advantage. Sigma engines are showing their age compared with today's evermore fuel-conscious designs. All three engines offered, 1.6, 2.0 and 2.6 litre, are notably thirsty. Official consumption figures for the 2.6 manual estate are urban cycle 17.1 mpg; steady 56 mph, 33.5 mpg; and 75 mph, 25.7 mpg.

Big Vauxhall

Since its extensive facelift last September the Carlton has become firmly established as Vauxhall's top of the range saloon, enjoying increasing popularity in the market place. How much of that is due to spin-off from the remarkable success of the Cavalier and how much to the Carlton's own attributes is a matter for debate. Certainly many fleet owners were delighted when it arrived to extend the limited Vauxhall range.

It is also a fact that in the first three months of this year 3,278 Carlton were sold, almost a three-fold increase over the same period last year. That it is a barley disguised version of the German-made Opel Rekord, imported fully built up, seems of less interest to buyers than was at one time feared. More firms are apparently salving their buy-British conscience behind the Vauxhall badge. They would not dream of adding an Opel to the fleet.

The Carlton range comprises 10 different versions in saloon and estate configuration, with two levels of trim and three engine sizes: 1.8 and 2 litre petrol units plus a 2.3 litre diesel. I chose the 1.8 GL saloon.

It is a noticeably quiet car, offering a high degree of comfort and equipment. Standard fittings on all models include tinted glass, a radio and cassette player operating through four loudspeakers, much improved seat design giving support in the right place for back sufferers and well balanced power steering.

With an overall length of 15.27 ft the Carlton is over a foot longer than the saloon version of the Cavalier. Unlike the Cavalier, however, it has the older rear-wheeled drive lay-out which suits the bigger car.

The 1.8 litre LET (Low End Torque) engine, new five-speed gearbox and high ratio back axle makes the Carlton less thirsty than its predecessor. Mine returned about 29 mpg but at a price which in my view is unacceptable. The have overdone the high gearing to the extent that you always seem to be in the wrong cog. Time and again it was necessary to change down not one but two gears to obtain the necessary acceleration to keep up with the traffic flow.

For an engine which was designed to operate at low rev with high torque the Carlton unit spends too much of its time being revved hard to make up for the over-long gaps in its gearing. Any attempt to let the engine slog results in roughness and vibration to an extent which is not acceptable in a modern car.

The ever popular Vauxhall Carlton GL saloon

Vital statistics

Model: Carlton 1.8 litre GL saloon
Price: £7,193
Engine: 1,796 cc, 4-cylinder
Performance: maximum speed, 106 mph; 0-60 mph, 13.1 sec.
Official consumption: urban, 26.4 mpg; 56 mph, 47.9 mpg; 75 mph, 35.8 mpg
Length: 15.27 ft

New Alfas

Face-lifted versions of Alfa Romeo's two coupés, the Sprint and GTV, are now being imported. In addition, the Sprint range has been extended both sides of the existing 1.5 litre 95 bhp model. A 1.3 Sprint has been added for the Alfa enthusiast, who is forced to temper his desire for exceptional performance by what the family budget will bear.

With a top speed in excess of 100 mph and a 0-60 mph time of 11.2 sec, it will out-perform many bigger rivals costing more than its £6,390 selling price. The second new Sprint, the 1.5 Green Cloverleaf (the emblem of the Alfa work racing car), has the 105bhp engine seen in the Cloverleaf Ti. It has a claimed top speed of 115 mph, accelerates from 0-60 mph in 10.3 seconds and costs £6,890.

New polyurethane bumpers and side mouldings give both cars a smoother look and better wrap-around protection.

At the same time, the factory has made overdue changes to two other models, the GTV 2 litre and the GTV6 2.5. The most welcome is a modified gear box which Alfa insists has improved the notching change mechanism. The rather choppy ride has also been tackled with progressive-rate springing.

These are not cheap cars, costing £8,500 and £10,600.

PERSONAL COLUMNS

. His dominion is an everlasting dominion, which shall not pass away, and his kingdom that which shall not be destroyed.

Daniel 7: 14

BIRTHS

BIRD – On May 12th to Emma and Nicky a daughter, Anna Clare.

CHARLTON – On 7th May at St. Thomas' Hospital, London to Celia and Tim, a son John William.

DIXEY. – On May 4th at Canterbury to Lindsay (née Brown) and James, a daughter, Antonia Challis.

ELLIOT – On May 11th at 27 Welbeck Street to Maresa (née Apap Bologna) and Gordon, a son (Julian), a welcome brother for Andrew and Adrian. Deo Gratias et Mariae.

EVANS. – On 11th May to Susan (née Daniels) and Chris, a girl, Katherine Hazel, a sister for Helen.

MARRIAGES

DEATHS

IN MEMORIAM

WANTED

ANNOUNCEMENTS

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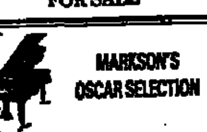
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Ministry of Public Works and Housing
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RECONSTRUCTION OF THE CUCHAMANO-TETE-ZOBWE ROAD (EN 103)

The Government of the Peoples Republic of Mozambique will shortly embark on the reconstruction of the Cuchamano-Tete-Zobwe Road (EN 103) linking Zimbabwe, Mozambique and Malawi. The Government have recently secured a loan for this project from the Kuwait Fund and Arab Economic Development.

The Cuchamano-Tete-Zobwe Road extends for approximately 270 km across the Tete Province in Mozambique and it is intended to reconstruct the base course and to provide new bitumen surfacing in premix throughout the length of the road with some widening and other improvements. Detailed engineering designs and tender documents for the project have been prepared by the consulting firm indicated below.

The Government of the Peoples Republic of Mozambique now wish to engage a contractor for this reconstruction. In accordance with the regulations, the loan contractors tendering for this project must be acceptable to the Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development.

Firms suitably experienced for the work and who are interested in tendering are invited to apply for prequalification documents to either of the addresses below. Only firms who are prequalified will be permitted to tender for the work.

The closing date for receipt of the prequalification documents is the 18th July, 1983.

Addresses:

Departmento Estradas e Pontes,	The Consultant
Ministerio Obras Publicas E Habitcao,	Roughton & Partners,
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C.P. 403 Maputo, Mazambique.	Southampton, England.
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PUBLIC NOTICES

Review of the Northern Ireland (Emergency Provisions) Act 1978

The Rt Hon Sir George Baker OBE who has accepted the invitation of the Secretary of State for Northern Ireland the Rt Hon James Prior MP to carry out a review of the Northern Ireland (Emergency Provisions) Act 1978, has begun his Review.

His Review will be conducted in private but the report will be published in full.

Sir George Baker will welcome submissions on any matters falling within his terms of reference. These are as follows:

> Accepting that temporary emergency powers are necessary to combat sustained terrorist violence, and taking into account Lord Jellicoe's review of the working of the Prevention of Terrorism (Temporary Provisions) Act 1976 as it affects Northern Ireland, to examine the operation of the Northern Ireland (Emergency Provisions) Act 1978 in order to determine whether its provisions strike the right balance between the need on the one hand to maintain as fully as possible the liberties of the individual and on the other to provide the security forces and the courts with adequate powers to enable them to protect the public from current and forseeable incidence of terrorist crime; and to report.

Submissions should be sent by 31 July to:

The Rt Hon Sir George Baker OBE,

Northern Ireland Office	Northern Ireland Office
Great George Street	Stormont House
LONDON SW1 P3AJ	BELFAST BT4 3SU
Telephone: (01) 233 3067	Telephone: (0232) 761433

LEGAL NOTICES

In the Matter of GAY NEWS Limited and in the matter of THE COMPANIES ACT 1948.

Notice is hereby given that the creditors of the above-named Company, which is being voluntarily wound up, are required, on or before the 15th day of July, 1983, to send in their full Christian and surnames, their addresses and descriptions, full particulars of their debts or claims, and the names and addresses of their Solicitors ...

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Today's television and radio programmes

Edited by Peter Davalle

BBC 1

6.00 Ceefax AM: News, traffic, weather and sport – all available without having to install a special teletext set.

6.30 Breakfast Time: Includes the naming of the Postman of the Year contest winner and his or her nominator. And astrologer Russell Grant reveals another side to his talents. News at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00 and 8.30; Sport at 6.42, 7.18 and 8.18; Medical spot between 6.45 and 7.00; Keep fit (6.45-7.00); Television (7.15-7.30); Today's papers (7.32 and 8.32); Food and cooking (8.45-9.00) Closedown at (9.00).

9.25 For Schools, Colleges: Higher Education; 9.52 Sex Education; 10.15 Micronutrients; 10.40 Mind Stretchers; 11.00 Capricorn Game; 11.18 Hyn o Fyd; 11.40 Looking for Work; 12.03 Let's Go 12.15 Closedown.

12.30 News After Noon; 12.57 Financial Report. And sub-titled news.

1.00 Pebble Mill at One: The final of the Green Cross Code Road Safety Competition for children; 1.45 Postman Pat.

2.02 For Schools, Colleges: The NHS; 2.35 Life in Ghana.

2.55 Smoker's Luck: Horizon film which, after its first screening, caused one in five smokers who watched it to give up the dangerous habit.

3.55 Play School: Sue O'Brian's story Sad Happy Alice (see also BBC2, 11.00am) 4.20 The New Schmoo: cartoon; 4.40 Make 'Em Laugh: The Keystone Cops ride again"; 5.00 Newsround Extra: The launching of a junior general election. Schools already planning to hold mock elections will be invited to take part in a national poll. The recruets will be announced in Newsround Extra on June 10, the day after the real election. 5.10 Thief: The story of a 14 year-old lad (James Keeley) who steals even though it appears, he already has everything he needs.

5.40 News; 6.00 South East at Six; 6.22 Nationwide. Including Sportswide at 6.45.

7.00 The Harlem Globetrotters: Fun and skill at Wembley Arena as the famous team return to London. Alan Weeks talks to them as well as watching them in action.

7.30 Odd One Out: The Paul Daniels quiz show. And immediately afterwards, the breezy magician can be seen talking about the time of his life.

8.00 The Time of Your Life: The day (back in 1949) when the young Paul Daniels picked up a book of magic tricks and made up his mind that his future would be tied up with creating illusions. Memories of that year are also contributed by Richard Murdoch, yachtsman Colin Smith and Nat Temple (of orchestra fame).

8.30 Are You Being Served? The department store decides to advertise on CB radio.

9.00 News: with Michael Buerk.

9.25 Inside: The Monaco Grand Prix. Its story is told by Prince Rainier, and famous drivers like Niki Lauda and John Watson. The presenter: Frank Bough.

10.15 Isles Apart: Andrew Cooper in the Isles of Scilly; 10.45 News.

10.50 World Dancing Championships: The professional modern championship and the amateur Latin championship at Hammersmith Palais.

11.40 Film: Cold Turkey (1970) Comedy about an American town which is offered 25 million dollars by a tobacco company if it can give up smoking for 30 days. With Dick Van Dyke. Ends at 1.25am.

TV-am

6.00 Daybreak. And, at 6.30, Good Morning Britain (presented by Lynda Barry and Nick Owen). Items include news at 6.00, 6.15, 6.20, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30, 9.00 and 9.10; quiz at 6.27; Today's papers at 6.33 and 8.33; Sport at 6.40 and 7.35; Pop at 8.50; Television at 7.50; guest celebrity at 8.20; Money Talks, at 8.40; and Cookery at 9.05. Closedown at 9.15.

ITV/LONDON

9.30 For Schools: Man and mining: 9.55 Tiger in the Pond; 10.15 Sex roles; 10.35 The French Programme; 10.58 Physiology: 11.15 A Visit to the Country; 11.32 Tram museum; 11.44 For hearing-impaired children.

12.00 Topper's Tales (r); 12.10 Rainbow: two programmes for the kiddies; 12.30 Writers on Writing: Richard Hoggart interviews the novelist and critic David Lodge.

1.00 News from ITN; 1.20 Thames area news; 1.30 About Britain: Durham University 1832-1982. A forum for students and staff at this famous seat of learning.

2.00 A Plus: Items include Simon Read's visit to the Royal Windsor Horse Show.

2.30 Film: Nurse on Wheels (1963). Gentle British comedy about a district nurse (Juliet Mills) who falls in love with a farmer (Ronald Lewis). With Joan Sims and Noel Purcell.

4.00 Children's ITV: Rainbow; 4.20 Dangermouse: Episode 5 of The Tower of Terror; 4.25 Animals in Action: Crowds. Keith Shackleton on animals that do not like to live alone; 4.50 Freetime: A day trip to Boulogne by pupils from Castlemount School in Dover. And an item on the new Sunday afternoon children's serial Andy Robson.

5.15 Make Me Laugh: Chuckle contest, with Bernie Winters and Paul Shane (the man from Hi-de-Hi).

5.45 News; 6.00 The 6 o'Clock Show: Live and lively news show, with Michael Aspel and Janet Street-Porter.

7.00 Family Fortunes: Quiz show in which the Wingroves from Greenford, Middlesex, take on the Wyatts from Plymouth under Bob Monkhouse's genial gaze.

7.30 Hallelujah! Salvation Army comedy series starring Thora Hird who, tonight, begins her first counselling session in the town and discovers all sorts of dark corners in human behaviour.

8.00 Hawaii Five-O: A missile threat to all airliner. (r).

9.00 Death of an Expert Witness: In episode six of this adaptation of the P D James murder yarn, Adam Dalgliesh (Roy Marsden) goes to the disused chapel to find Brenda Pridmore (Chloe Franks) paralysed with fear after finding another body. It was Brenda who first saw the body of the murdered Lorrimer.

10.00 News at Ten.

10.30 The London Programme: An investigation into the case of patients with only a slight mental handicap who are being kept in hospitals virtually as prisoners. The programme concludes that, with positive action, they could be leading fuller lives as part of the community outside the hospitals.

11.00 Shoot Pool! The John Bull Bitter London Championship. Steve Clarke (one of the commentators in this series) plays England international Roger Blank, at Epsom, Surrey. As well as playing, he will continue with his commentating.

12.15 Close: with Michael Hordern.

Neil Munro in The One Thousand Dozen (Channel 4, 8.30pm)

● To mark his return to television drama after an absence of more than a decade, Alun Owen has written a two-hander KISCH KISCH (BBC2, 9.30pm) which provides Ian Richardson (as the elder brother, recently made a widower) with what is virtually a monologue, and Anthony Bate (as the younger brother, a life-long batchelor) with a series of interpolations. The subject of the deceased wife's love life is being reviewed. The clever thing about the play is that by the time we reach the all-revealing last line, we have inferred as much from the one brother's reticence as from the other's lengthy revelations about his wife and about the triangular relationship between him, her, and her Swedish au-pair friend. Kisch Kisch was originally a play for radio. Attractive set design by Pauline Harrison has helped it to make a successful crossing to the television screen.

CHOICE

● A respectful round of applause rather than the stamping of feet and cries of Author! is, I think, the sensible was to salute TALES OF THE KLONDIKE, a new series of films based on the stories of Jack London as it makes its bow tonight (Channel 4, 8.30). There are better yarns to come than tonight's, The One Thousand Dozen, though to be fair, the dénouement in this tale of a man's Sisyphean labours in carting that number of eggs over mountains and across raging rivers to sell them to the egg-starved gold prospectors hundreds of miles away, does find cruel Fate in no less of a spiteful mood that the one she was in during those final, never-to-be-forgotten moments of The Treasure of Sierra Madre – the John Huston version.

● United for the first time on the dear-departed Third Programme back in 1968 and now reassembled on Radio 3 (9.25pm), THE SHAGBUT, MINIKIN AND FLEMISH CLACKET make fabulously surreal listening as the Polyphonica Neasdeniensis puff, squeak, thump and groan their way through a justly forgotten work for 15ft lute, played from the inside; two-man trombone made of boiled leather; and early harpsichord in an advanced state of arthritis. This collision between Gerard Hoffnung and Heath Robinson was engineered by Michael Mason.

BBC 2

6.05 Open University (until 8.10) Maths modelling; 6.30 Tectonics and Red Sea; 6.55 Velocity diagrams; 7.20 Statistics; 7.45 Evolution. Conquest of the Air.

11.00 Play School see BBC 1, 3.55 entry); Closedown at 11.25.

2.15 Newbury Racing: We see the 2.30, 3.00 (Sir Charles Clore Memorial Stakes), 3.30 and 4.00 Closedown at 4.15.

5.10 TV and Politics: Britain. Open University film showing how the news teams planned their coverage of the Labour and Conservative Party conferences in 1976 (r); 5.35 Weekend Outlook: What is in store for Open University viewers.

5.40 Film: The Falcon in Danger (1943*) There is a little matter of 100,000 dollars in money missing when a plane, without crew or pilot crashes. The Falcon (Tom Conway) investigates.

6.45 Madhur Jeffrey's Indian Cookery: Tandori Prawns. Also, samosas and poppadams (r); 7.10 News: with sub-titles.

7.15 Comic Roots; Roy Hudd returns to the Croydon where he spent his early years, to attend an old boys renuion. And we hear how his career subsequently developed.

7.50 Did You See... ? Toyah, Bonnie Angelo of Time magazine and Sandy Malm, of the ICA, discuss Channel Four News and Alter Image (both on Channel 4). It's All True (BBC 2) and Fame (BBC 1). In the chair: Ludovic Kennedy.

8.35 Gardeners' World: Roy Elliott's beautiful garden and collection of rare plants at Handsworth, less than two miles from Spaghetti Junction, near Birmingham.

9.00 Entertainment USA: Jonathan King, in Florida, visits Disney World and surveys the US film and video scene. We see extracts from the newly released films Blood Beach and Spring Break. Plus an interview with Mike Wallace, a leading American news reporter.

9.30 Kisch Kisch: Drama, by Alun Owen, with Ian Richardson and Anthony Bate as the two brothers re-united at a funeral (see Choice).

10.20 The Men from Moneyglass: Documentary about Willie John McBride, formerly a British Lions player, and now the team's manager who tomorrow begins his sixth tour with the Lions in New Zealand.

10.50 Newsnight: bulletins and analysis.

11.40 The Old Grey Whistle Test: with the songwriter and singer and instrumentalist Annabel Lamb. Also Aztec camera. Ends at 12.25am.

CHANNEL 4

5.15 Acting with Anna: Fifth in this six-part series of films about the young actors and actresses being trained at the Anna Scher School in London. Tonight, they improvise on the theme of the Midas touch, and play the game of Who's Missing? – a lesson in instant observation.

5.30 Countdown: Word quiz game. With Ricard Whiteley and Gyles Brandreth.

6.00 Switch: Pop music show, live from Watford. With David Joseph, The Beat, and Aztec Camera. Plus the latest videos by Wham and Malcolm McLaren.

7.00 Channel Four News.

7.30 The Friday Alternative.

8.00 What a Picture! John Hedgecoe continues his course in better photography. Tonight, he talks about landscape pictures, with particular reference to light and the effects that can be achieved with a little preparation and thought. There are also details of a photographic competition, with more than £2,000 in equipment as prizes.

8.30 Jack London's Tales of the Klondike: The One Thousand Dozen. First in a new series of dramas, shot in Canada. Tonight's tale stars Neil Munroe and Ray Whealan (see Choice).

9.30 Capstick Capers: The Yorkshire comedian Tony Capstick pokes fun at the United States, and at personalities such as President Reagan. The guest celebrity is the singer Lorna Dallas.

10.00 Cheers: American-made comedy series set in a saloon bar. In tonight's episode, the pregnant Carla (Rhea Perlman) tricks a surprised Marshall Lipton (Mark King) into believing that he is responsible for her condition.

10.30 Kill or Cure? Eraldin – the Forgotten Drug Disaster. This drug, prescribed for people with heart problems, was withdrawn from general use in Britain about eight years ago, after five years on the market. Since then, more than 2,600 people, who say the drug has had harmful side-effects, have claimed compensation from the manufacturers. About 1,400 have been successful. Tonight, some of the victims tell their stories.

11.15 Film: Obsession (1948*) Thriller, made in Britain by the American director Edward Dmytryk, starring Robert Newton as the husband who plans to do away with his wife's lover and dispose of the body by dissolving it in a bath of acid. Co-starring Phil Brown as the intended victim and Sally Gray as the wife. Naunton Wayne, uncharacteristically, plays the man from the yard. Ends at 1.00.

Radio 4

6.00 News Briefing
6.10 Farming Today
6.30 Today, including 6.45 Prayer for the Day. 6.55, 7.55 Weather. 7.00, 8.00 News. 7.25, 8.25 Sport. 7.30, 8.30 News Headlines. 7.45 Thought for the Day. 8.35 Yesterday in Parliament. 8.50 Your Letters. 8.57 Weather; Travel.
9.00 News
9.05 Desert Island Discs. actor Arthur English
10.00 News
10.02 International Assignment
10.30 Morning Story: Copper and Pink, by Barry Fantoni
10.45 Daily Service†
11.00 News; Travel
11.03 Spring Returning
11.48 Bird of the Week
12.00 News
12.02 You and Yours
12.27 My Music†
12.55 Weather; Travel
1.00 The World At One
1.40 The Archers
1.55 Shipping Forecast
2.00 News
2.02 Woman's Hour
3.00 News
3.02 The Moonstone, by Wilkie Collins (3)†
4.00 News
4.02 Just After Four
4.10 We Can Do That (new series) employment in the '80s
4.40 Story Time: The Russian Interpreter, by Michael Frayn (last of 10)
5.00 PM: News Magazine
5.50 Shipping forecast, weather
6.00 News, financial report
6.30 Going Places
7.00 News
7.05 The Archers
7.20 Pick of the Week†
8.10 Profile: a personal portrait
8.30 Any Questions?
9.15 Letter from America, by Alistair Cooke
9.30 Kaleidoscope: arts magazine
9.59 Weather
10.00 The World Tonight
10.35 Week Ending, a satirical review of the week's news†
11.00 A Book at Bedtime: The Handyman, by Penelope Mortimer (10)
11.30 Today in Parliament
11.45 Barry Took in the BBC Sound Archives
12.00 News, weather, shipping forecast
ENGLAND: VHF with above except 6.25-6.30am weather; travel. 9.05-10.45 For Schools. 11.00-11.30 For Schools. 11.30 Listen with Mother. 11.40-12.00 For Schools. 1.55pm Listening Corner. 2.00-3.00 For Schools. 11.00-12.00 Study on 4; 11.00 Euromagazine. 11.30 Broadside On.

Radio 3

6.55 Weather.
7.00 News.
7.05 Morning Concert (continued). Walton, Beethoven, Borodin.†
9.00 News.
9.05 This Week's composer: Lennox Berkeley.†
10.00 Love Songs: Schubert, Hugh Wood.†
10.30 Ulster Orchestra: Mozart, Joachim Raff, Sterndale Bennett.†
11.30 Bridge and Bax: Chamber music.†
12.15 BBC Symphony Orchestra: Berlioz, Schumann.†
1.00 News.
1.05 Six Continents.
1.20 BBC S.O. Part 2: Brahms.†
2.05 A to Z in 1930s Vienna: string quartets by Apostel and Zemlinsky.†
3.00 The British Symphony: Boyce, Holst, Tippett.†
4.00 Choral Evensong direct from Norwich Cathedral.†
4.55 News.
5.00 Mainly for Pleasure.†
6.30 Music for Guitar: John Rutter, Domenico Alberti arr. Alexander Bellow, Sor, Barrios, Albeniz arr. Gregory.
7.00 Rubbra: Symphony No 8.†
7.30 Parikian-Fleming-Roberts Trio: Haydn, Arensky.†
8.15 A Day in the Life of Samuel Butler.
8.35 Concert Part 2: Brahms.†
9.25 The Shagbut, Minikin and Flemish Clacket: music by Hucbald the Onelegged.†
9.35 BBC Philharmonic Orchestra: Weill, Grieg.†
10.45 The English Madrigal: Thomas Morley.†
11.15 News.
VHF ONLY: Open University 6.15am An Enlightened Historian. 6.35-6.55 Propaganda and the Civil War.

Radio 2

5.00 Ray Moore† 7.30 Terry Wogan.† 10.00 Jimmy Young (live interview with David Steel at 11.00).† 12.00 Music While You Work.† 12.30 Gloria Hunniford†including 2.02 Sports Desk. 2.30 Ed Stewart†including 3.02 Sports Desk. 4.00 David Hamilton†including 4.02, 5.30 Sports Desk. 6.00 John Dunn† including 6.45 Sport and Classified Results (mf only). 7.30 Victor Silvester, JR and the Victor Silvester Orchestra.† 8.15 Friday Night is Music Night.† 9.30 20th Century Troubadour.† 9.57 Sports Desk. 10.00 The Random Jottings of Hinge and Bracket. 10.30 Brian Matthew presents Round Midnight (Stereo from midnight). 1.00 Night Owls.† 2.00-5.00 You and the Night and the Music.

Radio 1

6.00 Adrian John with the Early Show. 7.00 Mike Read. 9.00 Simon Bates. 11.30 Mike Smith, including 12.30 Newsbeat. 2.00 Steve Wright. 4.30 Peter Powell's Select-a-Disc. 5.30 Newsbeat. 5.45 Roundtable. 7.00 Andy Peebles. 10.00 The Friday Rock Show with Tommy Vance. † VHF Radios 1 and 2: 5.00am With Radio 2. 10.00pm With Radio 1. 12.0-5.00am With Radio 2.

WORLD SERVICE

6.00 Newsdesk. 6.30 The Art of Daniel Barenboim. 7.00 World News. 7.09 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary. 7.30 Sing, Sing, Sing. 7.45 Merchant Navy Programme. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Reflections. 8.15 Short Story. 8.30 Thirty Minute Theatre. 9.00 World News. 9.09 Review of the British Press. 9.15 The World Today. 9.30 Financial News. 9.40 Look Ahead. 9.45 Album Time. 10.15 Merchant Navy Programme. 11.00 World News. 11.09 News About Britain. 11.15 In the Meantime. 11.25 Ulster Newsletter. 11.30 Meridian. 12.00 Radio Newsreel. 12.15pm Jazz for the Asking. 12.45 Sports Roundup. 1.00 World News. 1.09 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary. 1.30 With Great Pleasure. 2.15 Letterbox. 2.30 The Art of Daniel Barenboim. 3.00 Radio Newsreel. 3.15 Outlook. 4.00 World News. 4.09 Commentary. 4.15 Science in Action. 5.00 World News. 5.09 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary. 5.30 Thirty Minute Theatre. 6.00 Network UK. 6.15 Music Now. 6.45 What the Foreigner Saw. 10.00 World News. 10.09 The World Today. 10.25 Book Choice. 10.30 Financial News. 10.40 Reflections. 10.45 Sports Roundup. 11.00 World News. 11.09 Commentary. 11.15 From the Weeklies. 11.30 What Makes a Millionaire. 12.00 World News. 12.09am News About Britain. 12.15 Radio Newsreel. 12.30 About Britain. 12.45 Sarah and Company. 1.15 Outlook: News Summary. 1.45 Love and Mr Lewisham. 2.00 World News. 2.09 Review of the British Press. 2.15 Network UK. 2.30 People and Politics. 3.00 World News. 3.09 News About Britain. 3.15 The World Today. 3.30 Pleasures. 3.50 Recording of the Week. 4.45 Financial News. 4.55 Reflections. 5.00 World News. 5.09 Review of the British Press. 5.15 About Britain. 5.45 The World Today.
All times in GMT

FREQUENCIES: Radio 1 MF 1053kHz/285m or 1089kHz/275m. Radio 1/2 MF 693kHz/433m or 909kHz/330m. Radio 1/2 VHF 88-91MHz. Radio 3 VHF 90-92.5MHz, MF 1215kHz/247m. Radio 4 LF 200kHz/1500m and VHF 92-95MHz. Greater London Area MF 720kHz/417m. LBC MF 1152kHz/261m, VHF 97.3MHz. Capital MF 1548kHz/194m, VHF 95.8MHz. BBC Radio London MF 1458kHz/206m and VHF 94.9MHz. World Service MF 648kHz/463m.

REGIONAL TELEVISION VARIATIONS

BBC 1

BBC WALES 12.57-1.0pm News. 3.53-3.55 News. 6.0-6.22 Wales Today. 10.15-11.5 Week in week out. 11.5-11.6 News. 11.6 World Dance Championships. SCOTLAND 12.55-1.0pm News. 4.40-5.0 Joe and Co. 6.0-6.22 Reporting Scotland. 10.15-10.45 The Beechgrove garden. 10.45-10.50 News. NORTHERN IRELAND 11.19-11.40am Closedown. 12.57-1.0pm News. 3.53-3.55 News. 6.0-6.22 Scene around Six. 10.15-10.45 Spotlight. 10.45-10.50 News. 1.25am News. ENGLAND 6.0-6.22pm Regional news magazines. 10.15-10.45 East – Weekend. Midlands – Midlands tonight. North – Gardener's direct line. North East – Coast to Coast. North West – Outlook. South – Don't Fence me in. South West – Mightier than the Sword (profile of R F Delderfield). West – Day Out: Lyme Regis.

S4C

Starts 2.20 pm Stori Sbri. 2.35 Y Ganrif Hon. 2.55 Interval. 3.35 Root and Branch. 4.00 Good Food Show. 4.25 Old Country. 4.50 Clwb S4C. 4.55 Pili-Pala. 5.00 Sbri Celwydd Golau. 5.30 Loose Talk. 6.25 Countdown. 6.55 Gair Yn El Bryd. 7.00 Newyddion Saith. 7.30 Gororau. 8.00 Sion a Sian. 8.30 Y Byd Yn Ei Le. 9.05 Cheers. 9.30 Soap. 9.55 Film: First Love – Secrets. Girls delve into the secrets of freemasonry. 11.15 Tales of the Klondyke. 11.45 Gair Yn El Bryd. 11.50 Closedown.

CENTRAL

As London except: 1.20pm News. 1.30 Three Little Words. 2.00 Film: No Road Back (Sean Connery). Criminal tries to go straight – but it's too late. 3.30-4.00 Sons and Daughters. 5.15-5.45 Make Me Laugh. 6.00-7.00 News. 7.30 Hallelujah! 8.00-9.00 Fall Guy. 10.30 Hill Street Blues. 11.30 News. 11.35 Film: Smashing Bird I Used to Know (Dennis Waterman). Jealousy and bitterness at a remand home. 1.25am Closedown.

TSW

As London except: 1.20pm-1.30 News. 2.30-4.00 Film: Deadly Triangle. Snow hides vital evidence after a skier is murdered. 5.15-5.45 Emmerdale Farm. 6.00 Today South West. 6.30-7.00 What's Ahead. 7.30 Hallelujah! 8.00-9.00 Lou Grant. 10.35 Film: Anastasia (Ingrid Bergman) Exiled White Russians believe they have found the late Czar's daughter. 12.25am Postscript. 12.31 Closedown.

GRANADA

As London except: 1.20 pm-1.30 Granada Reports. 2.00 Film: Top Secret (Bill Cosby). US agent on the trail of stolen plutonium. 3.45-4.00 Our Changing Earth. 5.15-5.45 Beverly Hillbillies. 6.00 Make Me Laugh. 6.30-7.00 Granada Reports. 7.30 Hallelujah! 8.00-9.00 Fall Guy. 10.30 9 to 5. 11.00 Friday Night. 11.45 Film: Night Cries. A woman's haunting dreams. 1.35 am Closedown.

TVS

As London except: 1.20-1.30 News. 2.30-4.00 Film: Brigand of Kandahar (Oliver Reed) Bengal Lancers hold out against tribal warriors. 6.00 Coast to Coast. 6.30-7.00 Friday Sportshow. 7.30 Hallelujah! 8.00-9.00 Fall Guy. 10.30 Newhart. 11.00 Film: The Honeymoon (Jean-Louis Trintignant) Husband is seen with another woman. 12.35 Company. Closedown.

ULSTER

As London except: 1.20-1.30 Lunchtime. 2.30-4.00 Film: Brigand of Kandahar (Oliver Reed). Bengal Lancers hold out against local tribesmen. 6.00 Good Evening, Ulster 6.30-7.00 Two of Us. 7.30 Hallelujah! 8.00-9.00 Fall Guy. 10.00 News at Ten. 10.30 Witness. 10.35 Film: Look Back in Darkness. Blind pianist hears the voice of his wife's killer. 11.55 News, Closedown.

SCOTTISH

As London except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 2.30 Trapper John. 3.30-4.00 Make Me Laugh. 5.15-5.45 Emmerdale Farm. 6.00 Scotland Today. 6.30 Sports Extra. 6.45-7.00 Hear Here. 7.30 Hallelujah! 8.00-9.00 Fall Guy. 10.30 Ways and Means. 11.00 9 to 5. 11.30 Late Call. 11.35 City of Angels. 12.30 am Closedown.

HTV WEST

As London except: 1.20pm-1.30 News. 2.30 Gambit. 3.00-4.00 The Chisholms. 5.15-5.45 Young Doctors. 6.00 News. 6.30-7.00 Happpy Days. 7.30 Hallelujah. 8.00-9.00 Fall Guy. 10.30 Report Extra. 11.00 Film: Vacation from Marriage* (Robert Donat). How war changes a timid couple. 12.45am Closedown.

HTV

As HTV West except: 6.00pm-7.00 Wales at six 10.30-11.00 Question of Stars.

YORKSHIRE

As London except: 1.20-1.30 News. 2.30 Film: Power Within (Art Hindle) Stuntman helps the secret service. 3.55-4.00 Cartoon. 6.00-7.00 Calendar and Sport. 7.30 Hallelujah! 8.00-9.00 Fall Guy. 10.30 Snooker. 11.15 Film: Devil's Web (Diana Dors) Nurse tries to possess the souls of three sisters. 12.35 Closedown.

TYNE TEES

As London except: Starts 9.25-9.30 News. 1.20-1.30 News and Lookaround. 2.30 Film: Strictly Confidential* (Richard Murdoch) Comedy. 5.5-5.45 Joanie Loves Chachi. 6.00 News. 6.02 Make Me Laugh. 6.30-7.00 North Life. 7.30 Hallelujah! 8.00-9.00 Fall Guy. 10.32 Friday Live. 12.00 Making a Living. 12.30 Three's Company. 12.40 Closedown.

BORDER

As London except: 1.20pm-1.30 News. 2.30-4.00 Film: The Cat. Disillusionment creeps up on an aging couple. 6.00 Lookaround. 6.30-7.00 Bygones. 7.30 Hallelujah. 8.00-9.00 Fall Guy. 10.30 Film: Murder in Mind. Author plans to do away with his wife. 11.50 News. 11.53 Closedown.

CHANNEL

As London except: 1.20pm-1.30 News. 4.00 Film: Deadly Triangle. As TSW. 5.15-5.45 Emmerdale Farm. 6.00 Channel Report. 6.30 Brady Bunch. 6.55-7.00 What's on Where. 7.30 Hallelujah! 8.00-9.00 Lou Grant. 10.35 Film: Anastasia. As TSW. 12.25 Closedown.

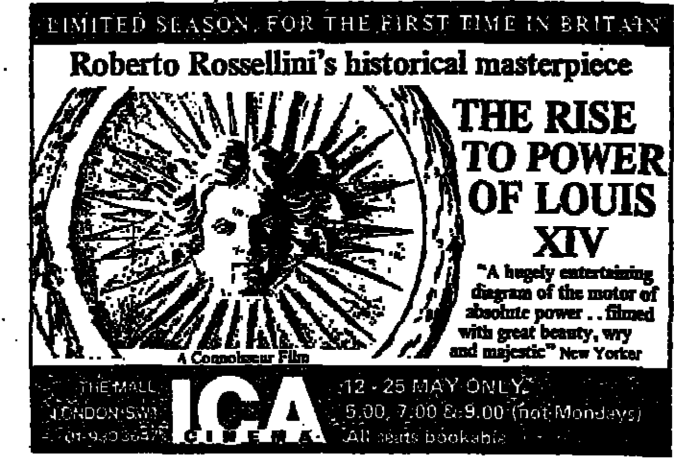
GRAMPIAN

As London except: 9.25am-9.30 First Thing. 1.20pm-1.30 News. 2.30-4.00 Film: On The Buses (Reg Varney). Comedy. 6.00-7.00 North Tonight. 7.30 Hallelujah. 8.00-9.00 Fall Guy. 10.30 Boxing. 12.30am News. 12.35 Closedown.

ANGLIA

As London except: 1.20pm-1.30 News. 2.30-4.00 Film: Nowhere to Hide (Lee Van Cleef) US marshal is assigned to protect a hitman. 5.15-5.45 Gambit. 6.00-7.00 About Anglia. 7.30 Hallelujah. 8.00-9.00 Fall Guy. 10.30 9 to 5. 11.00 Members Only. 11.30 Film: Night of the Eagles (Peter Wyngarde) Jealous cripple resorts to black magic. 1.10am Window on the World, Closedown.

WHAT THE SYMBOLS MEAN.
† Stereo. ★Black and white. (r) Repeat.



E Berlin arrest of Petra Kelly

From Michael Binyon
Berlin

Frau Kelly and three other leading members of the Green Party were arrested in East Berlin yesterday, after staging a demonstration in the main square and holding up banners calling for disarmament in East and West.

They were sent back to West Berlin after being held for five hours. Their arrest was quickly condemned by the Greens and the Social Democrats.

About three minutes after Frau Kelly, General Gert Bastian, Herr Roland Vogt and Fraub Gaby Gotthast had unfurled banners in Alexanderplatz at midday, which said "start now – disarmament in East and West" – and "Swords into Ploughshares", they were siezed by security police and taken away forn questioning. "Swords into Ploughtshares" is the motto of the burgeoning unofficial peace movement in East Germany, which the authorities have tried to suppress.

The Greens' action was timed to coincide with the plenary session of a conference of Western peace movements in West Berlin. East German unofficial peace activists had been invited but were not given exit visas. Organizers of the conference would distract world attention from their gathering.

Social Democrats attending the conference quickly condemned the arrests. Four members of the Bundestag including Herr Karsten Voigt, the foreign affairs spokesman, signed a statement saying the East German peace declarations lost their credibility if people were not allowed to demonstrate on Alexanderplatz for progress towards disarmament in East and West.

"We note with concern the many attempts in recent weeks to undermine the relationship between the two German states", the signatories said. "We favour the continuation of the policy of détente and agreements on arms control between East and West."

The East Germans were probably particularly surprised by the presence of General Bastian, who until four years ago was a senior general in the German Army, with knowledge of Nato military secrets. He has since become one of the Greens' leading peace campaigners.

Secret meeting, page 7

Running for charity on roof of the world



By Ronald Faux

The Keswick brothers Richard and Adrian Crane are back in full stride in their attempt to run 2,500 miles across the Himalayas. Clearly recovered from their bout of "intestinal infection", as the brothers delicately put it, last reports have them crossing the Thorung La pass (above) 18,000ft north of the Annapurna massif.

A letter dated April 20 reported a struggle through a snowstorm to cross the pass and avoid six days of footslog around the base of the Annapurna range. At Manay, the last village before the pass, the brothers invested in spare socks and emergency rations of biscuits and chocolate.

Thy jogged up the pass in bitter cold and approaching darkness, carefully inspecting every boulder as a potential bivouac site but at last light a "low hut" serving tea and hot potatoes appeared. "Our bed that night was covered in ice frozen from the day's thaw of rooftop snow that had dripped through. We dozed fitfully in the cold until dawn filtered through the ill-fitting door," the letter said.

The following day was perfect. Before dawn their running shoes crunched on the frozen snow, the wind was freezing – until the sun rose – to add its lash to any exposed skin. Adrian Crane wrote: "The snowscape of giant mountains is crystal clear as we climb. After so many slopes, so many breathless stops, a new world suddenly unfolds ahead. The top of Thorung La is reached".

Warmer temperatures bring their own problems to Himalayan runners in the form of foot-deep snow demanding more effort: aching legs and lungs gasping at the thin air. "Our feet became soaked and we had to keep running to ward away frost bite," Richard Crane reported.

Having conquered the Thorung La the brothers expect to tackle what they describe as the "wild west" of Nepal which they describe as poorly known, little understood, and difficult of access. A general shortage of food in the region means they will have to carry all their own supplies – difficult for an expedition which relies on speed and light weight. Apart from this probable shortage of supplies the brothers are hoping that they will not be afflicted by further "intestinal" problems. They hope to cross West Nepal in about 20 days.

In the first three weeks of their super marathon, the brothers covered about 500 miles of the distance between Darjeeling and Rawalpindi. The run is being sponsored at £100-a-mile which could mean a £250,000 windfall for the Intermediate Technology Group – founded as a charity specializing in the late Dr Schumacher's "small is beautiful" principle to Third World development projects.

Alliance aims to cut jobless by 1m

Continued from page 1

and the United States, the attitude of our Nato partners in Europe; and whether arrangements for a double safety catch system have been agreed," the manifesto says.

What happens if there is no movement in Geneva and if no "dual key" is agreed, the document does not sat. But Mrs Williams was clear yesterday that the Alliance would in any event require dual control over cruise.

The Alliance has had some trouble in finding common ground on which to stand in the area of nuclear energy, and the document leaves its options open. It sees no evidence, it says, to justify the building of Sizewell or other pressurized water reactor generating stations. But research into nuclear waste disposal must continue and the Alliance would develop research and expertise in the field of nuclear power.

After some argument the Alliance has come down in favour of retaining council tenants' right to buy.

Finally, there is proportional representation, which the document describes as the lynchpin of the entire Alliance programme.

Pep talk for Tory MPs

Mrs Thatcher sent her MPs off on the general election campaign trail last night with a warning against complacency and told them to expect a "scare an hour" from the Labour Party, Philip Webster writes.

In a rousing address to the 1922 committee of Tory backbenchers on the eve of Parliament's dissolution, for which she received a predictably thunderous reception, the Prime Minister declared: "Opinion polls do not win elections. Work does."

She told her audience: "The British people made a historic choice four years ago. They made a positive choice to go in a different direction. There is a long way further to go in that direction."

Frank Johnson in the Commons

Touching farewell to an Arminian Methodist

And so to the one remaining full day of the House which was elected in May, 1979.

Members paid deserved tribute to the Speaker, for whom the general election brings retirement. In a similarly traditional and sentimental scene at Prime Minister's questions, Mrs Thatcher and Mr Foot hurled abuse at one another for the last time in this Parliament. That was a particularly touching moment, for the general election is also expected to bring retirement for one or the other of them, too.

The House filled up for Mrs Thatcher's final entry. Members who will not be standing again, or who will be standing in marginal seats from which they may never return, came into the chamber to say one last rhubarb-rhubarb, or perhaps just to sit on the green leather benches for the last time.

There was Mr Douglas Jay, for example. He is now remembered principally as the father of the Battle of Breakfast hero who crashed so tragically while on a mission to explain. But he was once a pillar of the Bureaucratic Respectable period of Labour Party history, the period of Attlee, Gaitskell and Early Wilson – pre-Livingstone, pre-reselection.

There was a time when he commanded fleets of civil servants fanning out in battle formation from the Board of Trade. But now he was content silently to sit, on this last day, alongside Mr James Callaghan: the last Bureaucratic Respectable Labour Prime Minister, perhaps the last Labour Prime Minister of any kind.

Mr Callaghan beamed down in a fatherly way on the raging Mr Foot and Mrs Thatcher. He will be returning after the election to resume his immensely successful career as the one who saw it all coming and got out in time. Across the chamber, the other former Prime Minister who will be returning, Mr Edward Heath, sat as he had done throughtout the Parliament: head slightly bowed, hand on chin, deep in thought, or as Mrs Thatcher would have it, shallow in thought.

The Prime Minister and the Leader of the Opposition contentedly denounced one another. It is perhaps unnecessary to mention the subjects they discussed. At times such as yesterday, it is the thoughts that count. These were appropriately bitter.

Finally, all the great figures of the House, and rather too many of the lesser ones, hymned Mr Speaker Thomas to his retirement – except for that other ceremonial office-holder, Mr Heckler Skinner (Mr Speaker's close colleague in many an uproar), who was already away campaigning. The two Deputy Hecklers – Mr Robert Cryer and Mr Denis Canavan – were similarly engaged on behalf of the Labour left.

Mr Thomas was the first Speaker of the electronic age, the first whose cry of "order, order;" wwa heard by the masses. It was a sound probably responsible for as many radios being turned off as Radio 3's equally ominous "And now for the first performance of a new work by a British composer . . ."

But Mr Thomas is a good man. Yesterday Mrs Thatcher said so first. Mr Foot and Mr Callaghan said it again with knobs on. Mention of knobs brings us to Sir Derek Walker-Smith, QC: one of the few knobs left on the Tory benches but now, alas, retiring. He seconded Mr Thomas's election as Speaker, he reminder us. "What was then expectation is now realization; what was then confident surmise is now established fact," he rolled, deploying his amazing High Legal style for the last time.

Mr Robin Maxwell-Hyslop, a Tory proceduralist, in his tribute, quoted Queen Elizabeth I who in turn quoted God. Mention of God brings us to the Rev Ian Paisley who addressed Mr Thomas with: "Speaking as a Calvinist to an Arminian Methodist."

An Arminian Methodist is, as I understand it, a Methodist who does not believe that one is predestined to eternal bliss or eternal damnation, but that one is in with a chance of influencing the final decision. Mr Foot and candidates in the marginals are Arminian Methodists for the purposes of this general election. On the other hand, I may have misheard, and Mr Paisley may have said *Armenian* Methodist, in which case I am sure that an Armenian had no right to be Speaker of the British House of Commons. Either way, he was an excellent Speaker.

THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

Today's events

Royal engagements

The Princess of Wales visits Gloucestershire Adventure Playground for the Handicapped, Seven Springs, Cheltenham, 10.55; visits Paradise House, training college for young people in need of special care, Painswick, Stroud, 11.45.

Princess Margaret inspects the renovations to the Fort at Tilbury, Essex, 2.30.

New exhibitions

Floods of Light: Flash Photography 1887-1981. Impressions Gallery of Photography, 17 Colliergate, York; Tues to Sat 10 to 6, closed Sun & Mon, (from today until June 11).

The Young Creators: exhibition of designs, Winchester Gallery, Park Avenue, Winchester; Mon to Fri 9 to 6, Sat 9 to 12, closed Sun; (from today until June 2).

Last chance to see

Modern Turkish Paintings from the Collection of Is Bankasi, City Art Centre, 2 Market Street, Edinburgh; Mon to Sat 10 to 5, closed Sun; (ends tomorrow).

Work by Roy Abell, RBSA Galleries, 69a New Street, Birmingham; Mon to Sat 11.30 to 6, closed Sun; (ends tomorrow).

Work by Gordon Baldwin, Temple Newsam House, Leeds; Tues to Sat 1.30 to 5.30; (ends on Sunday).

Miners of Warwickshire, The Nave, Coventry Cathedral; daily 8.30 to 7.30 except during services; (ends on Sunday).

Cameras from the late 19th Century to 1960, Folk Museum, 99-103 Westgate Street, Gloucester; Mon to Sat 10 to 5, closed Sun; (ends tomorrow).

Kongur, the Elusive Summit: photographs of a climbing expedition in China; and Figureheads from the Cutty Sark Collection; Cooper Gallery, Church Street, Barnsley; Tues 1 to 5.30, Wed to Sun 10 to 5.30, closed Mon; (ends on Sunday).

Books and Folios: Screenprints by Derrick Greaves, Robert Medley and Edward Middleditch, Turnpike Gallery, Market Street, Leigh, Greater Manchester; Mon to Fri 10 to 5.30, Wed 10 to 5, Sat 10 to 3.30, closed Sun; (ends tomorrow).

West Oxfordshire Arts Association anniversary exhibition, Arts Centre, Town Hall, Bampton, Oxfordshire; Tues to Sat 10.30 to 1 and 2.30 to 5, Sun 2.30 to 4.30, closed Mon and Wed; (ends on Sunday).

Prints and Paintings by Jan Lewis, Redgrave Theatre, Farnham, Surrey; theatre hours; (ends tomorrow).

Music

Concert by Lindsay String Quartet, Phoenix Arts Centre, Newarke Street, Leicester, 7.30.

Concert by Berlin Symphony Orchestre, Royal Concert Hall, Nottingham, 7.30.

Newbury Spring Festival: Organ recital by Trevor Selby, St Nicolas Parish Church, Newbury, Berks, 1.

Tilford Bach Festival: Concert by Festival Choir, Parish Church, Tilford, near Farnham, Surrey, 7.30.

Concert by Reepham Singers, Church of St Peter and St Paul, Sall, Norfolk, 7.30.

Talks, lectures

Dunes and Marshes: Vegetation Around Morecambe Bay, by Dr Andrew Malloch, Duke's Playhouse, Lancaster, 12.35.

To Sea in an Armoured Suit: Crabs, lobsters and barnacles, by I T. Bunyan, Royal Scottish Museum, Chambers Street, Edinburgh, 11.

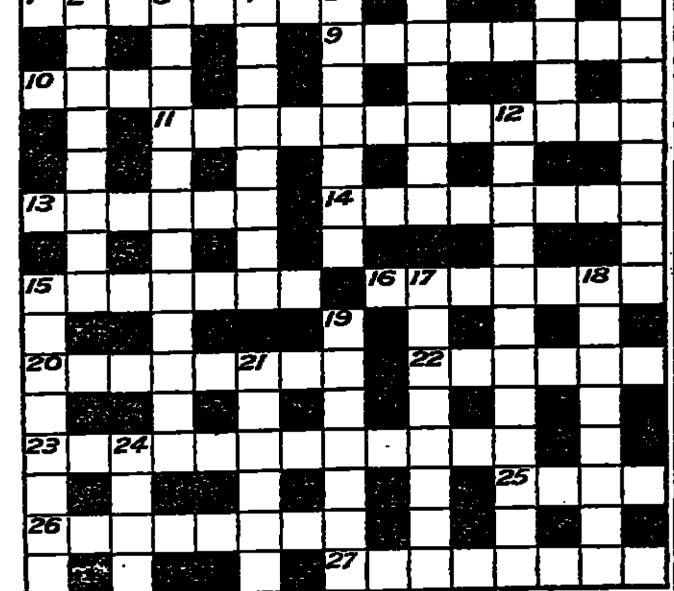
Founding Fathers Lecture: From Robert Plot to John Henry Parker, by Arthur MacGregor, Ashmolean Museum, Oxford, 5.

General

Scottish Toy, Hobby and Craft Fair, City Hall, Candleriggs, Glasgow, 9.30 to 6.30 (last day today).

West of Engaland Antiques Fair, Assembly Rooms, Bath, 11 to 9 (11 to 7 tomorrow, last day).

The Times Crossword Puzzle No. 16,128



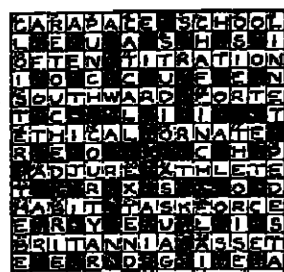
ACROSS

1 Bill's returned article suffered from such criticism? (8).
9 Love to get into a gentle sort of stretch (8).
10 Mean support for a singer, say? (4).
11 Creature once born unusually outsize in The Bull (12).
13 Express opposition to one's aim (6).
14 Relating to land management in Indian city before rain damage (8).
15 That bird in the straw hat (7).
16 A pint of beer we hear was Queen Anne's favourite (7).
20 No glue is causing damage of wood (8).
22 Pupil gets sound return for injury (6).
23 Like one taking a left-hand bend? (12).
25 Form of observance is said to be in order (4).
26 He pursues a French fool in this strip (8).
27 A kind of English flag (8).

DOWN

2 Vestment of Wilde's canon (8).
3 Choirboy taking opportunity to get rich quick? (6, 6).
4 With a false identity I am after gold (8).
5 Kind of violet may have blue flowers (7).
6 His being a comparatively divine occupation? (6).
7 Piano melody for two (4).
8 This estate has no land? Such a remark may be offensive (8).
12 Perhaps guest erred in being off the record (12).
15 Flower-girl, we hear, placed in place of Man Mountain (8).
17 One occupies seat in this country's capital (8).
18 What I can't do now — (the second commandment I break) (8).
19 Like the dimensions of former courts (7).
21 Work one devoured as a soporific (6).
24 The speed to beat (4).

Solution of Puzzle No. 16,127



Prize Crossword in The Times tomorrow
CONCISE CROSSWORD PAGE 12

Food prices

Although supplies of fish appear to be more plentiful than of late, the Sea Fish Industry Authority reports that prices are slightly higher. Cod fillets average about £1.26 a pound in the South-east and £1.13 in Scotland and Northern Ireland. On the other hand lemon sole is down to £1.19 in London, compared with £1.76 in Scotland. In an attempt to rekindle public interest in fish, Billingsgate Market is to be opened to the public on Sunday afternoon.

New season's lamb can be found in most supermarkets now, but prices vary quite a lot. Sainsbury's have many New Zealand lamb bargains: whole shoulder at 59p and best end of neck at £1.10. Many shops have mini-promotions on beef: Finefare have topside at £1.88; Presto are selling it at £1.82 and rump steak at £2.68, which is outstanding value. Tesco have boneless brisket at £1.28 and braising steak at £1.44.

British asparagus is still hard to come by for obvious reasons; Harrods have it at £6 for a two pound bundle; imported supplies from the United States are available at £2.50 a pound, and from Spain at around £1.50. Best vegetable buys are cauliflowers at 25-45p each, carrots 12-16p a pound and spring greens 14-20p. New season's apples from South Africa and New Zealand are 32p to 50p a pound. Stored apples are cheaper, from 18p a pound. Best buys are avocadoes 20-60p each depending on size, grapes 60-90p a pound, white grapefruit 9-20p each, mangoes 50-80p each, and strawberries 50-70p a half pound punnet.

Anniversaries

Births: Sir Arthur Sullivan, London, 1842; Sir Ronald Ross, bacteriologist, Nobel laureate 1902, Almora, India, 1857; Georges Braque, Argenteuil, 1882. Fridtjof Nansen, explorer and statesman, Nobél laureate (Peace), 1922, died at Lysaker, Norway, 1930.

The pound

	Bank Buys	Bank Sells
Australia $	1.86	1.77
Austria Sch	28.30	26.50
Belgium Fr	79.50	75.50
Canada $	1.97	1.89
Denmark Kr	14.17	13.45
Finland Mkk	8.89	8.39
France Fr	11.96	11.36
Germany DM	3.97	3.77
Greece Dr	133.50	125.50
Hongkong $	11.14	10.56
Ireland Pt	1.25	1.19
Italy Lira	2340.00	2230.00
Japan Yen	382.00	362.00
Netherlands Gld	4.46	4.24
Norway Kr	11.55	10.95
Portugal Esc	160.00	148.00
South Africa Rd	1.97	1.83
Spain Pta	216.00	205.00
Sweden Kr	12.17	11.55
Switzerland Fr	3.31	3.13
USA $	1.62	1.55
Yugoslavia Dnr	129.00	122.00

Rates for small denomination bank notes only, as supplied by Barclays Bank International Ltd. Different rates apply to travellers' cheques and other foreign currency business.

Retail Price Index: 327.9.

London: The *FT* Index closed down 4.0 at 668.6.

Parliament today

Commons (9.30): Any Lords amendments to Bills. Dissolution.

Lords (11): Northern Ireland Act 1974 (Interim Period Extension) Order and Northern Ireland (Emergency Provisions) Act 1978 (Continuance) Order. Dissolution.

Roads

London and South-east: Chelsea Bridge: Single lane traffic causing delays during morning rush hour. Congestion in Windsor town centre and along A322 and A308, Berkshire, because of Royal Windsor Horse Show. Dartford Tunnel approach road: All traffic sharing one side of A282, Kent side of Thames; serious delays.

Wales and West: A483: Several sets of temporary lights between Llandrindod Wells and Newtown, Powys. M5: Lane closures between junctions 23 and 24 near Bridgwater, Somerset. A5: Temporary lights on Holyhead to Betws-y-coed road, at Llanfair, Gwynedd.

Midlands and East Anglia: A49/A456: Temporary lights at Belmont Island, Hereford. A11: Temporary signals at Hethersett, Norfolk. M1: Lane closures at junction 16 (Northampton); junction 16 closed except exit from southbound carriageway.

North: A49: Southbound carriageway *partially closed at Forest* Road, Tarporley, Cheshire. M62: Lane closures between junctions 22 (Bradford, Halifax) and 26 (Ripponden), West Yorks. M6: Lane closures between junctions 25 (A49, Wigan) and 27 (A5209, Wigan/Standish), Greater Manchester.

Scotland: A90: Lane closures on Forth Road Bridge. M90: Lane closures at junction 2 (Dunfermline). A945: Single lane traffic on Riverside Drive, Wellington Bridge. Information supplied by the AA.

The papers

The Daily Mirror bids farewell to those MPs whose political careers end with today's dissolution of Parliament. "Harold Wilson takes with him a record of winning as many general elections as all the other leaders of the Labour Party put together; it would be a pity if he now took a peerage and joined the many lesser men and women he sent to the House of Lords."

Commenting on the Alliance manifesto, the Daily Express says: "The trouble with being a middle-of-the-road party is that you risk being knocked down. In trying to avoid confrontation, the Alliance lacks conviction and credibility . . . a party resolute for irresolution."

Judging from their manifesto, the Alliance has "precious little" to offer, says The Sun. "Cruel as it may seem, a vote for them is a wasted vote; they remain the great irrelevance."

Top films

Top box-office films in London this week:

1 (1) Tootsie
2 (2) Sophie's Choice
3 (-) Educating Rita
4 (3) Gandhi
5 (4) The Wicked Lady
6 (5) Local Hero
7 (-) American Gigolo
8 (8) Heat and Dust
9 (-) Eureka
10 (9) An Officer and a Gentleman

The top five in the provinces:

1 Tootsie
2 Raiders of the Lost Ark
3 Local Hero
4 Sophie's Choice
5 The Missionary

Compiled by Screen International

Weather forecast

A depression will be slow-moving to the W of Ireland.

6 am to midnight

London, SE, central S, E, SW England, East Anglia, Midlands, Channel Islands, Wales: sunny periods, showers, heavy at times, wind SW, moderate or fresh; max temp 12 to 14C (54 to 57F).

NW, central N, NE England, Lake District, Isle of Man, Borders, Edinburgh, Dundee, SW Scotland, Glasgow, Northern Ireland: Sunny periods, showers, heavy at times; wind South to SW, moderate; max temp 11 or 12C (52 to 54F).

Aberdeen, Moray Firth, NE Scotland, Orkney, Shetland: Cloudy, outbreaks of rain, coastal fog patches, wind SE, moderate to fresh; max temp 9 to 11C (48 to 52F).

Central Highlands, Argyll, NW Scotland: Sunny periods, showers, perhaps prolonged at first; wind E to SE, moderate; max temp 11 or 12C (52 to 54F).

Outlook for the weekend: Sunny periods, showers, chiefly in N and W; normal temperatures.

SEA PASSAGES: S North Sea, Strait of Dover, English Channel (E): Wind SW, strong; sea rough. St George's Channel, Irish Sea: Wind S, strong; sea rough.

Sun rises: 5.13 am. Sun sets: 8.42 pm.
Moon rises: 5.50 am. Moon sets: 9.41 pm.
First quarter: May 19.

Lighting-up time

London 9.12 pm to 4.41 am
Bristol 9.22 pm to 4.51 am
Edinburgh 9.44 pm to 433 am
Manchester 9.29 pm to 4.41 am
Penzance 9.28 pm to 5.08 am

Yesterday

Temperatures at midday yesterday: c, cloud; d, drizzle; f, fair.

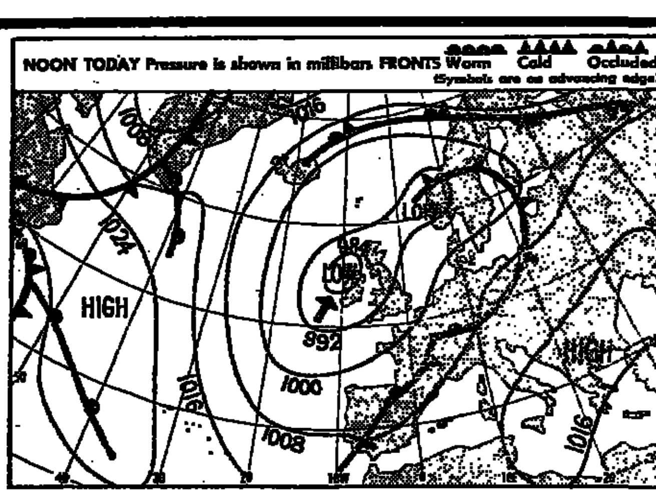
		C	F			C	F
Belfast	c	10	50	Guernsey	f	11	52
Birmingham	c	11	52	Inverness	f	11	52
Blackpool	f	12	54	Jersey	f	11	52
Bristol	c	12	54	London	f	12	54
Cardiff	c	11	52	Manchester	c	10	50
Edinburgh	f	12	54	Newcastle	d	9	48
Glasgow	c	13	55	Ronaldsway	c	10	50

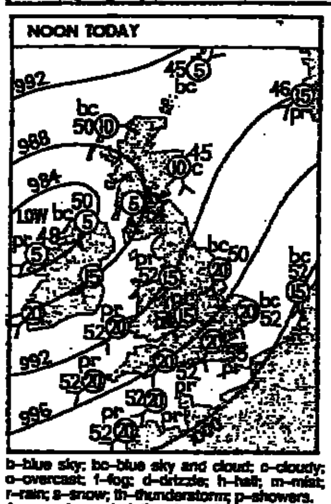
London

Yesterday: Temp: max 8 am to 6 pm, 14C (57F); min 6 pm to 6 am, 8C (46F). Humidity: 6 pm, 54 per cent. Rain: 24hr to 6 pm, .17in. Sun: 24hr to 6 pm, 5.4hr. Bar, mean sea level, 6 pm, 983.1 millibars, rising.
1,000 millibars = 29.53 in.

Highest and lowest

Yesterday: Highest day temp: Prestwick, 15C (59F); lowest day max: Fraserburgh, 6C (43F); highest rainfall: Hartland, 0.97in; highest sunshine: Teignmouth, 9.7hr.





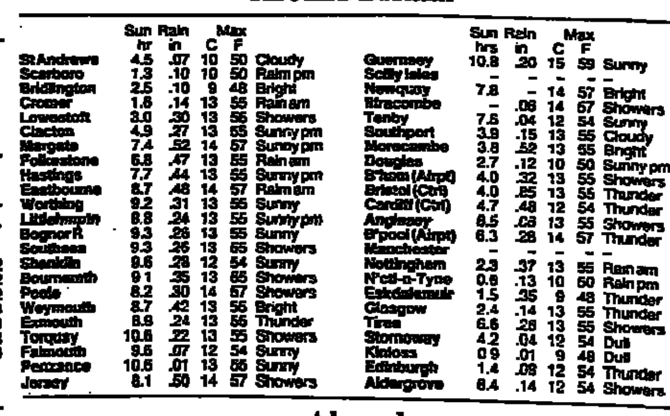
b-blue sky; bc-blue sky and cloud; c-cloudy; o-overcast; f-fog; d-drizzle; h-hail; m-mist; r-rain; s-snow; th-thunderstorm; p-showers. Arrows show wind direction, wind speed (mph) circled, temperatures fahrenheit.

High tides

	AM	HT	PM	HT
London Bridge	2.49	7.0	3.16	7.2
Aberdeen	2.24	4.1	2.31	4.2
Avonmouth	8.24	13.2	8.44	13.2
Belfast			12.04	3.2
Cardiff	8.09	12.1	8.29	12.2
Devonport	6.58	5.4	7.23	6.4
Dover			12.06	6.5
Falmouth	6.28	5.2	6.53	5.2
Glasgow	1.50	4.4	2.18	4.6
Harwich	12.41	4.0	1.15	4.1
Holyhead	11.26	5.6	11.47	5.6
Hull	7.31	7.2	7.43	7.4
Ilfracombe	7.10	9.1	7.27	9.2
Leith	3.38	5.4	3.51	5.6
Liverpool	12.08	9.3	12.26	9.5
Lowestoft	10.53	2.3	10.59	2.4
Margate	12.46	4.7	1.21	4.8
Milford Haven	7.21	7.1	7.39	7.1
Newquay	6.11	7.1	6.29	7.1
Oban	6.54	4.1	7.06	4.0
Penzance	5.53	5.5	6.20	5.5
Portland	8.13	2.1	8.38	2.1
Portsmouth	12.18	4.7	12.36	4.7
Shoreham	12.02	6.1	12.23	6.1
Southampton			12.07	4.5
Swansea	7.29	9.6	7.45	9.7
Tees	4.46	5.3	4.57	5.4
Walton-on-Naze	12.36	4.1	1.03	4.3

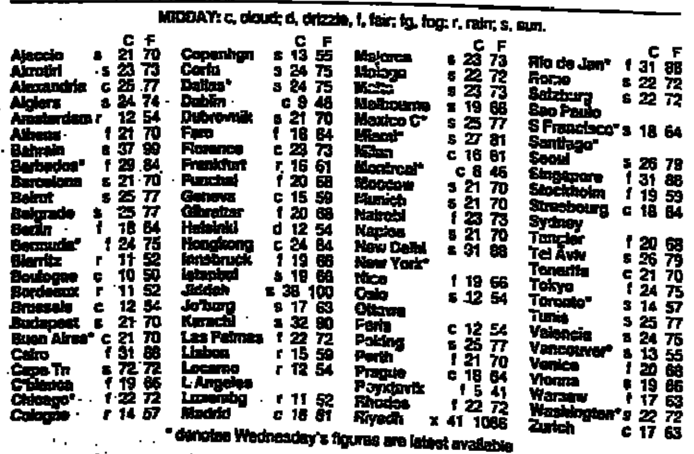
Tide measurement in metres: 1m=3.2808ft.

Around Britain



	Sun hr	Rain in	Max C	Max F	
St Andrews	4.5	.07	10	50	Cloudy
Scarboro	1.3	.10	10	50	Rain pm
Bridlington	2.5	.10	9	48	Bright
Cromer	1.6	.14	13	55	Rain am
Lowestoft	3.0	.30	13	56	Showers
Clacton	4.9	.27	13	55	Sunny pm
Margate	7.4	.52	14	57	Sunny pm
Folkestone	6.8	.47	13	55	Rain am
Hastings	7.7	.44	13	55	Sunny pm
Eastbourne	8.7	.48	14	57	Rain am
Worthing	9.2	.31	13	55	Sunny
Littlehmptn	8.8	.24	13	55	Sunny pm
Bognor R	9.3	.28	13	55	Sunny
Southsea	9.3	.26	13	55	Showers
Shanklin	9.6	.28	12	54	Sunny
Bournemth	9.1	.35	13	55	Showers
Poole	8.2	.30	14	57	Showers
Weymouth	8.7	.42	13	55	Bright
Exmouth	8.9	.24	13	55	Thunder
Torquay	10.6	.22	13	55	Showers
Falmouth	9.6	.07	12	54	Sunny
Penzance	10.6	.01	13	55	Sunny
Jersey	8.1	.50	14	57	Showers
Guernsey	10.8	.20	15	59	Sunny
Scilly Isles	–	–	–	–	–
Newquay	7.8	–	14	57	Bright
Ilfracombe	–	.06	14	57	Showers
Tenby	7.6	.04	12	54	Sunny
Southport	3.9	.15	13	55	Cloudy
Morecambe	3.8	.52	13	55	Bright
Douglas	2.7	.12	10	50	Sunny pm
B'ham (Airpt)	4.0	.32	13	55	Showers
Bristol (Ctrl)	4.0	.85	13	55	Thunder
Cardiff (Ctrl)	4.7	.48	12	54	Thunder
Anglesey	8.5	.03	13	55	Showers
B'pool (Airpt)	6.3	.28	14	57	Thunder
Manchester	–	–	–	–	–
Nottingham	2.3	.37	13	55	Rain am
N'cstl-n-Tyne	0.6	.13	10	50	Rain pm
Eskdalemuir	1.5	.35	9	48	Thunder
Glasgow	2.4	.14	13	55	Thunder
Tiree	6.6	.28	13	55	Showers
Stornoway	4.2	.04	12	54	Dull
Kinloss	0.9	.01	9	48	Dull
Edinburgh	1.4	.08	12	54	Thunder
Aldergrove	6.4	.14	12	54	Showers

Abroad



MIDDAY: c, cloud; d, drizzle; f, fair; fg, fog; r, rain; s, sun.

		C	F			C	F			C	F			C	F
Ajaccio	s	21	70	Copenhgn	s	13	55	Majorca	s	23	73	Rio de Jan*	f	31	88
Akrotiri	s	23	73	Corfu	s	24	75	Malaga	s	22	72	Rome	s	22	72
Alexandria	c	25	77	Dallas*	s	24	75	Malta	s	23	73	Salzburg	s	22	72
Algiers	s	24	74	Dublin	c	9	48	Melbourne	s	19	66	Sao Paulo			
Amsterdam	r	12	54	Dubrovnik	s	21	70	Mexico C*	s	25	77	S Francisco*	s	18	64
Athens	f	21	70	Faro	f	18	64	Miami*	s	27	81	Santiago*			
Bahrain	s	37	99	Florence	c	23	73	Milan	c	16	61	Seoul	s	26	79
Barbados*	f	29	84	Frankfurt	r	16	61	Montreal*	c	8	46	Singapore	f	31	88
Barcelona	s	21	70	Funchal	f	20	68	Moscow	s	21	70	Stockholm	f	19	59
Beirut	s	25	77	Geneva	c	15	59	Munich	s	21	70	Strasbourg	c	18	64
Belgrade	s	25	77	Gibraltar	f	20	68	Nairobi	f	23	73	Sydney	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Berlin	f	18	64	Helsinki	d	12	54	Naples	s	21	70	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bermuda*	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Biarritz	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Boulogne	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bordeaux	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Brussels	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Budapest	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Buen Aires*	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cairo	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cape Tn	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
C'blanca	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago*	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cologne	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

* denotes Wednesday's figures are latest available

